

56060 to 56063—Continued.

up to 4 inches in length, and the small oval-oblong berries are crowned by the persistent calyx. This species bears considerable resemblance to *Ribes laurifolium* Jancz. (Adapted from *Bulletin Mensuel de la Société Linnéenne Paris, new series, No. 9, p. 87, and Gardeners' Chronicle, 3d ser., vol. 71, p. 213.*)

56061. RIBES LAURIFOLIUM Jancz.

Plant. A very attractive flowering currant first discovered in Szechwan, western China, at an altitude of 7,000 feet, where it grows as an evergreen unarmed shrub up to 6 feet in height; not common. The rich-green oval leaves are coarsely toothed and up to 5 inches in length. The greenish yellow flowers are borne in pendent clusters over 2 inches long, appearing in February and March. (Adapted from *The Garden, vol. 79, p. 171.*)

56062. RIBES LONGERACEMOSUM Franch.

Cuttings. "This species, found in the mountains of western China, bears large black fruits of good flavor, in racemes a foot and a half long." (*E. H. Wilson, Naturalist in Western China, vol. 2, p. 31.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 40459.

56063. RIBES MAXIMOWICZII Batal.

Cuttings. A deciduous shrub 6 to 9 feet high, first found by the Russian traveler Potanin, in Kansu, in 1885, but introduced into England several years later from western China. The leaves, in threes or fives, are 2 to 5 inches wide, glossy green above and pale downy beneath. The flowers, borne in long slender clusters in May, are made conspicuous by the dull lurid-red calyxes. The fruits, which are thickly covered with stiff glandular bristles, are, according to E. H. Wilson, sometimes orange and sometimes red, possibly at different stages of development. (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle, 3d ser., vol. 59, p. 273.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 40410.

56064 to 56066. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae.**Sugar cane.**

From Fajardo, Porto Rico. Seeds presented by R. A. Veve, Experiment Station, Fajardo Sugar Co. Received December 28, 1922. Quoted notes by Mr. Veve.

"These three varieties are very good in our district, and their seed germinates very well. Although all three of them are susceptible to mosaic disease, they are more resistant than the native varieties *Cristalina* and *Rayada*, which are here considered as standards."

56064. D109.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49262.

56065. D433.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49264.

56066. F. C. 306. "This is a local variety, a seedling of D433."**56067. PANGIUM EDULE** Reinw. Flacourtiaceae.**Pangi.**

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by A. Hernandez, director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received December 13, 1922.

"Seeds of pangi (*Pangium edule*) obtained from the barrio of Panagan, municipality of Lagonoy, Camarines Sur. Pangi seeds yield about 50 per cent of pitjoeng or samaun oil having the following constants (see Bureau of Forestry, Manila, Philippine Islands, Bulletin No. 20, p. 159):

Specific gravity.....	0.937
Saponification value.....	178-183
Iodin value.....	89.94
Titer test of fatty acids.....	44.4"

—(Hernandez.)