

37698 to 37705—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. P. J. Wester.)

"*Bahai* is a medium-sized tree found very scattered in the dipterocarp forest. The wood is red, but is little known on the markets." (*H. N. Whitford, Forests of the Philippines, vol. 2, p. 43, 1911.*)

37705. *VITEX PARVIFLORA* A. JUSS. Verbenaceæ. **Molave.**

"A timber tree of more or less value in the Philippines."

"*Molave* is a tree that in exceptional cases will reach a height of 35 to 38 meters and a diameter up to 200 centimeters, with a bole 16 to 20 m. Usually, however, it is below 30 m. and may form in severe conditions a scraggly tree with a bole 2 m. or less in length. The bole is usually crooked, fluted, and buttressed. It has an open wide-spreading crown. It is found throughout the [Philippine] Islands, especially on the low coastal hills, usually on limestone, but may occur on volcanic rocks. It is intolerant of shade, and partially or wholly deciduous during the dry season. The bark is 8 to 10 mm. in thickness, yellowish brown to gray in color, velvety to the touch, sometimes shedding in small thin flakes; otherwise smooth. The inner bark is light yellow, with darker yellow rings when freshly cut, but rapidly turning brown on exposure. The leaves are opposite, usually trifoliately compound; the leaflets are smooth and vary in size from 5 to 15 cm. long and 2.5 to 7 cm. wide. The sapwood is creamy white; the heartwood a pale yellow, often turning to dull brown on exposure. It has a fine, usually cross grain, with short and brittle fibers, making it easy to work. It is hard and heavy. It turns greenish yellow when treated with an alkali, and has a bitter taste and a slight odor. It stains water a greenish yellow color. *Molave* is one of the best high-grade construction timbers in the islands and is a good substitute for teak. It resists well the action of fungi, teredo, and white ants. The following is an enumeration of its uses: House construction (posts, doors, interior finish, flooring, joists, siding, sills), shipbuilding (knees, cutwater, sternposts), wagon making (axles, wheels, rims, spokes), bridges, cabinetmaking, carabao yokes, cogwheels, docks, salt-water piles, pillars, plows, rice mortars, railroad ties, sugar mills, paving blocks, furniture, balusters and other turned work, hemp presses, sculpture, wooden tools, plane stocks, and tool handles. Practically all the Provinces in the Philippines contain *molave*, though in many it is no longer in commercial quantities." (*H. N. Whitford, Forests of the Philippines, p. 97, 1911.*)

37706 to 37711.

From Copenhagen, Denmark. Presented by the Royal Danish Agricultural Society. Received April 2, 1914. Quoted notes furnished by the society.

37706 and 37707. *HORDEUM* spp. Poaceæ. **Barley.**

37706. *HORDEUM DISTICHON NUTANS* Schubl.

"No. 3. *Prentice* barley of Tystofte; 2-ranked barley. Originally from a single plant of the primitive species from England, and grown by Mr. N. P. Nielsen at the Tystofte Experiment Station. The most widely known species of barley in Denmark. A little late. The blade does not grow very long. Good quality of grain. Resists well attacks of *Helminthosporium gramineum* and smut (*Ustilago*). Gives a large crop. Should be sown early and relatively thin. Thrives especially well in good soil."