

36610 to 36616—Continued.

36614. "*Chiganzacha-Uwana*. Stems without sugar; grain gives good meal and beer." (*Sperling*.)

"(C. I. 554.) Variety *roxburghii*. Typical lax panicle with black, open glumes and large white seeds." (*C. R. Ball*.)

36615. "*Utwewampela*. Sugar-containing stems; grain used for flour and beer manufacture." (*Sperling*.)

36616. PENNISETUM GLAUCUM (L.) R. Br. Pearl millet.
(*P. typhoideum* Rich.)

36617. ACTINIDIA ARGUTA (S. and Z.) Planch.

From Fusan, Chosen (Korea). Presented by Mr. George H. Winn. Received November 14, 1913.

"A vine which bears very delicious fruits, and we enjoy sauce or preserves made of it very much. It closely resembles the guava of southern California in taste and consistency." (*Winn*.)

36618 to 36621. EUCALYPTUS spp.

Received from the Forest Service, Washington, D. C., November 19, 1913.

36618 and 36619. EUCALYPTUS CREBRA Mueller. Iron-bark.

36618. From Los Angeles, Cal. "This iron-bark is usually a slender tree of pleasing aspect, growing about 100 feet high and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. The trunk is commonly straight and even in size. According to Maiden, Sir William Macarthur pronounced it 'the most picturesque of the different species of eucalypts called iron-bark.' The bark, like that of other iron-barks, is rough and persistent. It is harder, darker, and more deeply furrowed than the bark of either *Eucalyptus paniculata* or *Eucalyptus siderophloia*, approaching closely to *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* in these respects. The wood is reddish, with inlocked fibers. The branchlets are slender and drooping, presenting with the foliage a pleasing appearance. The leaves are narrow, equally green on the two surfaces, and quite thin; veins and oil dots not conspicuous. The flowers are very small, in clusters of 3 to 7, usually occurring in panicles. The seed cases are very small, goblet shaped or cup shaped, with minute valves. The narrow-leaved iron-bark endures a greater variety of climatic conditions than do the other iron-barks. It is the only one of the group that will endure the climate of the dry, hot interior valleys of the Southwest. At Fresno, Cal., it grows vigorously, and young trees have grown well at the experiment station farm near Phoenix, Ariz. It endures minimum temperatures of 18° to 20° F. and maximum temperatures of 110° to 118°. It is said to be content with poor soil. Judging by experience with the species thus far, it ought to grow in most valley and hillside situations in the Southwest. On account of the wood being so hard, tough, and elastic, the timber is useful for a great variety of purposes. It is one of the highly valued timber trees of Australia. The wood is durable under ground, and is consequently much used for posts, railway ties, and piles. It is also useful for bridge material, for wagon making, and for a great variety of technic purposes." (*McClatchie, Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 35, Eucalypts Cultivated in the United States, 1902, p. 59.*)

36619. From Australia. Received August, 1910. The same species as S. P. I. No. 36618, but the seed received direct from Australia and not from California.