

50522 to 50524. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper. Fabaceæ. Soy bean.
(Glycine hispida Maxim.)

From Mukden, China. Seeds presented by Albert W. Pontius, American consul general. Received June 7, 1920.

Market beans requested for the Office of Forage-Crop Investigations.

50522. "Hei tou (black)."

"A small flat shining black bean used when boiled, salted, and fermented as the main ingredient in a sauce; also fed, when boiled, to water buffaloes." (*Frank N. Meyer.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 45294.

50523. "Hsiao chin huang tou (small golden yellow bean)."

50524. "Pai mei tou (white-crested bean)."

A late-maturing bean, yellow with a "white eyebrow."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 30745.

50525. SYZYGIUM CUMINI (L.) Skeels. Myrtaceæ. Jambolan.
(Eugenia jambolana Lam.)

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Elmer D. Merrill, director, Bureau of Science. Received June 8, 1920.

Duhat. A widely distributed Philippine timber tree frequently cultivated for its fruit which in size, color, and flavor resembles a black cherry. The grayish or pale-brown wood is moderately hard to hard and durable; even the sapwood is rarely attacked by beetles. It is used for the building of ships, wharves, and bridges, for furniture and cabinetwork, and for the heavy parts of musical instruments. (Adapted from *Schneider, Commercial Woods of the Philippines: Their Preparation and Uses, Manila Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 14, p. 189.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43217.

50526. ACER sp. Aceraceæ. Maple.

From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Seeds presented by Prof. C. S. Sargent, Arnold Arboretum. Received June 11, 1920.

"A green-barked variety collected in northern Honan, China, by Joseph Hers." (*Sargent.*)

50527. ATTALEA COHUNE Mart. Phœnicaceæ. Cohune.

From Ceiba, Honduras. Seeds presented by Charles N. Willard, American consul. Received June 11, 1920.

"With the demand for combating the use of poison gas in the war, it was found that the shell of the cohune nut when carbonized acted as a preventive against the injurious effects of the gas. It therefore became the principal element used in the manufacture of the gas mask. The utilization of the cohune nut for war purposes served to bring to light an industry which may be permanent, namely, the extraction of oil from the kernel of the nut. The cohune (or corozo) nut is a product of the manaca palm, is indigenous to tropical countries, and is found mostly on low, damp lands, along creeks and rivers. It thrives best in the deep forests, and the greatest supply is found in virgin forest lands, of which there are extensive areas in Honduras.

"The nuts grow in large oblong clusters weighing probably 75 pounds each. A single tree will have from one to four clusters on it at a time, with an average production of four clusters a year to the tree. The nut varies in size from 1½ to 3 inches in length and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The shell is hard and dense, with an average thickness of one-fourth to half an inch. For cracking the nuts preparatory