in a climate much like that of Washington, D. C., and is unaffected by temperatures of 0° to 110° F. These seeds were collected in Thrace, near the base of the Gallipoli Peninsula, where the plant is very common; it has a vertical range from sea level to 3,000 feet, the highest mountains in the district where it is found. The tree is adapted to a wide variety of soils, growing vigorously in beach sand, lowland silts, residual sandy and clayey soils, and on rocky surfaces with little soil.

"The bush grows to a height of 6 to 10 feet. I saw one individual, probably of the same species, that had a trunk 8 inches in diameter and was 20 feet high.

"To get the acorns before the crows and magpies beat me to them, I had to pick them before they fell naturally." (*Capps.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 30389.

52507. DIOSCOREA ALATA L. Dioscoreaceæ. **Yam.**

From Crescent City, Fla. Presented by H. D. Collette, who grew it from material from the West Indies supplied by Samuel Rosen, New York City. Received February 24, 1921.

"Cuttings of a yam with yellowish flesh, somewhat moist, but of good quality for preparing mashed yam." (*R. A. Young.*)

52508. RAPHANUS SATIVUS L. Brassicaceæ. **Radish.**

From Tientsin, Shantung, China. Seeds presented by Mr. K'ung, through H. S. Conard, Grinnell, Iowa. Received February 24, 1921.

"*Lo-pu.* A very 'sweet' radish from Tientsin, Shantung, China." (*K'ung.*)

52509. ERIOGONUM WRIGHTII SUBSCAPOSUM S. Wats. Polygonaceæ.

From Ness, Neston, England. Seeds presented by A. K. Bulley. Received February 24, 1921.

A low perennial found in the high montane belt of southern California. The leafy branches are short, forming a close, dense mat, from which arise the short flowering stems. The bright-pink flowers are clustered near the ends of the stems and form a sharp contrast to the mat of small white woolly leaves. (Adapted from *Jepson, A Flora of California, pt. 4, p. 415.*)

52510 to 52513.

From Bangkok, Siam. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received February 17, 1921. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

52510. DIOSPYROS MOLLIS Griffith. Diospyraceæ.

"One of the most valuable dye plants in Siam. The Chinese import yearly 3,000,000 ticals ($804,000) worth of silk, pay the duty on it, and all for the purpose of dyeing the silk black; every bit is again exported. There are large but rather primitive dye factories here. It is said that the Chinese have tried to grow the tree in China but were not successful. I have seen material dyed black which had been washed twice a week for three years and it certainly was still as black as black could be. The dyeing is said to be a laborious process. The fruit must be still green when collected for dyeing purposes; it is mashed in water and the material is dipped into it, the water is then thrown away, and the pulp is pressed and placed again in water; this process is repeated many times. The material must be dried in the sun after each dipping. It is difficult to secure ripe seeds, as the fruits are col-