

the Forest Department have recorded the measures taken to foster and extend production. The grass has thus been systematically placed before the public. It has, in consequence, become an assured paper material, restricted alone by the insufficiency of the supply. The attempt has accordingly been made to cultivate the plant in localities more accessible to the paper mills, thereby lowering the ruinously heavy freight charges. More or less successful experiments of this kind have been conducted in Poona, Mysore, Hyderabad Deccan, and in Hyderabad Sind. Systematic cultivation has also been undertaken in Manbhum, Birbhum, and Murshidabad. In Poona it has been announced that the yield is 24 cwt. of dry grass per acre. It was, however, ascertained that when grown on soils of a better class than in its wild habitat or under warmer and moister conditions, it tends to flower too profusely, and this lowers its value as a paper material.

"In Murshidabad, according to Mr. B. C. Bose, assistant director of agriculture, Bengal, it is now planted in clumps along the borders of mulberry fields. Two cuttings are taken in the year, one in September and the other in March. With irrigation, three or four crops can be had. This is, at any rate, the experience in Poona. The March crop is cut after the grass has flowered and yields very inferior fiber. No steps are taken to remove the flower stalks, no doubt owing to the cost of picking them out. The September crop does not flower and yields the best fiber. The people look upon the formation of the flower stalks as a necessary evil which they have no means of checking." (*Watt, Commercial Products of India.*)

*Distribution.*—The warmer parts of India, ascending to 7,000 feet in the Himalayas and eastward to China and the Philippines.

### 37015 and 37016. *CUDRANIA JAVANENSIS* Trecul.

From Taihoku, Formosa, Japan. Presented by the Bureau of Productive Industry. Received January 23, 1914.

37015. Five male plants.

37016. Five female plants.

"The fruit of *Cudrania javanensis* is considered edible in Japan, but not eaten with a relish."

### 37017 to 37028.

From Bahia, Brazil. Collected by Messrs. P. H. Dorsett, A. D. Shamel, and Wilson Popenoe, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 22, 1914.

Quoted notes, except as indicated, by Messrs. Dorsett, Shamel, and Popenoe.

37017. *EUGENIA LUSCHNATHIANA* Berg.

Pitomba.

"(No. 45a. December 20, 1913.) A rare and interesting myrtaceous fruit seen in two gardens at Cabulla, near Bahia, and called by the natives *pitomba*. Berg (in *Martius, Flora Brasiliensis*) gives Bahia as its habitat, but adds that there are other species which produce edible fruits as well, so this may not necessarily be the above species. Seeds from the gardens of Col. Elvidio Esteres Assis and Dr. Fortunato da Silva, Bahia. The tree is 20 to 30 feet in height, compact, densely elliptical, and very handsome in appearance. The individual leaves are elliptical lanceolate, acuminate, about 3½ inches in length, thick and leathery, glossy, deep green above, light green beneath. Veins scarcely discernible on the upper surface. The fruits which are produced on the small branches, are broadly obovate in form, about 1 inch in length and seven-eighths of an inch in breadth on an average. The stem is 1 inch or more in