

32405 to 32424—Continued.**32412. MEDICAGO FALCATA L.**

From Krassny Koot, Samara Government, Russia.

“(No. 1714a, November 29, 1911.) This seed was presented by Mr. W. S. Bogdan. Among it there are all possible types, and it is recommended, therefore, for general naturalization purposes and should be sown in a dry northern locality for the selection of promising types.” (*Meyer.*)

32413. ASTRAGALUS ALBICAULIS DC.

From near Sarepta, Saratov Government, Russia.

“(No. 1715a, November 28, 1911.) This plant occurs on dry, sandy hill slopes. Looks to be promising as a possible fodder plant for semiarid regions.” (*Meyer.*)

Distribution.—The Caucasus region of southeastern Russia.

32414. CORONILLA VARIA L.

From near Saratov, Russia.

“(No. 1716a, November 23, 1911.) A perennial legume, found on dry hill slopes and in loess ravines. Roots sent under No. 993 (S. P. I. No. 32305): see this number for further remarks.” (*Meyer.*)

32415. LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS L.

From near Penza, Russia.

“(No. 1717a, November 17, 1911.) A very strong-growing perennial Lathyrus found between scrub. Of possible value for forage purposes on shady places in dry, cold regions.” (*Meyer.*)

Distribution.—Western and southern Europe, extending from Scandinavia and the British Isles southward to Spain, and eastward through Italy, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, and central and southern Russia to the Caucasus region.

32416. BRASSICA JUNCEA (L.) CASS.**Mustard.**

From Sarepta, Saratov Government, Russia.

“(No. 1718a, December 1, 1911.) Seed of the famous Sarepta mustard, which is extraordinarily strong and in great favor throughout Russia. To possess the right pungency this mustard requires a rich, blackish soil and a hot and dry summer, with nights not too warm. The region around Sarepta seems to supply such a climate, the summers being warm enough to ripen grapes in the open, although the vines are buried deeply in winter. It may be that this short, hot summer assists in making this mustard so strong, for the manager of a large mustard factory stated that seeds from Sarepta mustard grown in Tambov Government, a region also having black soil, but slightly cooler, do not possess the required strength. India-grown seed also was not as pungent as that cultivated near Sarepta. This may possibly be grown to advantage in certain sections of eastern Oregon.

“The seeds, besides being ground into powder, are often eaten sprinkled over fried meats or mixed in sauces and when used in this manner they give dishes an agreeable, spicy flavor. The oil expressed from them is not at all strong and is in very great demand for culinary purposes in the section around Sarepta, being much preferred to sunflower-seed oil, as the mustard is less adulterated.

“These seeds were obtained from the manager of the well-known mustard factory of J. C. Glitch, in Sarepta.” (*Meyer.*)