

Agriculture to serve for identifying other West Indian yams to be sent later for general distribution. (See No. 3519.)

- 3715. WHITE. Distributed.
- 3716. RED. Distributed.
- 3717. ST. LUCIA. Distributed.
- 3718. NEGRO. Distributed.
- 3719. YELLOW. Distributed.
- 3720. ST. HILL SEEDLING. Distributed.
- 3721. CHINESE. Distributed.
- 3722. HORN. Distributed.
- 3723. CUSH-CUSH. Distributed.

3724. ABERIA CAFFRA.

Kei apple.

From Cape Colony, South Africa. Received from Prof. Peter MacOwan, through the Division of Agrostology, July 20, 1899.

Professor MacOwan says: "A fine strong hedge plant, equal to the European holly. The fruit is 1 inch in diameter, very acid, at length luscious, with a strong scent like apples. It is called *Wilde abrikoos* by the Dutch. The plants are monœcious. It is found only in the Kei River Valley in South Africa." (See No. 3230, Inventory No. 7.)

3725. ASTRAGALUS SINICUS.

Genge clover.

From Japan. Received through Suzuki and Iida, New York, N. Y., July 21, 1899.

"A clover, very largely grown in some parts of Japan; used for feeding cattle and as a fertilizer for rice fields. The plants resemble the American red clover." (*Suzuki and Iida.*)

"The Genge or Rengeso has always been grown in all parts of Japan as a green manure for rice fields. It is sown broadcast in September at the rate of 3 deciliters (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks) per acre; it is plowed under in place the following spring at flowering time, or cut for putting on other rice fields. It is sometimes used for forage." (*Cat. Japanese Dept. Agric., Paris Exp., 1900.*)

The genge is described in botanical works as a prostrate annual plant having slender pinnate leaves with 5 to 11 leaflets and pinkish flowers clustered densely at the end of an upright stalk. The leaves are said to have a grateful scent, somewhat like that of fresh apples. From the statement quoted above, as well as from Mr. Barr's note (see No. 3923), it is evident that genge is a winter crop suited particularly for rice fields, where it should be given a trial in the South.

3726-3732. ORYZA SATIVA.

Rice.

From Lisbon, Portugal. Donated by the "Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa" through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 230), July 22, 1899. This collection of rice was selected, because of the short blunt form of the grains, for trial in Louisiana, and also for plant breeding. It comprises varieties of the following numbers all from Portuguese India:

- 3726. ARROS COM CASCA, from Goa. (L. & F., No. 230.) Distributed.
- 3727. BATE DE BILAR, from Sanguem. (L. & F., 230, and No. 5009.) Distributed.
- 3728. BABRY CANACONA (L. & F., 230e and No. 5003). Distributed.
- 3729. BATE TAMBIPATTONIM, from Guepem. (L. & F., No. 230d, No. 5200.) Distributed.
- 3730. ARROS COM CASCA, from Prov. of Salseti. (L. & F., 230c, No. 1279.) Distributed.
- 3731. BATE DE CONCHRO, from Sanguem. (L. & F., 230b.) Distributed.
- 3732. ARROS COM CASCA, from Prov. of Salseti. (L. & F., 230a, No. 1276.) Distributed.