56770 and 56771—Continued.

56771. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. **Red clover.**

"In Sweden this late-flowering type of red clover is grown for seed and hay throughout the country; the early-flowering type can be grown only in the South."

56772 to 56776. TRIFOLIUM spp. Fabaceæ.

From Copenhagen, Denmark. Seeds purchased from I. C. Bjerg Jensen. Received March 31, 1923.

Introduced for department specialists engaged in clover breeding.

56772 and 56773. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. **Red clover.**

56772. *Hersnap.*

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56285.

56773. *Tystoffe No. 70.*

56774 to 56776. TRIFOLIUM REPENS L. **White clover.**

56774. *Morso.*

56775. *Stryno.*

56776. *Polonian White clover.*

56777 to 56779.

From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Received January 18, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

56777. CASTANEA sp. Fagaceæ. **Chestnut.**

"(No. 6729. November 12, 1922.) Seeds collected in the hills back of Mengka."

56778. LILIUM sp. Liliaceæ. **Lily.**

"(November 8, 1922.) Bulbs of a wild lily 12 to 15 feet in height, found in forests of Quercus and Schima 1½ days' journey west of Tengyueh, on the Taping watershed, at an altitude of 8,000 feet. The leaves are long and lanceolate, and the large, ample panicles probably contain 10 or 12 flowers, which are said to be large and white."

56779. PHOTINIA sp. Malaceæ.

"(No. 6726. November 11, 1922.) Seeds of a tree 30 to 40 feet high with a dense crown, found on the plain and hills near Mengka, at 5,000 to 6,000 feet altitude. The leaves are pale green and lanceolate, and the flowers, said to be white, are in large panicles 5 inches across. In November the tree is one mass of deep orange-red fruits."

56780 and 56781. NEPHELIUM spp. Sapindaceæ.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by the director, Botanic Garden. Received March 3, 1923.

56780. NEPHELIUM LAPPACEUM L. **Rambutan.**

"This well-known fruit is probably a native of the Malayan Peninsula. The fruit is popular both with Europeans and natives alike and claims a place amongst the best fruits of the East. The tree is of medium size and, when bearing a good crop of fruit, one of the most ornamental of trees. The small green flowers are produced in loose panicles and are unisexual. Trees having all male flowers are often met with; such trees, of course, bearing no fruit. The flowering period varies somewhat with the season, but usually the tree blooms in April and May and again to a lesser extent in September and October. The fruit takes about four months to mature, and the main crop is generally ripe in August and September, to be followed by another crop toward the end of the year. As with most fruits, the crop varies in quantity; some years such enormous crops of fruit are produced that a difficulty is experienced in disposing of them. A considerable number of slight variations are to be noticed on the rambutans grown here. The color of the fruit varies from yellow to crimson. There is much difference in the flavor of the fruit; some are acid while others are sweet and of a delicious flavor. Also the quantity of flesh on the stones varies considerably. In the best varieties the flesh comes away easily from the seed. The fruit is usually eaten raw as dessert, but it can also be stewed or made into a preserve.

"The rambutan will grow in most soils, but responds well to good cultivation. The writer has in mind a certain tree which was long unproductive; by judicious management this tree was brought into fine condition and bore quantities of fruit yearly. In this instance a trench was dug round the tree at about 4 feet radius from the trunk. A charge of dynamite was employed to loosen the subsoil and the trench refilled with a compost of good soil and well-rotted cow manure. Clearly the rambutan is a tree that likes deep cultivation and an open soil. It may be raised from seed sown under shade, though it appears highly desirable to propagate the best varieties by grafting on seedling stocks. The Malays frequently raise young trees by a process of marcottage termed 'tut' in the Malay language. The advantages of this method are several and have been explained previously. The rambutan is a fruit worthy of the plant breeder's attention. By selection and good cultivation it seems quite possible that well-flavored varieties might in time replace the poor kinds frequently met with." (*J. N. Milsum, Fruit Culture in Malaya, p. 79.*)

56781. NEPHELIUM MUTABILE Blume. **Pulasan.**

"*Pulasan.* A Malayan tree which is similar to the rambutan in appearance, but differs in the fruit and in the leaves being gray beneath. The fruit is larger than that of the rambutan and is a deep purple-brown with short blunt processes. According to Ridley, the flavor is decidedly superior to that of the latter fruit." (*Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening, 2d ed., p. 176.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 42385.

56782 to 56784. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceæ. **Rice.**

From Seoul, Chosen. Seeds presented by the director, Department of Agriculture and Industry. Received March 20, 1923.

Early-maturing varieties introduced for department specialists engaged in rice-breeding experiments.

56782. *Kokuryomi Yaka.*

56783. *Tamanishiki.*

56784. *Waseshinliki.*

56785. MUSA GILLETII Wildem. Musaceæ. **Banana.**

From Kisantu, Belgian Congo. Seeds presented by Père J. Gillet. Received March 21, 1923.

"From Lower Uele." (*Gillet.*)

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 56485.