
A New Cover-Crop. (*Dolichos Hosei*).

Author(s): W. G. Craib

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A dull-coloured, inconspicuous little species, allied to *B. pachycephalus*, Mass., differing in the glabrous pileus, stem narrowed at the base, and in the change in colour of the flesh when exposed to the air.

***Boletus craspedius*, Massee.**

Pileus globoso-pulvinatus dein expansus, carnosus, glaber, nigro-brunneus centro saturatiore, 7–8 cm. latus. *Tubuli* stipiti adnati, brevissimi, flavo-virentes; pori minuti, rotundati, coccineo-flavescentes. *Stipes* solidus, teres, glaber, coccineus, 5 cm. longus, 2.5 cm. crassus. *Sporae* ellipsoideae flavo-tinctae, 10–11 × 5 μ . *Caro* compacta, flava, fractu virescens.

SINGAPORE. On the ground, *E. M. Burkill* 137.

Stature and general appearance of *B. luridus*. Differing in the cylindrical stem, larger spores, and in the flesh changing to green when broken.

XIII.—A NEW COVER-CROP.

(*Dolichos Hosei*).

W. G. CRAIB.

Last year Mr. E. Hose* drew attention to a cover crop which had proved highly satisfactory with him in Sarawak. In the same article there was an editorial note to the effect that Mr. Hose had sent cuttings which would be tried in the Kuala Lumpur Experimental Plantation. In response to an inquiry from Kew the Director of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, forwarded specimens for identification. The specimens could not be matched in the Kew herbarium, and as they did not appear to agree with any described species of *Dolichos* they have been made the type of a new species—*D. Hosei*—named after the discoverer.

In the course of his article quoted above, Mr. Hose says that for five years he has been experimenting with various leguminous plants as cover crops. His experience demonstrated to him that what was required was a low-growing leguminous plant which could be dug into the soil and which would reproduce itself in time to check the growth of weeds. For three years he had been planting *D. Hosei* with rubber and had then 200 acres planted with it—the result being that it had “proved itself in every way a success.” He describes the plant, which he says is indigenous in Sarawak, as forming a thick level mass about six inches thick on the ground; it will grow on almost any soil, but a light one for preference, and in six months after planting should prevent all wash, if planted three feet apart. The trees, he adds, are ring-weeded monthly. It “grows readily from cuttings but seeds are difficult to procure,” a fact which has been corroborated during the Kuala Lumpur experiments.

***Dolichos Hosei*, Craib** [Leguminosae-Phaseoleae]; a *D. bifloro*, Linn., calycis lobis brevibus recedit.

* Notes on a Creeping Bean—Agric. Bull. Fed. Mal. States, vol. i. p. 276.

Caules graciles, primo pilis deflexis densius tecti, mox pilis paucis plerumque divergentibus instructi, nodis radicales. *Folia* trifoliolata, petiolo communi ad 5 cm. longo supra canaliculato pilis deflexis subaureis parce instructo suffulta; stipulae lanceolatae, acutissimae, ad 6 mm. longae, infra insertionem inaequaliter bilobae, nervosae, dorso margineque pilis longiusculis sparse instructae; foliola lateralia inaequilatera, latere altero dimidiatim ovata, altero dimidiatim lanceolata, apice plerumque acuta, mucronulata, basi latere altero rotundata, altero cuneata vel cuneato-rotundata, ad 3.5 cm. longa et 2 cm. lata, terminalia a lateralibus usque ad 1 cm. distantia, plerumque elliptico-rhomboidae, vel angustius elliptico-rhomboidae, lateralibus subaequalia vel iis paulo majora, omnia chartacea vel membranaceo-chartacea, subtus pallidiora, pagina utraque pilis longiusculis sparse instructa sed marginem versus pilis brevioribus densius ornata, e basi trinervata, nervis lateralibus utrinque 2-3 supra conspicuis subtus prominulis, nervis transversis subtus uti reticulatione gracili conspicuis, petiolulis circiter 2 mm. longis pilis longiusculis divaricatis instructis suffulta; stipellae circiter 2 mm. longae. *Racemi* abbreviati, pauciflori, pedunculo communi 1.5-5.5 cm. longo superne praecipue pilis reflexis instructo suffulti; pedicelli 2 mm. longi, puberuli; bracteolae binae, 1.25 mm. longae. *Calycis* tubus circiter 2 mm. longus; lobi laterales lobo inferiori subaequales, deltoidei vel anguste deltoidei, acutiusculi, circiter 1 mm. longi; lobi duo supremi in unum aliis subaequilongum et circiter 2 mm. latum connati. *Vexillum* lineatum, circiter 5 mm. longum et 6 mm. latum, ungui vix 2 mm. longo; alae 6 mm. longae, 3 mm. latae, basi auriculatae, ungui 1.75 mm. longo; carina 6.5 mm. (ungui 2 mm. longo incluso) alta. *Ovarium* 3 mm. altum, sericeum; stylus basi gracilis, superne facie inferiore albo-barbatus. *Fructus* ad 4.5 mm. diametro.

SARAWAK. Described from specimens cultivated at Kuala Lumpur from cuttings supplied by Mr. Hose, Sarawak.

XIV.—THE GENUS MORENIA.

C. H. WRIGHT.

The genus *Morenia* was founded in 1794 by Ruiz and Pavon (Prodr. Fl. Peruv. et Chil. p. 150, t. 32), and named in honour of Dr. D. Gabriel Moreno, a medical man of Lima. No specific name was given in that publication, but in 1798 in their *Systema Veg. Fl. Peruv.* p. 299, it was called *M. fragrans*, and was said to have been found at Muña, Peru, where it was known as the "Siasia." The claim of *Morenia* to rank as a distinct genus has been upheld by several authors, amongst whom are Martius, H. Wendland, Drude, Karsten and Trail. Bentham and Hooker, in their *Genera Plantarum*, vol. iii. p. 911, united it and other genera with *Chamaedorea*, Willd. (Sp. Plant. vol. iv. pp. 638 and 800, 1805), which now contains about 60 species, most of which come