

7631 to 7636—Continued.**7634.**

Sultani or *Soubau-el-Sitti*. "One of the best varieties, of medium size; color, yellowish." (*Zerrudachi*.)

7635.

Birket-el-Haggi. "Of medium size; color, garnet verging on black." (*Zerrudachi*.)

7636.

Am-hut. "Of small size and yellowish color." (*Zerrudachi*.)

7637. LATHYRUS TINGITANUS.**Tangier scarlet pea.**

From Algeria. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild, September 26, 1901.

7638. CICER ARIETINUM.**Chick-pea.**

From Bouïba, Algeria. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild, September 26, 1901.

7639. LATHYRUS SATIVUS.

From Rouïba, Algeria. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild, September 26, 1901.

7640 to 7645.

From Tunis, Tunis. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (Nos. 697 to 702), October 4, 1901.

Samples of miscellaneous seeds presented by the School of Agriculture of Tunis.

7640. HORDEUM VULGARE.**Naked barley.**

Chair-en Nebbi. "Originated in Tunis, but grown in the trial gardens of the college for three years." (No. 697.) (*Fairchild*.)

7641. HORDEUM VULGARE.**Naked barley.**

"From Turkestan. Grown three years in Agricultural College garden, Tunis." (No. 698.) (*Fairchild*.)

7642. TRIGONELLA FOENUM-GRÆCUM.**Fenugreek.**

"The grain is eaten by the Jewish women of Tunis in large quantities in order to increase their avoirdupois, it being the fashion to weigh as much as 200 pounds or more. Primarily, however, a forage and soiling crop." (No. 699.) (*Fairchild*.)

7643. ANDROPOGON HALAPENSIS.

Sorgho d'Alep. "This is an important grain crop of north Africa. It hybridizes easily with broom corn and causes the latter to deteriorate." (No. 700.) (*Fairchild*.)

7644. CARTHAMNUS TINCTORIUS.**Safflower.**

"Grown as an oil plant." (No. 701.) (*Fairchild*.)

7645. GUIZOTIA ABYSSINICA.

"An oil-producing plant used like sesame. It is grown similarly." (No. 702.) (*Fairchild*.)

7646. PENNISETUM SPICATUM.**Pearl millet.**

From Tunis, Tunis. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 696), October 4, 1901.

Millet de Chandelles. "Probably grown extensively in the south of the province of Tunis, about Gabez. Arabs use it for food, Europeans for forage. May be useful for breeding. From School of Agriculture, Tunis." (*Fairchild*.)