

- ZEA MAYS. 26887-890. From near Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Presented by Mr. Samuel McClintock, American Consul. 26887. Yellow mountain corn from the Santa Lucia region. 26888-890. Three varieties grown on the plains; bluish black, red and reddish yellow.
- ZEA MAYS. 26913. From the Hacienda Maguey, some 70 miles northwest of the City of Durango, Mexico, at an elevation of 6,100 feet. Procured by Mr. Charles M. Freeman, American Consul, from Mr. Dyer, Manager of the Hacienda. "Mr. Dyer says that this corn will mature in less time and stand the lack of moisture better than any other corn he has been able to procure." (Freeman.)
- ZEA MAYS. 26914-916. From Guatemala. Presented by Mr. Wm. Owen, Vice Consul-General. 26914. Mixed lowland corn; altitude 700 feet; matures 90 days from date of planting. 26915. Yellow highland corn; altitude 4,700 feet; matures 120 days from date of planting. 26916. White highland corn; altitude 4,200 feet; matures 120 days from planting.
- ZIZANIA LATIFOLIA. 26760. From Tamsui, Formosa. Presented by Mr. Samuel C. Reat, American Consul. "This plant, which is closely related botanically to American wild rice, is, however, a perennial which perpetuates itself by underground root stocks. It grows wild and is also cultivated in various parts of China, Japan and Formosa and is the source of 3 separate food products which are; the seeds, a fungus growth produced in the inflorescence and the succulent vegetative shoots which are produced from the root stocks. This fungus is probably not unlike the smut occurring in the inflorescence of Indian corn which latter is sometimes eaten by Mexican Indians. The seed of this plant is apparently not generally used for food in China, as are the other parts, tho mention of their use as human food is made in very early Chinese literature. The plant is said to be cultivated in the vicinity of Canton, China." (Scofield.) For distribution later.