

**28772 to 28779—Continued.****28777.** (Undetermined.)

“(H. No. 605.) A beautiful evergreen lumber tree; name unknown to me.”

**28778.** *MELICA VIOLACEA* Cav.

“(H. No. 606.) A wild grass from the south of Chile. Is eaten by animals.”

*Distribution.*—The vicinity of Talcahuano on the coast of central Chile.**28779.** *SANGUISORBA MINOR* Scop.

“(H. No. 607.) A wild grass from the south of Chile. Is eaten by animals.”

See No. 25040 for previous introduction.

**28780.** *DIOSCOREA* sp.

From Paraguay. Presented by Mr. C. F. Mead, Piropo. Received September 17, 1910.

“This will stand the same amount of frost as tomato vines. The tubers above ground are very similar to potatoes, but the color is dark, from yellow to red. There are also white tubers below the ground, the same as regular potatoes, but these are very small. It may be possible by selection or crossing to induce the plant to bear marketable potatoes, both below and above ground. It is not as heavy a cropper as the regular potato, and the necessity for a trellis upon which it can climb makes its economic value doubtful. It should be planted in the same manner as the potato. Will probably thrive in regions favored by sugar cane and oranges.” (*Mead.*)

**28781.** *MELOCANNA BACCIFERA* (Roxb.) Skeels. **Muli bamboo.**(*Bambusa baccifera* Roxb., Pl. Corom., vol. 3, p. 37, pl. 243, 1819.)(*Melocanna bambusoides* Trin., in Spreng., Neue Entdeckungen im Ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde, vol. 2, p. 43, 1821.)

The genus *Melocanna* was established by Trinius in 1821 (Spreng., Neue Entdeckungen im Ganzen Umfang der Pflanzenkunde, vol. 2, p. 43), based on the single species *Bambusa baccifera* Roxburgh. Unfortunately the original specific name was changed and in consequence the species has since been known as *Melocanna bambusoides* Trin. The earlier specific name of Roxburgh is here restored.

The species was described by Roxburgh from the Chittagong Mountains in the southwestern part of Upper Burma, India, where it was called “Payu-tullu,” and it is now known to occur on the Khasi and Garrow Hills in Assam, and in Arakan and Tenasserim, in India.

From Sibpur, Calcutta, India. Presented by Maj. A. T. Gage, superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received September 19, 1910.

See No. 21347 for description.

**28782.** *SECALE CEREALE* L. **Rye.**

From Schlanstedt, Saxony, Germany. Purchased from Mr. W. Rimpau. Received September 19, 1910.

“*Old-breeding.*”**28783.** *ARGANIA SPINOSA* (L.) Skeels. **Argan.**(*Sideroxylon spinosum* L., Sp. Pl., vol. 1, p. 193, 1753.)(*Argania sideroxylum* Roem. and Schult., Syst., vol. 4, p. 502, 1819.)

The genus *Argania* was established by Roemer and Schultes in 1819 (Linn. Systema Vegetabilium Secundum Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, vol. 4, p. 502) and contained the single species *Sideroxylon spinosum* L., but in transferring the species to