

36283 to 36484—Continued.

36296 to 36298. *ARACHIS HYPOGAEA* L. **Peanut.**

36296. "(No. 330. Cuzco, Peru.) *Manin*. Peanuts sold by Indian women on the market at Cuzco."

36297. "(No. 311. Arequipa, Peru.) *Manin*. Peanuts sold by Indian women in the market."

36298. "(No. 339. Cuzco, Peru.)"

36299. *BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA* L. **Cabbage.**

"(No. 288. Arequipa, Peru.) *Repallo*. Seeds obtained from an Indian woman in Arequipa.

See No. 36286 for further note.

36300. *BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA* L. **Cabbage.**

"(No. 289. Arequipa, Peru.) *Repallo blanco*. Seeds obtained from an Indian woman in Arequipa."

See S. P. I. No. 36286 for further note.

36301. *BRASSICA RAPA* L. **Turnip.**

"(No. 290. Arequipa, Peru.) *Navo*. Seeds obtained from an Indian woman in Arequipa. Grown by the Indians. May show some interesting variations."

36302. *BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA* L. **Cabbage.**

"(No. 291. Arequipa, Peru.) Seeds obtained from an Indian woman in Arequipa. Grown by the Indians. May show some very interesting variations."

36303. *CAESALPINIA* sp.

"(No. 312. Arequipa, Peru.) Seeds of a large tree obtained from an Indian medicine woman in Arequipa, from whom no reliable information could be obtained. They probably came from a lower altitude, but even if from the mountain region they can be grown only in the most favored localities of Florida or California."

36304. *CHENOPODIUM* sp.

"(No. 295. Peru.) *Cañagua*. A species of *Chenopodium* said to be cultivated in the Puno district in the same way as quinoa, although what I supposed to be this is a smaller plant and more spreading in habit. It is probably less valuable than quinoa and certainly not grown to the same extent."

36305 to 36312. *CHENOPODIUM QUINOA* Willd. **Quinoa.**

"One of the plants cultivated by the native inhabitants of the highlands of Peru and Bolivia is a species of *Chenopodium* (*C. quinoa*) and so far as foliage is concerned not very unlike in general appearance our ordinary goosefoot. Its seeds, however, are white or nearly so and fully three times as large as those of *C. album*. In pre-Columbian times this plant was one of the main foods of the Indians, evidently ranking with the potato and corn in this respect. None of the Old World cereals being known before the discovery, it was only natural that the cultivation of this plant should have extended over a considerable area. In addition to Peru and Bolivia it was probably grown in some parts of Argentina and is known with certainty to have been cultivated in Chile; in fact, there even appears to have been an Araucanian or Mapuche name for it. Doubtless its cultivation at the present time is less extensive than formerly, due in part to the diminished Indian population and in part to an apparent ignorance or indifference on the part of the white population to its real merits as a food. At present it is probably most commonly grown on the Titicaca