

it is chiefly used for fuel, as much as 10,000 tons of fuel, mostly of this species, having been taken to Vryburg alone during some years. Kimberley has also been responsible for the destruction of large quantities. In the early days of mining in Kimberley, when the kameel-doorn was plentiful in the vicinity, the hard heartwood, well oiled, was used as a support for machinery shafts. It is stated by Mr. Senator Marks, one of the old residents of Kimberley, that kameel-doorn, when well oiled, outlasted brass fittings for this purpose.

"This tree grows in a warm, dry, sandy country, with a minimum rainfall of about 15 to 20 inches and a dry winter; its growth is said to be very slow." (*Davy.*)

Distribution.—Dry and sandy deserts in the vicinity of Kimberley, Cape Colony, and northward to Bechuanaland.

29047. OLEA VERRUCOSA (R. and S.) Link. Wild olive.

From South Africa. Presented by Prof. J. Burt Davy, government agrostologist and botanist, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa. Received October 31, 1910.

See Nos. 25520 and 25521 for previous introduction and description.

29048. PASSIFLORA LIGULARIS JUSS. Passion flower.

From Bolivia. Presented by Mr. Alexander Benson, chargé d'affaires ad interim, La Paz, Bolivia. Received November 22, 1910.

"These granadillas were purchased in the open market. As you doubtless are aware, La Paz is surrounded by desert, barren country, and all fruits which are brought to the market are brought in on the backs of donkeys from the Yungas country." (*Benson.*)

29049. SOLANUM sp. Potato.

Collected on the Morro Solar Mountain near Chorillos, near Lima, at about 200 meters altitude, among the rocks of a talus slope. Presented by Dr. A. Weberbauer, German legation, Lima, Peru. Received November 23, 1910.

"The plant from which these tubers were procured is closely related to *Solanum maglia*, differing from it, however, in that the flowers are not uniformly violet, but often bear violet stripes on a white ground." (*Weberbauer.*)

29050. PYRUS sp. Pear.

From Manchuria. Purchased from Mr. Edward C. Parker, agriculturist, Bureau of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, Mukden, Manchuria. Received November 25, 1910.

"Mixed varieties. Native habitat, Kwangning district, Manchuria, 42° N. lat. These varieties are very resistant to drying winds, sun scald, blight, etc. Valuable in America as hardy grafting stocks." (*Parker.*)

29051 and 29052.

From Russia. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, agricultural explorer, October 18, 1910.

Seeds of the following:

29051. MEDICAGO RIGIDULA MORISIANA (Jord.) Rouy and Fouc. Bur clover.

From near Petrovsk, Daghestan, Caucasus, Russia. "(May 15, 1910.) A small annual bur clover found on level, sandy ground, also on stony slopes along the road. Of small growth. May be of value as a winter-forage plant in regions where the winters are mild and moist, or as a summer-forage plant in the cooler sections of the United States, notably in mountainous regions." (*Meyer.*)

Distribution.—Originally found in the islands of Corsica and Sardinia; apparently occurring with the species throughout southern Europe from Spain to Greece; in Asia Minor, Syria, and Persia; and in Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco.