

44708 and 44709—Continued.

broadly rounded at the base, obtusely pointed at the apex. The fresh olives are packed in leaves in crates (holding about 3 pecks each) made from the ribs of the date leaf and are pickled by the people of the valley according to their fancy. Pickled *Tafahi* olives were seen by the writer both at Fedimine and in Cairo.

“At present no oil is manufactured from the Fayum olives, but in one of the villages were seen stones of ancient oil mills of beautiful red Aswan granite and no doubt of Roman origin. Their purpose was unknown to the present inhabitants. From this it may be conjectured that the present olive trees of Fayum, as well as those of Dakhleh Oasis, have come down from the time of the Roman occupation during the first century A. D.”

44710. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS L. Fabaceæ. Common bean.

From Bahia, Brazil. Presented by Dr. V. A. Argollo Ferrão. Received May 4, 1917.

Mulatinho (little mulatto). A Brazilian bush variety of the common kidney bean, cultivated in the coastal States, especially in Sao Paulo, where it matures in 60 days, thus allowing two crops a year. The beans contain a large amount (36 per cent) of starch and are used for human food in much the same manner as the kidney bean. (Adapted from *Journal of Commerce, New York, January 27, 1917.*)

44711. CARAPA GUIANENSIS Aubl. Meliaceæ. Crabwood tree.

From Trinidad, British West Indies. Obtained from Mr. R. O. Williams, curator, St. Clair Experiment Station. Received May 4, 1917.

A tall tree, with compound leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, small axillary flowers, and thick-shelled, russet-brown fruits about 3 inches in diameter, containing two to six chestnutlike seeds. The native name in Guiana is *andiroba* (bitter oil), referring to the oil expressed from the seeds. This oil is used by the natives, who rub it into their skin to protect themselves from noxious insects; it is also made into a varnish or lacquer for iron objects, protecting these from rust. From the bark and leaves a decoction is prepared which is a remedy for skin disease; the bark contains an alkaloid termed *carapina*. The tree should be tried as an ornamental in southern Florida and southern California. (Adapted from *J. B. Rodrigues, Hortus Fluminensis, p. 73*, and note of Dorsett, *Shamel, and Popenoe*, under S. P. I. No. 36715.)

Introduced for trial as an insecticide.

44712. CANNABIS SATIVA L. Moraceæ. Hemp.

From Manchuria. Presented by Mr. M. Toyonaga, director, Central Experiment Station, Keijo, Chosen (Korea). Received May 4, 1917.

In Manchuria, where this plant is grown for the oil, the seeds are crushed and steamed, and subjected to great pressure, yielding the oil which the Chinese call *ma tsü yu* (hemp-seed oil). (Adapted from *A. Hosie, Manchuria, p. 188, 1901.*)

Introduced for the Office of Drug, Poisonous, and Oil Plant Investigations.