

39930 and 39931. CARICA spp. Papayaceæ.

From Buenos Aires, Argentina. Presented by Sr. Benito J. Carrasco, director general, Botanic Garden. Received February 23, 1915.

“Indigenous plants of this country.” (*Carrasco.*)

39930. CARICA PAPAYA L.

39931. CARICA QUERCIFOLIA (St. Hil.) Benth. and Hook.

39932 to 39939.

From Burma, India. Collected by Mr. F. Kingdon Ward. Received February 20, 1915. Quoted notes by Mr. Ward, except as otherwise indicated.

39932. CAPSICUM ANNUM L. Solanaceæ. Red pepper.

“Dwarf Capsicum grown by the Kachins, near Laza Mali Valley, northern Burma, latitude 26°; open cultivated areas, sandy soil, 1,000 to 2,000 feet; monsoon climate; ripe December, dry season.”

39933. CHAETOCHELOA ITALICA (L.) Scribner. Poaceæ. Millet.
(*Setaria italica* Beauv.)

“Millet from Kachin Hill tracts.”

39934 and 39935. GOSSYPIUM spp. Malvaceæ. Cotton.

“Grown by Kachins in the mountains west of the Mali River, latitude 25° to 27° N., Upper Burma. Altitude 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Not irrigated. Monsoon climate. Soil friable clays or fine sands, all derived from sandstones.”

39936 to 39939. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceæ. Corn.

“Grown by Naingvaws in the Valley of Nmailka, Upper Burma, latitude 26° to 27° N. Altitude 5,000 to 6,000 feet. Soil derived from granite and other igneous rock. Climate, monsoon with frequent breaks of fine hot weather in summer. Not irrigated.”

39936. Dark red.

39937. Variegated.

“Some of the seeds on the ear have an unmistakable waxy endosperm. This is the first time that this type of endosperm has been found outside the small region around Shanghai. The early Chinese accounts state that maize was introduced into China from the west, and this region of Upper Burma has always been under suspicion. That this type peculiar to China has reappeared from this region is very suggestive.” (*G. N. Collins.*)

39938. Variegated.

39939. Dark yellow.

39940. CITRUS MEDICA SARCODACTYLIS (Nooten) Swingle. Rutaceæ. Bushukan.

From Yokohama, Japan. Scions purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Co. Received February 24, 1915.

“*Bushukan* differs from the common citron in having the segments of the fruit separated into fingerlike processes. The flowers are very fragrant and are used by the Chinese and Japanese for perfuming rooms and clothing. It is sometimes grown as a dwarf potted plant for ornament. It should be introduced into this country.” (*Swingle. In Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 2, p. 781.*)