

36211 to 36253—Continued.

36245. "(No. 637.) Cuzco, Peru. White and purple speckled."

36246. "(No. 638.) Yellow."

36247. "(No. 639.) Dark red."

36248. "(No. 640.) Pinkish white."

36249. "(No. 641.) Speckled, small grains."

36250. "(No. 642.) Brownish yellow."

36251. "(No. 332.) Sweet."

36252. "(No. 391.) Yellow."

36253. "(No. 584.) Large yellow."

36254. HOLMSKIOLDIA SANGUINEA Retzius.

From Seharunpur, India. Received from the Government Botanical Gardens, through Mr. Wilson Popenoe, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 7, 1913.

"A handsome shrub, producing brick-red flowers." (*Popenoe*.)

Distribution.—A straggling shrub found on the subtropical slopes of the Himalayas up to an elevation of 4,000 feet, in northern India,

"A nearly glabrous, large straggling shrub, 10 to 30 feet high. Leaves stalked, cordate, ovate, about 3 by 2 inches, toothed or entire. Flowers very conspicuous, scarlet tinged with orange, crowded in axillary, stalked cymes. Calyx colored like the corolla, funnellike, persistent." (*Gamble, Manual of Indian Timbers, and Collett, Flora Simlensis.*)

36255. CHLORIS PARAGUAIENSIS Steud. Australian Rhodes grass.

From Sydney, New South Wales. Purchased from Anderson & Co. Received September 20, 1913.

"This seed should be sown the same way as the ordinary Rhodes grass, in the spring or early autumn, spring preferably. In its earliest stages of growth it is stoloniferous, that is, it roots from the joints, and when growing vigorously reaches some 5 feet high, averaging 4 feet; each plant stools out and has twice the amount of hay yielded by the ordinary variety, *Chloris gayana*, and is much softer feed." (*Anderson & Co.*)

36256. ARTOCARPUS ODORATISSIMA Blanco.**Marang.**

From Lamac, Bataan, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. P. J. Wester, horticulturist, Division of Horticulture, Lamac Experiment Station. Received September 23, 1913.

"These seeds were collected in Zamboanga during my recent trip to Mindanao. This is my second opportunity to test the marang, and I have no hesitation to declare it one of the coming tropical fruits, even in its present undeveloped state. It is very sweet and rich in flavor, and has the unique quality of having a flesh that separates readily and absolutely from the seeds and the skin. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the marang occurs only on the south coast of Mindanao and in the Sulu Archipelago. On my return to Manila I met on the steamer a missionary who had lived in Borneo for three years, part of which time was spent in Sandakan; she had neither heard of nor seen the fruit before. The marang will probably not succeed except where the climate is warm and humid throughout the year and the atmosphere close and still." (*Wester.*)

"*Marang*, also known as *madang*. A medium-sized tree with large dark-green leaves, entire or more or less conspicuously trilobate, 45 to 60 centimeters long and 25 to 30 centimeters broad, similar in habit to the breadfruit, found in the south coast of