

**23519 and 23520—Continued.**

"The wood of *G. benthami* is reddish brown and very much esteemed. It is used for the same purposes as that of *G. ferrea* and differs from it very little. If we consider what Rumphius says about that of *G. celebica* L., we may regard it as established that all the Garcinias with a white juice have reddish brown or honey-colored wood superior to that of the other species of Garcinia. This observation is important for forest cultivation." (*Extract from Pierre's Forest Flora of Cochin China.*)

**23520. GARCINIA CELEBICA L.**

"This tree grows very quickly and without difficulty. The leaves have an acid flavor; the fruits remain acid a long time; their taste when they are perfectly ripe is somewhat like that of the cultivated mango-steens. An excellent jelly is made of them and a refreshing pectoral sirup which Lamarck says is in daily use at Mahé. Its fruits are used in dyeing, and their rind has astringent properties and serves to make vinegar. A viscid, milky, yellowish juice runs from incisions made in the tree, which gives a species of gum. This mangosteen grows naturally in the East Indies and is also found in the island of Bourbon and in several of the Antilles.

"It is not a very tall tree and has a large tufted top. The branches are glabrous, a little striate, slightly tetragonal, and covered with a grayish or dull red bark. The leaves are opposite, numerous, oval-lanceolate, pointed at the two ends, glabrous, green on both sides, much narrower and less thick than those of the cultivated mangosteen. The flowers are unisexual and borne on different plants. The female flowers are terminal, solitary, hardy pedunculated. The fruit is globular, of a yellowish red or saffron color, sometimes violet, crowned by the stigma; it is a little bit larger than the 'pomme d'api,' which it resembles in form.

"The yellow juice which comes from incisions in this mangosteen gives a kind of aromatic resin, sought after for medicinal purposes. The fruit furnishes a balsamic acid, and the bark tannin." (*Extract from the Medical Flora of the Antilles, by Descourtilz.*)

"These two species of Garcinia were introduced for testing as stocks on which to grow the mangosteen, which is notably one of the weakest rooted plants of this genus." (*Fairchild.*)

**23522 to 23525.**

From Chungking, west China. Presented by Rev. J. F. Peat. Received August 24, 1908.

Seed of each of the following. Varietal descriptions by Mr. H. T. Nielsen.

**23522. GLYCINE HISPIDA (Moench) Maxim.** Soy bean.  
Greenish yellow with dark hilum.

**23523. GLYCINE HISPIDA (Moench) Maxim.** Soy bean.  
Black. Similar in appearance to No. 19183.

**23524. VIGNA SESQUIPEDALIS (L.) W. F. Wight.**  
Red.

**23525. PISUM ARVENSE L.** Field pea.

**23526. GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM L. Cotton.**

From Carácas, Venezuela. Presented by Dr. E. André, Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. Received August 28, 1908.

"A curious variety." (*André.*)

"Lint medium short staple length, drag very fine, of great strength. Probably a tropical cotton adapted to only tropical regions." (*D. N. Shoemaker.*)

**23527. MUSA PARADISIACA L. Banana.**

From Ambos, Camariñes, P. I. Presented by Mr. William S. Lyon, Manila, P. I. Received September 8, 1908.

"Seed of an edible species. The fruit is large and well flavored and the farinaceous seeds are quite tender and eaten, not rejected, when the fruit is ripe. They do not harden until the fruit begins to decay. It is one of our many