

31095 and 31096—Continued.**31096—Continued.**

Distribution.—Apparently one of several forms closely related to *Rubus rosae-folius* Smith, and found from India eastward through the Malay Archipelago to Australia.

31097. JUBAEA CHILENSIS (Mol.) Baill.**Palm.**

From Chile. Received through Mr. José D. Husbands, Limavida, via Molina, Chile, May 26, 1911.

“The tree is called *Palma de Chile*; the fruit *Coquitos*; Indian names *Lilla* and *Caucau*. This is the tall, slim sort with a trunk about 18 or 20 inches in diameter. Practically all these trees are found at the hacienda ‘Palmas de Ocoa,’ where there are said to be over 2,500, forming woods upon the dry, level land; in other parts of Chile they are very scarce, only individual trees are found rarely and at great distances apart. They do not grow in the south, I presume on account of the moisture. They grow in the driest parts. In the hacienda ‘Palmas de Ocoa,’ they manufacture palm sirup upon a large scale. It is very good and healthful and is in general use among well-to-do families. It is too high to be used by the poor, as a small can 2½ inches in diameter by 4½ inches high costs 50 cents gold. This is also served alone as a dessert dish.

“I fear these magnificent trees, tropical plants that withstand hard frosts and the greatest droughts, will become extinct in the near future, for they are tapped, generally with an ax, each year; no proper attention is paid to conservation.” (*Husbands.*)

31098. ERYTHRINA LITHOSPERMA Blume.

From Mandalay, Burma. Presented by Mr. J. Mackenna, Director of Agriculture. Received May 19, 1911.

“This is known in Burmese as *Ye-ka-thit*.” (*Mackenna.*)

Procured for the Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station for experimental growing as a shade in young coffee and cacao plantations.

Distribution.—In the vicinity of Rangoon in southern Burma and in Java and the Philippine Islands.

31099. ORYZA SATIVA L.**Rice.**

From Soochow, China. Presented by Mr. N. Gist Gee, Department of Natural Science, Soochow University. Received May 27, 1911.

“This is a peculiar variety of rice which the Chinese grow near here that is not grown elsewhere, they say. This rice when cooked shows a very decidedly reddish color, and for this reason it is called *Shuik no me* in our dialect; this translated means blood glutinous rice. The general belief among them is that it is a rapid strength giver, and they all make an effort to get some of it when they have been sick or run down physically for some time. I am not ready to vouch for any of their beliefs about it except its peculiar color. I have eaten it and find its color when cooked quite unusual.” (*Gee.*)

31101. LUPINUS sp.

From Paraguay. Presented by Dr. Moises S. Bertoni, Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay. Received May 26, 1911.

“This is a wild species that grows in the most sterile soils, even in the loose sand of the river shore.” (*Bertoni.*)