

ily crosses with the latter and spoils the corn crop, which is the staple agricultural crop of this district. It is reported that the natives have made 'tortillas' from the ground seed of the teosinte, but such instances are very rare." (Hamm.) For distribution later.

EUGENIA MATO. (Myrtaceae.) 33958. Seeds of a *Eugenia* from Buenos Aires. Presented by Dr. Carlos Thays, Director, Botanic Garden. "A tree with edible fruits, forming the principal part of the forests in the vicinity of Tucuman in Argentina." (Venturi, *Trees of Argentina*.) For distribution later.

EUGENIA PUNGENS. (Myrtaceae.) 33959. Seeds from Buenos Aires. Presented by Dr. Carlos Thays, Director, Botanic Garden. A hard-wooded tree, from the province of Sao Paulo, Brazil, which bears edible fruits. For distribution later.

EXOgonium PURGA. (Convolvulaceae.) 33961. Seeds of the jalap from Buenos Aires. Presented by Dr. Carlos Thays, Director, Botanic Garden. "A Mexican climbing plant, with salver-shaped purplish flowers, which furnishes the true jalap tubers of commerce. These are roundish, of variable size, the largest being about as large as an orange, and of a dark color. They owe their well-known purgative properties to their resinous ingredients, and hence worm-eaten tubers are more valued than sound ones, as the insects eat the farinaceous and woody portions of the tuber and leave the resin." (Masters, in Lindley, *Treasury of Botany*.) For distribution later.

GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM. (Malvaceae.) 34289. Seeds of Cambodian cotton from Coimbatore, India. Presented by R. Cecil Wood, Esq., President Agricultural College, through Mr. C. V. Piper. "This cotton has a close resemblance to the American Upland type and has been looked upon as an American cotton that has been acclimatized in Cambodia, though this may not prove to be the case. There is historical evidence of the introduction of a superior type of cotton from Siam to Louisiana in early days, and this may have been the origin of the long staple varieties formerly grown so extensively in the Delta regions of Louisiana and Mississippi. Thus the Cambodia cotton may prove to be related to the American long staple type. A variety of Upland cotton from Cochin China was studied in Egypt in 1910, which may prove to be similar to the present importation. An account of this cotton was published in Bulletin No. 210 of this Bureau series under the title Hindi Cotton in Egypt. The Cambodia cotton has been grown for a few years in southern India and has given much better