

68358. DICELLOSTYLES AXILLARIS (Thwaites) Benth. Malvaceae.

From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Seeds presented by F. A. Stockdale, Director of Agriculture. Received September 10, 1926.

A malvaceous tree, closely related to cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), with narrowly oval leaves about 4 inches long, white flowers, and globose, hispid capsules. Native to Ceylon.

68359. RUBUS FRAXINIFOLIUS Poir. Rosaceae.

From the Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, Ballston, Va. Received September 24, 1926.

Palawan. A tropical raspberry, described (Brown, Wild Food Plants of the Philippines, p. 63) as a scrambling shrub, with branches 2 to 4 meters long, which is very common in the mountains from Luzon to Mindanao, Philippine Islands. The stems and leaves are armed with sharp spines, and the white flowers are about 2 cm. across. The bright-red berries, 10 to 15 mm. in diameter, borne in clusters, are fairly juicy and edible, but rather tasteless.

68360. (Undetermined.)

From Sumatra. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received May 14, 1926. Numbered September, 1926.

No. 669. Between Takengon and Bireun. March 9, 1926. A very striking tree with purple, olive-shaped fruits hanging from brown capsules.

68361 to 68403.

From China. Seeds obtained by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received September 14, 1926.

68361. ALEURITES MONTANA (Lour.) Wilson. Euphorbiaceae. Mu-oil tree.

No. 242. Baptist Mission Compound, Wuchow, Kwangsi. November 18, 1925. *Tung yau*. Trees of average yield growing at the foot of a terrace in yellow-clay granitic subsoil, with their roots partly in filled soil of the same composition, but naturally looser in texture.

For previous introduction see No. 66064.

68362 to 68402. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceae. Rice.

In general there are two harvests of rice each year in this latitude, one in July or August and another in October or November. It is of interest that the varieties planted for the first crop are apparently distinct from those which are planted for the second crop. Preliminary experiments carried out at the Canton Christian College confirm this. When the first-crop variety is planted at the second-crop season, or vice versa, it does not develop and ripen properly or at the expected time. It may be that the two groups have different adaptations as to length of day required for bringing them to proper flowering and fruition. The second-crop varieties, in general, are said to be of better quality, possibly because of the fine weather that usually prevails during the ripening and harvesting time. It is said that poor soil, while yielding less, gives a better quality of grain.

68361 to 68403—Continued.

68362 to 68373. These seeds of second-crop varieties were obtained at Foh-t-suen, Lohkongtung district.

68362. No. 442. *Pa ang chim*. Starchy.

68363. No. 443. *Shue nga kuk*. Starchy.

68364. No. 444. *Chim tsai kuk*. Starchy.

68365. No. 445. *Wong hok yau chim kuk*. Starchy.

68366. No. 446. *Paak hok yau chim kuk*. Starchy.

68367. No. 447. *Paak hin tsai noh kuk*. Glutinous.

68368. No. 448. *Tsai mei chim kuk*. Starchy.

68369. No. 449. *Kam fung kuk*. Starchy.

68370. No. 450. *Sz miu kuk*. This is one of the two most popular starchy varieties because of the excellent quality.

68371. No. 451. *So kuk*. A bearded, starchy variety.

68372. No. 452. *Tuai noh kuk*. Glutinous.

68373. No. 453. *On naam noh kuk*. Glutinous.

68374. No. 454. *Chiu on lai chim kuk*. A starchy second-crop variety which has been growing at the Canton Christian College for four years. The growing season is about 104 days, and the average yield is about 2,400 pounds per acre.

68375. No. 455. *Toi shaan hung tau tsai kuk*. A starchy second-crop variety originally from the Toishaan district, Kwangtung, which has been growing at the Canton Christian College for the last year. The growing season is about 89 days, and the yield is about 1,800 pounds per acre.

68376. No. 456. *Tung koon taai chim kuk*. A starchy second-crop variety originally from the Tungkoon district, which has been growing at the Canton Christian College. This is one of the most popular second-crop varieties of rice because of its excellent quality.

68377. No. 457. *Lok cheung maah kuk*. A starchy second-crop variety, originally from the Lokcheung district, which has been growing at the Canton Christian College for the last year. The growing season is 89 days, and the yield is about 1,100 pounds per acre.

68378. No. 458. *Toi shaan sheung kong chim kuk*. An early starchy second-crop variety originally from the Toishaan district, Kwangtung, which has been growing at the Canton Christian College for the last year. The growing season is 91 days, and the yield is about 800 pounds per acre.

68379. No. 459. *Kwai peng paak fa chim kuk*. A starchy second-crop variety, originally from the Kwai peng district, which has been growing at the Canton Christian College for four years. The growing season is about 101 days, and the average yield is about 2,600 pounds per acre.