

34250 and 34251—Continued.

wood is soft and is said to have furnished the timber from which the Egyptian mummy cases were made. It is one of those used for preparing fire by friction in India. It is olive colored, grayish, or light brown, coarse grained, easy to work, strong, and seasons well; it is readily attacked by insects. It is used for boat building in India, for well curbs, gunstocks, and agricultural implements, and in Bengal for canoes. It is an excellent fuel. The weight of a cubic foot varies from 28 to 42 pounds. The viscid pulp of the fruit is used as birdlime in India, and the kernel is used for marking linen, but the mark is fugacious. The bark is extracted in ribbon-like layers and then twisted into cordage. In its lace-bark appearance the bast resembles sterculia. It is white in color, soft, and of inferior tenacity." (*Maiden, Useful Native Plants, and Dodge, Useful Fiber Plants.*) •

Distribution.—A shrub or low tree cultivated in the Tropics of the Old World from Egypt through India and Cochin China to Australia.

34252. BETA sp. Beet.

From Artwin, in the southwestern part of the Caucasus, Russia, on the shore of the Black Sea. Presented by Mr. A. Rolloff, director, Botanic Garden, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. Received August 13, 1912.

Seeds of the native Caucasian beet, introduced for the work of plant breeders interested in this genus.

34253. CARISSA OVATA R. Brown.

From Brisbane, Queensland. Presented by Mr. J. F. Bailey, Botanic Gardens. Received August 15, 1912.

For previous introductions and descriptions, see S. P. I. Nos. 31111 and 34153.

34254. JUGLANS AUSTRALIS Griseb. Walnut.

From Sucre, Bolivia. Presented by Mr. Ernest F. Moore, British vice consul. Received August 10, 1912.

"*Bolivienis*. These are from the same species of walnut that grows in the tropical Santa Cruz, but were taken from a higher altitude, approximately 7,500 feet, and not more than 100 miles from Sucre." (*Moore.*)

34255 and 34256. VIGNA SINENSIS (Torner) Savi. Cowpea.

From Paramaribo, Surinam. Presented by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer, Director of Agriculture. Received August 14, 1912.

Seeds clay or buff colored. Quoted notes by Dr. J. Sack, Acting Director of Agriculture.

34255. "*Djari pesie*. Is grown as a vegetable principally."

34256. "Grown as a vegetable and also as a forage crop."

34257. EUCHLAENA MEXICANA Schrad. Teosinte.

From Durango, Mexico. Presented by Mr. T. C. Hamm, American consul, who obtained it from Dr. H. W. Jackson. Received August 19, 1912.

"The plant known as teosinte, or asece, which is supposed to be the antecedent of common maize, grows in some parts of the State of Durango. The plant occurs in a wild state. Only one attempt, so far as I have been able to learn, has been made to cultivate it. Two or three years ago a Mexican ranchman gathered a quantity of the seed, which he planted as a forage crop, with most excellent results. The plant