

36049 to 36051.

From Angola, Africa. Presented by Rev. William C. Bell, Lockport, N. Y.
Received August 1, 1913.

36049. TRICHOLAENA ROSEA Nees.

Natal grass.

(*Panicum teneriffae* R. Br.)

“(No. 1.) Native name *Ohulongombo* or *ohulumgumbi*; found throughout central Angola. Grows in deserted fields and very rankly, even though the soil is poor and dry. Will grow in gardens among cultivated crops, but wants a sandy soil. It is much liked by oxen and makes good hay if cured early. Heads stripped from the stalks make good pillows and mattresses. It is almost impossible to kill it out when once established.” (*Bell.*)

36050. SCIRPUS sp.

“(No. 2.) Native name *Owangu wovosima*. Found all around Bailundo, Angola, where the growing or wet season extends from October 1 to the close of April; then, with the cessation entirely of all the rains and with cooler nights, vegetation dries up. These specimens were found in central Angola near a marshy spot where the cattle were constantly feeding. It is a low-growing plant, making large stools.” (*Bell.*)

36051. MELINIS MINUTIFLORA Beauv.

Gordura grass.

“(No. 3.) Native name *Ongendangolo*. As the name indicates, this grass goes on its knees. It does not grow upright but more like a vine. It is said to have seeds, but I was unable to secure any. It is similar to No. 1 (S. P. I. No. 36049) in every respect.” (*Bell.*)

36052 and 36053. MANGIFERA INDICA L.

Mango.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. O. W. Barrett, chief, Division of Horticulture, Bureau of Agriculture. Received August 11, 1913.

36052.

“*Pahatan mango*. A very high-flavored mango having a comparatively large seed; the color of the peel never assumes the bright yellow tints of the *Pico* and *Carabao* varieties. On account of the great vigor and size of the tree this variety will succeed best as a stock.” (*Barrett.*)

36053.

“*Pico*. This ranks next to the *Carabao* as the best mango in the Philippines. It has a more pronounced flavor, the flesh is of a salmon instead of yellowish color, the shipping and keeping qualities are as good, and the amount of fiber is very little greater.” (*Barrett.*)

36054. BRASSICA PEKINENSIS (Lour.) Skeels.

Pai ts'ai.

From Tientsin, China. Procured through Dr. Yamei Kin. Received August 12, 1913.

“The people had some trouble to get a sufficient quantity from reliable sources, for they say that at a distance of only 6 li (2½ miles) even, the character of the *pai ts'ai* changes. It is easily grown, but for some unexplained reason the abundance of the crop varies greatly, one year a head producing quite a little handful and again, although the conditions seem to be the same, they will get scarcely a cupful.” (*Kin.*)

36055. SECALE CEREALE L.

Winter rye.

From Omsk, Siberia. Presented by Prof. N. E. Hansen, Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings, S. Dak. Received August 12, 1913.

Hansen No. 1 winter rye.