

**2082. DOLICHOS UNGUICULATUS.****Bean.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Black-eyed bird's-foot." Much grown in Italy, where there are many varieties. "An annual, 20 to 24 inches high, with dark-green, smooth leaves. Flowers large, from white to rose or lilac, with a darker spot at the base of the petals, in twos or threes; pods pale green, straight or curved, 6 to 10 inches long, nearly cylindrical; seeds rather few, kidney-shaped, wrinkled, white, with a black blotch at the eye. It withstands dry hot weather and grows on almost any soils. Edible-podded." (*Vilmorin.*)

**2083. DOLICHOS LABLAB.****Lablab bean.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Stringless." Probably very important for warm climates to replace the common snap beans in summer. "A very productive and excellent sort for hot countries. Grown like pole beans or on espalier. Its large pods are eaten with the beans before they are full grown." (*Vilmorin.*)

**2084 to 2090. LACTUCA SATIVA.****Lettuce.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

These varieties of lettuce were imported for the use of the Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, and no seeds will be distributed until the extensive tests made by that division have been concluded. If any of these forms are worthy of further and more extensive trial, additional quantities of seed may be imported. The varieties are as follows:

- 2084. Brown Batavian.
- 2085. Broccoli Roscoff (very early).
- 2086. Madrilene.
- 2087. Maltese.
- 2088. Tremont Winter.
- 2089. Large winter yellow.
- 2090. Green winter Cos. (See No. 2281.)

**2091. LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA.****Lavender.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

Important in the perfumery industry. This is a hardy shrub, 2 to 4 feet high, with ascending angled branches, narrow gray leaves, and compact spikes of light-blue flowers. The essential oil, used in perfumery, is distilled from the flowers. Lavender thrives best where there is a mild, moist climate and a calcareous soil. It should be planted in autumn. From 35 to 50 pounds of oil may be obtained from an acre. The plants are check-rowed 8 to 10 feet apart.

**2092. LAVANDULA SPICA.****Spike lavender.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

Grows on lowlands. Perfume much less valuable than that of *L. angustifolia* (No. 2091); oil used for mixing artists' paints and in veterinary practice.

**2093. LENS ESCULENTA.****Lentil.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Extra large yellow." Much grown in central France. (See No. 2094.)

**2094. LENS ESCULENTA.****Lentil.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Puy green." Used both for green forage and for food. Grown in France. An annual legume, native to and widely cultivated in Europe for both food and forage. Lentils may be grown in the South as a winter soil cover and green manure crop. The seed should be sown in August or September, broadcast, at the rate of from 100 to 150 pounds per acre. The crop may be cut for hay when in full bloom, or it may be grown for seed. There are perhaps twenty varieties in Europe, differing