

28942 to 29012—Continued.

29009. TRITICUM sp.

Wheat.

From Pendshikent, Samarkand, Turkestan. "(No. 1409a, July 7, 1910.) A good local variety of hard winter wheat grown on the plains under irrigation." (Meyer.)

29010. TRITICUM sp.

Wheat.

From Merv, Turkestan. "(No. 1410a, June 13, 1910.) A good local variety of winter wheat grown under irrigation in the oasis of Merv." (Meyer.)

29011. TRITICUM sp.

Wheat.

From Old Bokhara, Turkestan. "(No. 1411a, June 22, 1910.) A fine variety of wheat said to come from Katti-Kurgan, Turkestan, which place is known for its good wheat.

"The husks of the Turkestan wheats seem to adhere very firmly to the seed, so that even when left in the field for months the grains do not fall out." (Meyer.)

29012. TRIFOLIUM sp.

From Kazelkovskaia, near Merv, Turkestan. "(No. 1412a, June 14, 1910.) A creeping species of white clover found along irrigation canals and on low places in the desert. Of possible value as a lawn clover, under slight irrigation, in the desert regions of the United States." (Meyer.)

29013. INGA EDULIS Mart.

"Ingá cipó."

From Para, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer, acting director, Campo de Cultura Experimental Paraense. Received November 4, 1910.

"This is a somewhat choicer variety than the one (S. P. I. No. 27798) which I previously transmitted." (Fischer.)

29014. VIGNA UNGUICULATA (L.) Walp.

Cowpea.

From Para, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer, acting director, Campo de Cultura Experimental Paraense. Received November 4, 1910.

"A variety of cowpea known here as *fejão manteiga* (my Macassar No. 2)." (Fischer.)

29015. ALHAGI MAURORUM Medic.

From Cairo, Egypt. Presented by Mr. Abdel Hamid Abaza, secretary general, Khedivial Agricultural Society. Received November 4, 1910.

"A thorny leguminous plant which yields the so-called *Alhagi-manna* or *terend-jebin*. This is a sweet gummy substance which during the heat of the day exudes from the leaves and stems and hardens. It is collected by the Arabs and used as a sugar substitute, and as an ingredient for certain sweetmeats. It is a desert plant, growing spontaneously in South Africa, Egypt, Arabia, Asia Minor, and central India. It is imported into India from Kabul and Kandahar in considerable quantities, and has been valued at 30 shillings per pound. I do not think the plant suitable for southern Florida. If introduced it should be tried in our arid southwestern regions. In the hottest part of the year, when almost all other vegetation is shriveled up, it puts forth its leaves and flowers, which are fed to camels; hence it is sometimes called camel's thorn. In some places no manna is obtained from the plant; in no place is much obtained from a single plant. The gummy-looking substance is shaken off. It occurs in grains varying from the size of a mustard seed to that of a hemp seed, and is of a light-brown color and an agreeable saccharine sennalike smell. This substance if unprotected is probably attacked by weevils or other insects; hence it is said to breed worms." (W. E. Safford.)