

INVENTORY.¹

44935. BRASSICA PEKINENSIS (LOUR.) GAGN. Brassicaceæ.

Pai ts'ai.

From Los Angeles, Calif. Purchased from Aggeler & Musser Co. Received July 6, 1917.

"A cabbage with short cylindrical solid heads. It is not suitable for spring planting, for when sown early it runs to seed without heading. It should be sown in seed beds late in July and transplanted to rich, moist earth, spacing 15 inches, in rows 2 to 3 feet apart. It should be harvested after the first light frost; the roots should be left on and the outer leaves removed. It may be stored in layers under dry straw with a heavy covering of soil. By cutting off all green leaf tips it can be cooked without the penetrating cabbage odor." (*Peter Bisset.*)

For previous introduction and further description, see S. P. I. No. 40604.

44936 and 44937. JUGLANS REGIA L. Juglandaceæ. Walnut.

From China. Nuts purchased from Mr. E. K. Lowry, manager, American Machinery & Export Co., Tientsin. Received July 2, 1917.

44936. "Sample No. 524. Soft shell, 1916 crop; grown in the district of Changli, northern China." (*Lowry.*)

44937. "Sample No. 525. Hard shell; grown in the Western Hills, west of Peking." (*Lowry.*)

44938. CANAVALI ENSIFORME (L.) DC. Fabaceæ. Jack bean.

From Mombasa, British East Africa. Presented by Kerslake Thomas & Co., Gotani estate, Changamwe, at the request of Mr. Henry P. Starrett, American consul, Mombasa. Received July 2, 1917. Quoted notes by Kerslake Thomas & Co.

"*Go-ta-ni* bean. It is an exceedingly heavy cropper, yielding about 2,200 pounds per acre under ordinary conditions. It is very hardy and a great drought resister. In this country it is a perennial, 2½ feet in height, and grows well on a clay loam and also on a light sandy soil. It would probably do well in the southern United States and California. Upon analysis it is found that the bean contains an exceptionally high percentage of albuminoids and oil, while the moisture is low. The high percentage of fiber is accounted

¹All introductions consist of seeds unless otherwise noted.

It should be understood that the varietal names of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was received when introduced by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, and, further, that the printing of such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country. As the different varieties are studied, their identity fully established, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign varietal designations appearing there will be subject to change with a view to bringing the forms of the names into harmony with recognized American codes of nomenclature.