

36546 to 36548—Continued.

36546. "(No. 20.) Local oats, unirrigated, from Vernoe district, Semiryetchensk Province. Crop 1912." (*Benzin.*)

"A commercial sample of a small yellow oat, probably of the Sixty-Day type (C. I. No. 750)." (*C. W. Warburton.*)

36547. "(No. 111.) Oats, from Pishpek district, Semiryetchensk Province. Crop 1912." (*Benzin.*)

"An ordinary commercial sample. Grain of the Sixty-Day type, but lighter in color (C. I. No. 716)." (*C. W. Warburton.*)

36548. "(No. 114.) Swedish Select oats, irrigated, from Tashkend district, Syr-Darya Province. Crop 1912." (*Benzin.*)

"Typical of the variety (C. I. No. 717)." (*C. W. Warburton.*)

36549. CYAMOPSIS TETRAGONOLOBA (L.) Taub. Guar bean.

From Whittier, Cal. Presented by Mr. R. S. Woglum, of the Department of Agriculture. Received October 29, 1913.

"During the summer of 1911 I collected a few seeds of the Gawarfulli bean at Nagpur, Central Provinces, India. This seed was planted this spring in our garden here in Whittier and we secured about 30 plants." (*Woglum.*)

36550. PAHUDIA RHOMBOIDEA (Blanco) Prain. Tindalo.

From Lamao, Bataan, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. P. J. Wester, horticulturist, Division of Horticulture, Lamao Experiment Station. Received November 1, 1913.

"A large forest tree, attaining a height of 25 meters. The tindalo is one of our most valuable timber trees and is not found outside of the Philippines. It would unquestionably succeed well in Porto Rico and Panama, but is too tender for Florida." (*Wester.*)

"The tindalo is a tree reaching a height of 25 to 30 meters [80 to 90 feet] and a diameter of 60 to 80 cm. [24 to 32 inches], occasionally up to 120 cm. [4 feet]. It is usually without buttresses and has a somewhat regular bole 12 to 15 meters [37 to 46 feet] in length. The crown, one-half the height of the tree, is broad spreading, base shaped, semiopen, and partly deciduous during the dry season. The tindalo has a wide distribution throughout the islands, but is not abundant. It is found scattered usually on dry, shallow, or rocky soil on the low ridges and hills along the coast. Less frequently it is scattered in the edges of the dipterocarp forests. The bark is about 10 mm. [two-fifths of an inch] in thickness, creamy yellow in color, and has an uneven surface, due to the saucerlike depressions made by the shedding of the outer layer. It is covered with numerous corky pustules, and sheds in scroll-shaped patterns. The inner bark is brownish yellow in color. The leaves are alternate, simple, compound, with three [sometimes four] pairs of leaflets. These are smooth with white bloom beneath, from 3½ to 10 cm. [1½ to 4 inches] long and from 3 to 5 cm. [1 to 2 inches] wide. The sapwood is white to creamy brown; the heartwood is yellowish red, becoming very dark with age. It is heavy, hard, durable, not difficult to work, has a fine, usually straight grain, takes a beautiful finish, and is almost free of the defect of warping. Tindalo has the following uses: Fine furniture, cabinet making, fine interior finish (doors, floors, stairways, panels, etc.), railway ties, shipbuilding, and general construction purposes." (*Whitford, Principal Forest Trees of the Philippines, p. 39.*)