

65444 to 65449—Continued.

65444. *SOLANUM* sp.

This plant is found on the west coast of the island of Chiloe, between 12 and 15 miles south of Quilan, the same locality where W. F. Wight, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, collected the wild potato seven or eight years ago.

65445. *SOLANUM* sp.

Seedling of a wild potato. These tubers were given to me by the family living at Quilan.

65446. *SOLANUM* sp.

These tubers were given to me at Puntra, the halfway station between Anoud and Castro, near Quilan, by a man who said he had found this potato about six years before on the west coast of the island. Since that time it has been cultivated in this man's garden and has been kept pure.

65447 to 65449. These tubers were given to me at Puntra.

65447. *SOLANUM* sp.

Red progeny of wild seed.

65448. *SOLANUM* sp.

White progeny of wild seed.

65449. *SOLANUM* sp.

Yellow progeny of wild seed.

65450. *CASTANEA HENRYI* (Skan) Rehd. and Wils. Fagaceae.

From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Scions presented by Dr. C. S. Sargent, Arnold Arboretum. Received December 7, 1925.

A Chinese chestnut which, as described in *Plantae Wilsonianae* (vol. 3, p. 196), is a deciduous tree 25 to 90 feet tall, with oblong, lanceolate, long-acuminate leaves, green on both sides. The burrs are either solitary or two or three in a bunch, and contain usually but one nut.

65451. *SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM* L. Poaceae. Sugar cane.

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Cuttings presented by Gonzalo M. Fortun, Director, Estación Experimental Agronómica. Received December 7, 1925.

Cuba No. 653. A new seedling cane variety introduced for trial in Louisiana.

65452. *SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM* L. Poaceae. Sugar cane.

From Rio Piedras, Porto Rico. Cuttings presented by Francisco Lopez Dominguez, Director, Insular Experiment Station. Received December 8, 1925.

Variety *B-11569*. Introduced as a new and promising variety for testing in comparison with the standard varieties now in use.

65453 to 65464. *ORYZA SATIVA* L. Poaceae. Rice.

From Rangoon, India. Seeds presented by R. Watson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Circle. Received November 23, 1925. Notes by Mr. Watson.

65453. *Emata A 16-34*. Grown in Prome and the northern parts of the Tharrawaddy districts of Lower Burma, where the annual rainfall ranges from 47 to 67 inches. It is an early-maturing variety and is grown on an area of about 300,000 acres. This rice is very popular among the wealthier people of Burma, being classed as a fancy table variety. It does not mill well, and for this reason the

65453 to 65464—Continued.

bulk of the crop goes through a process of soaking and steaming before being put through the mill. The resulting product, known commercially as "Milchar," is exported to southern India.

65454. *Letywezin B 15-1*. The districts of Tharrawaddy, Insein, and to some extent Pegu are the main tracts in which this variety is grown. The rainfall ranges from 87 to 100 inches annually. The grain is neither so slender nor so long as that of *Emata* [No. 65453], and it is translucent and hard. It matures early and is planted on high ground where water does not lie long enough for late-maturing varieties to mature successfully.

65455 to 65458. These varieties, commonly known in England as "Burma rice," cover probably the major area in Burma and are also the varieties exported in the largest quantity. They give both a heavy crop and a high output in milling, and keep well when stored after being milled. The grain is short, plump, translucent, hard, and polishes well. The main defect is the presence of red-skinned grains which detract from its appearance when milled. The annual rainfall in Lower Burma, where the largest areas under rice are situated, ranges from 100 to 130 inches.

65455. *Ngasein 8 C 14-8*.65456. *Ngachima C 14-31*.65457. *Ngasein 10 C 15-10*.65458. *Early Ngasein C 19-26*.

65459. *Kamakyi Nedon D 17-88*. Like *Ngasein*, this variety covers a large portion of Lower Burma, but it is confined chiefly to the districts where the rainfall is heavy, requiring about 100 inches. It is generally late in maturing. The grain, which is short, plump, and soft, gives a high output in milling, but does not stand storage well. Locally it is preferred to *Ngasein*, being softer, more palatable, and easily digested. The main defect in this rice is the presence of awns which reduce the weight of a measure of grain.

65460. *Byat E 19-23*. This rice is grown chiefly in the district of Amherst, where the rainfall is from 150 to 200 inches. The grain is very large and broad, but the kernel is soft and opaque. This is one of the largest grained rices known. It matures late and requires a heavy rainfall, about 200 inches.

65461 and 65462. These two varieties supply the glutinous rice of Upper and Lower Burma. They are used chiefly for making sweet cakes and other confections and when boiled or steamed turn into a sticky mass and may be used for puddings.

65461. *Kaukhnyin Ngacheik* (black).65462. *Kaukhnyin* (white).

65463. *Sabanet*. This is a subvariety of *Medon*, having a grayish black mark, which is highly esteemed for local consumption. The grains become very long and slender when cooked. This rice is usually late maturing, and like *Medon* it mills well, but has the same defect of awns.

65464. *Hoito*. Of Japanese origin.65465. *LALLEMANTIA IBERICA* (Bieb.) Fisch. and Mey. Menthaceae.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received November 27, 1925.

A blue-flowered, herbaceous perennial, native to semiarid regions in Asia Minor and Syria, whose seeds yield an oil said to be a high-grade drying oil.

For previous introduction, see No. 35794.