

**38850 and 38851—Continued.**

**38851.** GLEDITSIA AMORPHOIDES (Griseb.) Taub. Cæsalpinaceæ.  
(*Garugandra amorphoides* Griseb.)

See S. P. I. Nos. 8934 and 33965 for previous introductions and description.

**38852. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. Fabaceæ. Alfalfa.**

From Ekatarinodar, Kuban Government, Russia. Secured by Mr. E. Brown, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, from Mr. A. N. Rockel. Received July 3, 1914.

"This is the best alfalfa region in southern Russia, where it has been cultivated for 30 years. Seed is said to have been first brought from Turkestan. In the southern part of the district where the soil is deepest, alfalfa lasts 10 to 12 years. In the northern part the soil is shallower, and alfalfa does not usually last over 4 or 5 years." (*Brown.*)

**38853. VITIS TILIAEFOLIA Humb. and Bonpl. Vitaceæ. Grape.**  
(*Vitis caribaca* DC.)

From Herradura, Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received July 23, 1914.

"(No. 1, July 17, 1914.) A vigorous, rapid-growing vine, occurring in the mountains of this Province. These cuttings were obtained from a plant growing in the garden of Prof. F. S. Earle, who considers the species to be of great interest and value for use in developing a race of grapes which can be successfully grown in strictly tropical regions, and he recommends that careful attention be devoted to the hybridization of this species with some of the northern cultivated grapes. In Prof. Earle's garden the vine has completely covered a cashew tree 20 or 25 feet in height and produces fruit very similar in appearance to the wild grape of the North. The bunches are 3 to 5 inches in length, loose, the berries deep purple in color, and about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. They are used here for making jelly and grape juice." (*Popenoe.*)

**38854. OCHROMA LAGOPUS Swartz. Bombacaceæ.**

From Ceylon. Presented by Mr. J. T. Crawley, director, Estacion Experimental Agronómica, Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Received July 17, 1914.

"A very valuable plant of large growth; the wool produced by the fruit is textile, and the wood of the trunk is very light. It is employed in Cuba among other purposes for sustaining on the water the nets used for fishing, instead of cork." (*Crawley.*)

**38855 and 38856.**

From Peking, China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received July 24, 1914. Quoted notes by Mr. Meyer.

**38855.** SAXIFRAGA sp. Saxifragaceæ. Saxifraga.

"(No. 1220. June 14, 1914.) A wild plant, offered for sale in the streets of Peking. Said to be ornamental, having rose-colored flowers. Loves somewhat moist, shady situations. Chinese name *Ssü chi hai fang*, meaning 'four-season begonia.'"