

93256 to 93258. TRIFOLIUM SUBTERRANEUM L. Fabaceae.
Subterranean clover.

From Australia. Seeds presented by P. D. Forrest, of Boyup Brook, Western Australia, through A. B. Adams, Western Australia Agricultural College, Mursek. Received May 1, 1931.

An Australian clover which appears to have value as a forage plant for the southern United States.

93256. Forrest's Extra Early. A very early variety which is particularly suitable for dry districts, as the flowers set seed before the rains cease. The flowers do not set seed after the ground is too dry for them to bury themselves.

93257. Late variety. A very large variety that comes into flower approximately one month later than the *Midseason*.

93258. Midseason. This is the most widely grown variety in Western and South Australia.

93259 to 93261. CANNABIS SATIVA L. Moraceae. Hemp.

From Hungary. Seeds presented by Rudolf Fleischmann, Engineer, Kompolt Experiment Station. Received May 1, 1931.

93259. Bácskaer Hanf.

93260. Fleischmann's schar veredelter Hanf.

93261. Veredelter Hanf der Darusziget-er Landwirtschaft.

93262 to 93270.

From Mexico and Central America. Seeds collected by G. N. Collins and J. H. Kempton, with the Allison V. Armour expedition to Mexico and the West Indies, 1931. Received May 1, 1931.

93262. COUSSAPOA REKOI Standl. Moraceae.

No. 9159. From Oaxaca, Mexico, March 19, 1931. A large Mexican tree with a spreading crown and prickly branchlets. The ovate entire leaves are 1 to 2 feet long, and the flowers, in globose pedunculate heads, are followed by succulent fruits 1 inch in diameter.

For previous introduction see 76398.

93263. DATURA DISCOLOR Bernh. Solanaceae.

From La Paz, Lower California. A low, somewhat hairy annual herb, found in Colorado, Arizona, and the southeastern part of California. It has more or less deeply toothed leaves, purplish white flowers 2 or 3 inches long, and round hairy capsules with large stout hairy prickles. The thickish seeds are dark colored with wrinkled or pitted crustaceous coats.

For previous introduction see 44129.

93264. EUCHLAENA MEXICANA Schrad. Poaceae. Teosinte.

From San Salvador. A coarse annual grass native to Mexico, where it was cultivated in prehistoric times. It resembles corn rather closely, and some botanists consider that corn is a hybrid of which teosinte is one of the parents.

For previous introduction see 41905.

93262 to 93270—Continued.

93265. MAMMILLARIA sp. Cactaceae. Cactus.

No. 9175. From La Paz, Lower California.

93266. MAXIMILIANEA VITIFOLIA (Willd.) Krug and Urb. (Cochlospermum hibiscoides Kunth.). Cochlospermaceae.

No. 9162. Collected at Acapulco, Mexico, March 21, 1931. A deciduous tree, native to Central America, about 35 feet high, but flowering when only 5 feet high. The alternate leaves have five to seven serrate lobes, and the handsome bright-yellow flowers, 4 inches across, are in terminal clusters.

For previous introduction see 81268.

93267. SENECIO sp. Asteraceae.

From Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

93268. (Undetermined.)

No. 9170. From La Paz, Lower California, March 30, 1931.

93269. (Undetermined.)

No. 9174. From La Paz, Lower California, March 30, 1931. A small tree used for making furniture.

93270. ACANTHORHIZA sp. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

No. 9191. From Concordia, Oaxaca, Mexico.

93271 to 93273. FICUS spp. Moraceae. Fig.

From Egypt. Cuttings presented by Thomas W. Brown, director, horticultural section, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo. Received May 1, 1931.

93271. FICUS ERIOBOTRYOIDES Kunth and Bouché.

A tree with straight branches, brown pubescent branchlets, and oblong-ovate, coriaceous leaves 1 foot long and 3 to 4 inches wide. The native country is not known.

93272. FICUS ALTISSIMA Blume (F. lacifera Roxb.). Lofty fig.

A large spreading tree, native to the tropical Himalayas. It is said to yield as good caoutchouc as its relative, *Ficus elastica*.

For previous introduction see 82398.

93273. FICUS NYMPHAEAEFOLIA Mill.

A tropical American tree with erect branches and long-petioled, broadly heart-shaped leaves 8 inches long, resembling those of a waterlily. The sessile, globular, pubescent fruits are in axillary pairs.

93274. GENTIANA LUTEA L. Gentianaceae. Yellow gentian.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., through Dr. Raymond M. Hann, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. Received May 4, 1931.

A coarse perennial species, too large for the rock garden, with 3-foot to 4-foot stems bearing handsome rugose foliage, crowned in late summer in the upper whorls of leaves with crowded clusters of slender-lobed, golden-yellow flowers.

For previous introduction see 78932.