63856 to 63866. OLEA EUROPAEA L. Oleaceae. **Olive.**

From Pescia, Province of Lucca, Italy. Plants purchased from E. d'Uliva & Fratelli. Received May 11, 1925. Notes taken from the catalogue of d'Uliva & Fratelli.

A collection of Italian varieties, not known in the American trade, introduced for trial in the olive-growing sections of the United States.

63856. *Ascolana.* A canning variety cultivated from time immemorial in Ascoli. It is a constant and abundant fruiter, with large, dark-green, lightly undulate leaves. The large fruits are almost spherical, with rich, delicate flesh of pleasant flavor; the seed is small.

63857. *Asiolani.*

63858. *Dolce del Marocco.* A variety with fruits larger than those grown for oil, especially adapted for drying.

63859. *Enijuiolo.*

63860. *Frantoi.* Cultivated for oil.

63861. *Grappolo.* Rather large olives, produced in clusters. The fruits are rich in oil.

63862. *Lecci.* A vigorous variety cultivated for oil.

63863. *Maurini.* An excellent new variety, producing oil of good quality.

63864. *Racemo.* A prolific variety, disease resistant, with ashy green leaves; the ovoid fruits are rich in oil.

63865. *Moraioli.* A vigorous drought-resistant and disease-resistant variety which yields an abundance of oil of good quality.

63866. *Zantis.*

63867. BRASSICA sp. Brassicaceae.

From Kwangtung Province, China. Seeds collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 7, 1925.

No. 118. March 9, 1925. *Yau tsoi.* Seeds collected from plants which had escaped from cultivation, growing along the bank of the West River near Lohyanchung. (*McClure.*)

63868. NEOGLAZIOVIA VARIEGATA (Arruda) Mez (*Billbergia variegata* Schult.). Bromeliaceae.

From Bahia, Brazil. Plants obtained from Dr. H. H. Brown, St. Albans, Vt., through L. H. Dewey, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 6, 1925.

The caroá is a plant 4 or 5 feet high, of the same family as the pineapple, and is found wild in the caatingas or dry regions of eastern Brazil. The natives extract the fiber for the purpose of making baskets, ropes, and hammocks, but the quantity obtained is not sufficient for export. It is now introduced for trial in the southern United States by fiber-plant specialists. It is also being tested as a possible paper material.

63869 to 63875.

From Kwangtung Province, China. Seeds and rhizomes collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 7, 1925. Notes by Mr. McClure.

63869. PISUM SATIVUM L. Fabaceae. **Pea.**

No. 119. Village of Heunglokeuk, March 13, 1925. *Mauk tau, Suet tau, Chun tau.* Seeds of a sturdy, low-growing, self-supporting vine which produces, in fair abundance, rather large peas of good flavor and quality. The flowers are very ornamental, the lower petal being pale lavender, the next pair wine red, and the inner pair pink. This variety, planted here in November, begins to bear in December or January and continues until March.

63870 to 63875. (Undetermined.) Poaceae. **Bamboo.**

63870. (Undetermined.)

No. 108. March 14, 1925. *Kom chuk.* A variety growing wild along a small stream in the Chunwong Mountains, near the village of Heunglokeuk, at an altitude of 300 meters. The young shoots of this bamboo are highly esteemed by the Chinese of this neighborhood. This bamboo, as seen in its native habitat, is rather small in stature, being only 2 to 2.5 meters in height and 1 to 1.5 centimeters in diameter between the lower nodes. Its best shoots are produced on the loose silt loam banks of the stream, but it can not hold its own here so well as on the wet sand and gravel at the edge of the water, where it produces an impenetrable network of rhizomes. It might be used to excellent advantage for preventing erosion in such situations.

63871. (Undetermined.)

No. 109, March 14, 1925. *Wong kom chuk.* Obtained from the wild, at an altitude of 300 meters, in the Chunwong Mountains, near Heunglokeuk. A dense grove of this bamboo, whose canes are about 3 meters in height and 1.5 to 2 centimeters in diameter between the lower nodes, completely conceals the tiny stream, along which these rhizomes were growing, for a considerable distance. This variety, like No. 108 [S. P. I. No. 63870], forms its toughest and most impregnable network of rhizomes in the wet sand immediately at the edge of the water, but its finest shoots are produced in the rich-brown loose soil of the bank near by. The shoots are edible, but the Chinese say that it is necessary to parboil them in order to remove the slightly bitter taste. The canes are put to a number of uses, particularly to the weaving of garden fences. The upper portions of the canes, with their numerous, slender side branches, are bound into brooms which are widely used locally and are shipped even as far as Canton.

63872. (Undetermined.)

No. 110. March 14, 1925. *Fat t'o chuk, Fat chuk.* These rhizomes are from the native vegetation in a ravine near Heunglokeuk, in the Chunwong Mountains, where this variety had been planted. This is another relatively small bamboo (2 to 2.5 meters high