

its bitterness it is eaten boiled, toasted and ground into flour, used in soups, etc. The ashes of the plant contain an extra amount of potash and are used in soap making." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

**CHENOPODIUM QUINOA.** (Chenopodiaceae.) 28644. From the Andean Highlands near Cuzco, Peru. Presented by Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams. For immediate distribution.

**CICER ARIETINUM.** (Fabaceae.) 28604. From Byers, Colorado. Procured by Mr. H. N. Vinall from Mr. Edelen. "Mr. Edelen says the original seed of these peas was given to him by an Italian. He claims they yielded 2,500 lbs. of grain per acre last year, and in the face of an extremely dry season this year he is counting on 1,000 lbs. per acre. From the looks of his field I should judge that 500 or 600 lbs. is nearer what the yield will be." (Vinall.) For distribution later.

**CICER ARIETINUM.** (Fabaceae.) 28620. From Baku, Caucasus, Russia. A large variety of chickpea obtained from a Persian seed dealer and said to come from Persia. Chickpeas are much used by the Orientals, preferably boiled, together with mutton, in soups and stews. (Meyer's introduction.) For immediate distribution.

**OROTALARIA CANDICANS.** (Fabaceae.) 28606. From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Presented by Dr. J. C. Willis, Director, Botanic Garden. (See No. 28344 for description.) For immediate distribution.

**DENDROCALAMUS STRICTUS.** (Poaceae.) 28607. From Sibpur, Calcutta, India. Presented by Major A. T. Gage, Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden. "One of the most valuable bamboos; is not hurt by slight frosts, and, so it is said, is very drought resistant. Wood of the finest quality." (Houzeau de Lehaie.) For distribution later.

**DIOSPYROS PEREGRINA.** (Diospyraceae.) 28584. From Sibpur, Calcutta, India. Presented by Major A. T. Gage. "A beautiful small evergreen tree with dark green foliage and long, shining leaves. Produces a round fruit as big as a medium-sized apple, of rather poor quality, which is eaten by the natives. The leaves are also eaten as a vegetable. The fruit is largely used in tanning, and the juice of the unripe fruit is used in medicine as an astringent. Ainslie mentions that the carpenters of the Malabar coast use the juice of the fruit as a substitute for glue." The principal use of the wood is in the construction of boat bottoms. (Watt: Dict. Econ. Prod. Ind.:III:145.) For distribution later.