

**37625 and 37626—Continued.**

in that place, because it must be 400 to 500 feet high and is situated at the foot of Citlaltepētēl, the so-called Peak of Orizaba. This grass is not propagated by seed, but, like sugar cane, by cuttings. The lower parts of the stems are cut like sugar cane and put into the ground. It grows in bundles and stands frost to a certain degree." (*Purpus*.)

**37626.** POLYGONUM SACHALINENSE F. Schmidt.

**Sacaline.**

"Forage plant from Japan."

**37627 to 37631.**

From Paris, France. Presented by the director, Museum of Natural History. Received March 18, 1914.

**37627.** DIOSPYROS LOTUS L.

**Persimmon.**

For previous introductions, see S. P. I. Nos. 36808 and 37380.

**37628.** PRUNUS sp.

Received as *Cerasus salicifolia*, but the seeds do not agree with those in the seed collection under this name.

**37629.** PRUNUS DOMESTICA L.

"Var. *armenioides* Lieg."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 33170.

**37630.** PRUNUS CERASIFERA DIVARICATA (Ledeb.) Schneider.

See S. P. I. Nos. 37463 and 37464 for previous introductions.

**37631.** LAUROCERASUS ILICIFOLIA (Nutt.) Roemer.

**Cherry laurel.**

(*Prunus ilicifolia* Walp.)

"This is an evergreen bush or tree commonly known as the *Spanish wild cherry* or the *mountain evergreen cherry*. It is a small tree, rarely becoming 30 feet tall, with a dense crown. The leaves are ovate-lanceolate and hollylike, acute, or sometimes acuminate, mostly broad and sometimes rounded at the base. The margins are coarsely spiny toothed and the blades thick and shining. The flowers are white and are borne in slender racemes less than 2 inches long in the spring. The fruits are rather large, sometimes two-thirds of an inch long, nearly globose, purple or nearly black. This species is a most worthy garden plant and may be seen growing from San Francisco to Lower California." (*Bailey, Cyclopedia of American Horticulture.*)

**37632 to 37637. ORYZA SATIVA L.**

**Rice.**

From Mandalay, Burma, India. Presented by Mr. E. Thompstone, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Circle. Received March 31, 1914.

Quoted notes by Mr. Thompstone, except as indicated.

"*Rangoon* or *Rangooni Chal*. Certain samples of rice under the vernacular name were collected by this office in Khulna in 1906. This is a kind of *Atap* and is also sold in Calcutta. The *Rangoon Chal* is cheaper than the *Deshi* variety of *Atap* and is generally consumed by the poorer classes. I am inclined to believe that rice imported from Rangoon is generally called *Rangoon* or *Rangooni Chal*." (Extract from *Letter, April 9, 1914, Botanical Survey of India.*)

**37632.** "No. 2. *Ngaseingyi*. This is a *Kauk kyi* or main crop and is transplanted in July or August when the nursery plants are 30 to 45 days old. Longevity is about 125 days from transplanting; good to eat and is in great demand for milling."