

60226 to 60230. ALLIUM spp. Liliaceæ.

From Stockholm, Sweden. Seeds presented by Dr. Robert E. Fries, director, Botanical Garden. Received May 17, 1924.

Introduced for horticulturists studying the food value of wild species of Allium.

60226. ALLIUM FISTULOSUM L. Welsh onion.

A Siberian species which differs from the common onion in having no distinct bulb, but only an enlarged base or crown; the leaves are usually more clustered.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58679.

60227. ALLIUM HYMENORRHIZUM Ledeb.

A perennial moisture-loving Russian species with linear leaves and purplish violet flowers.

60228. ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE Regel.

An herbaceous plant with very broad, ovate-oblong, flat leaves and pink flowers borne in dense, convex umbels. The scapes are about 6 inches high. Native to Turkestan.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58874.

60229. ALLIUM ODORUM L.

This onion, which grows wild in Europe, is cultivated in Japan for its leaves, which are eaten as greens; in the spring the leaves are borne luxuriantly by the old bulbs, becoming about a foot in length.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58879.

60230. ALLIUM POLYPHYLLUM Kar. and Kir.

A Siberian species, 1 to 2 feet high, with flat, linear leaves and rose-colored flowers.

60231. PHORMIUM TENAX Forst. Liliaceæ. **New Zealand flax.**

From Palmerston North, New Zealand. Seeds presented by G. Smerle, Palmerston North, through L. H. Dewey, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 17, 1924.

According to Mr. Smerle these seeds were collected from tall varieties cultivated near Palmerston North, and he recommends that an attempt be made to grow this tall form in the southern part of the United States. (Dewey.)

60232 to 60241. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceæ. **Soy bean.**

From Meguro, near Tokyo, Japan. Seeds presented by Dr. H. Shirasawa, director, Forest Experiment Station. Received May 19, 1924.

A collection of locally developed varieties introduced from Japan for department soy-bean specialists.

60232. Ao-Daizu. **60237. Kurakake.****60233. Ao-Gozen.** **60238. Kuro-Daizu.****60234. Goha.** **60239. Oilan.****60235. Hokkado.** **60240. Shiro-Gozen.****60236. Kimusume.** **60241. Soden.****60242. RUBUS TURQUINENSIS Rydb.** Rosaceæ.

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Seeds presented by Gonzalo M. Fortun, director, Estación Experimental Agronómica. Received May 21, 1924.

A Cuban species which grows to a height of about 5 feet; the entire plant is densely hairy and armed with curved prickles about a quarter of an

inch long. The leaves are dark green, and the small berries are about half an inch in length. Introduced primarily for use in small-fruit breeding experiments.

60243 to 60251.

From Yihshen, Shantung, China. Seeds presented by K. M. Gordon, South Shantung Industrial School. Received May 21, 1924. Notes by Mr. Gordon.

Introduced for soy-bean specialists.

60243 to 60250. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceæ. **Soy bean.**

60243. Big Green bean. Pods large, green; ripens in 90 to 100 days; grows 3 feet or more tall; oil content small. Used largely as a vegetable, both green and dried; can be roasted like peanuts. Vines coarse, not good for hay.

60244. Big White pod. Habit upright; pods white; ripens in 75 to 80 days; good bearer. Produces good oil and bean curd; used extensively for human and animal food; can be ground wet or dry.

60245. Black bean. Habit upright; pods black; ripens in 80 days; good bearer. Used extensively for stock feed, not used for oil because of dark color; ground wet, dry, or cooked.

60246. Black-Haired Yellow bean. Habit upright; pods dark, covered with black hairs; ripens in 80 days, good bearer, three to four beans to each pod; produces good oil and bean curd; can be ground wet, dry, or cooked. One of the best varieties in this district.

60247. Ch'a Tou. Habit upright; pods black, beans dark green; ripens in 80 days. Not used for oil, makes a stiff bean curd; ground with water and fed to animals.

60248. Hua Ch'a tou. Habit upright; pods dark colored, seeds varicolored; ripens in 80 days, good bearer. Used extensively for stock feed and somewhat as human food.

60249. Pai Chia K'e tzu. Habit upright; pods small, white; ripens in 70 to 80 days; oil content high, makes good bean curd. Used extensively for human food and as stock feed. This is considered the best soy bean of this district.

60250. Ping Niu Huang. Habit upright; pods black; ripens in 90 days; oil content high, makes good bean curd. Used extensively for animal and human food.

60251. VIGNA SINENSIS (Torner) Savi. Fabaceæ. **Cowpea.**

Chiang tou. Habit spreading; pods long, round; ripens in 70 days; can be ground dry into meal for human consumption. Used to make a refreshing hot-weather beverage.

60252. POLYGONUM CAMPANULATUM Hook. f. Polygonaceæ.

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. Received May 21, 1924.

During the late summer and autumn this hardy perennial, native to the Himalayas, produces dense racemes of charming, bell-shaped, fragrant, rosy white flowers. The plant is of compact, bushy habit, with handsome foliage, and is useful for growing in moderately shaded, moist situations.

60253. VIGNA LUTEA (Swartz) A. Gray (*V. retusa* Walp.). Fabaceæ.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture. Received May 21, 1924.

Silani. A native perennial creeper or climbing vine found along the seashore in the Philippines.