

38491 and 38492—Continued.

obliquely oval or ovate, doubly toothed, narrowing at the apex to a shortish point, very unequal at the base (one side of the blade being tapered, the other rounded or semicordate), $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide (on vigorous shoots considerably larger), upper surface glossy green and smooth, lower surface downy only in the vein axils or along the midrib; stalk one-fourth to half an inch long; veins in 10 to 13 pairs. Flowers crowded in dense clusters close to the leafless shoot. Fruit oval or obovate, smooth, one-half to five-eighths of an inch long, notched at the top, with the seed close to the notch. Native of Europe and western Asia, and one of the two undisputed species of British elms. The other, *U. montana*, is amply distinguished by the seed being in the middle of the fruit, by the very downy shoots and much larger, downy leaves. The common elm, *U. campestris*, differs in its rounder leaf, downy all over beneath and rough above. The usual autumn color is yellow." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 618.*)

38492. ULMUS HOLLANDICA VEGETA (Loud.) Rehder.

"The *Huntingdon* elm." (*Lynch.*)

"This fine elm, according to information given to Loudon by Mr. John Wood, of Huntingdon, in 1836, was raised in the nursery of his firm about the middle of the eighteenth century from seed gathered in Hinchingsbrook Park. It is, no doubt, a hybrid between *U. montana* [*U. scabra* Miller] and *U. nitens* [*U. glabra* Miller], and, like many hybrid trees, is of remarkably vigorous growth. One of the largest of all elms, it reaches 100 feet in height, forming a thick, short trunk 5 or 6 feet in diameter with ascending branches. Leaves up to 5 or 6 inches long, more than half as wide, smooth above and downy beneath only in the leaf axils. Fruit oval, up to seven-eighths of an inch long, the seed not reaching to the notch at the top. This last character and its less downy leaves distinguish it from *U. major*, of presumably the same parentage. The veins, too, are more numerous (14 to 18 pairs) than in *U. major*. According to Elwes it has the defect of splitting in the trunk, due to its habit of forking low down. This, however, can be prevented by timely pruning. The tree produces suckers." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 621.*)

38493 to 38495.

From Chiengrai, Siam. Presented by Dr. W. T. Lyon, Overbrook Hospital. Received June 4, 1914. Quoted notes by Dr. Lyon.

38493 and 38494. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceæ.**Rice.**

38493. "*Kow chow*, Siamese name. This bears a little heavier than *Kow san* [S. P. I. No. 38494]. Is white and has very hard kernels, and resembles American rice very much. About 18 varieties are grown here in North Siam."

38494. "*Kow san*, Siamese name. Is very glutinous and is prepared by steaming; the kernels are very sticky. The fields are not measured in acres like ours in America, but are measured by baskets. A field planted to *Kow san*, which requires 4 baskets to plant, will yield from 400 to 450 baskets."

38495. GOSSYPIUM sp. Malvaceæ.**Cotton.**

"This was grown at Chiengkum about 60 miles from here, near the French Indo-China border."