

**25702 and 25703—Continued.**

Seed of each of the following:

**25702.** "The nearest we can come to identifying the rice described as *Sunejin* is a rice known to the merchants locally as *Sun tsim*, the translation of which is 'long kernel.' This rice is said to come from Anam." (*Wilder.*)

"The *Baixau*, as it is known here, is sometimes called 'Siamese garden rice,' and it commands the highest price in the market. A Chinese rice specialist here told me that it is known also as *Sun tsim*, which Mr. Wilder says corresponds to the *Sunejin*. At any rate, it is a fine rice to introduce." (*Conner.*)

**25703.** "The nearest we can come to the variety *Patma* is *Pat nor*, the translation of which is 'soft.' This rice is said to come from Tonkin." (*Wilder.*)

"This variety is called locally *Nep*, or 'alcohol rice,' is very dark colored, and is the one I suppose which corresponds to *Patma* and Mr. Wilder called *Pat nor*." (*Conner.*)

**25704 to 25716.**

From Poona, Bombay, India. Presented by Mr. M. A. Peacock, Pennellville, N. Y. Received June 24, 1909.

The following seeds:

**25704.** DOLICHOS BIFLORUS L.

**25705.** PHASEOLUS MAX L.

Black.

**25706.** PHASEOLUS RADIATUS L.

Green and brown mixed.

**25707.** PHASEOLUS ACONITIFOLIUS Jacq.

Brown.

**25708.** CYAMOPSIS TETRAGONOLOBA (L.) Traub.

**25709.** CAJAN INDICUM Spreng.

Mauve.

**25710.** LENS ESCULENTA Moench.

Lentil.

**25711.** PISUM ARVENSE L.

Field pea.

Mottled green.

**25712.** LATHYRUS SATIVUS L.

**25713.** CICER ARIETINUM L.

Chick-pea.

**25714.** VIGNA UNGUICULATA (L.) Walp.

Cowpea.

Mixed brown and cream colored seed.

**25715.** STIZOLOBIUM sp.

Mottled gray and brown.

**25716.** GLYCINE HISPIDA (Moench) Maxim.

Soy bean.

Yellow.

**25717. SCHINOPSIS BALANSAE Engl.**

From Chaco, Argentina. Presented by Sr. Ing. D. Carlos D. Cirola, University of Agriculture, Santa Fe, Buenos Aires. Received June 19, 1909.

"A tree belonging to the family Anacardiaceæ. Native in Paraguay, where, according to Engler, it grows on river banks in impervious clay soil. Said to occur also in eastern and southern Argentine. Known locally as *quebracho colorado*, and forms one of the sources of the quebracho extract used in tanning." (*W. W. Stockberger.*)