

INVENTORY OF SEEDS AND PLANTS IMPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1916 (NO. 46; NOS. 41685 TO 42383).

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.

This forty-sixth inventory of seeds and plants covers a period when no official agricultural explorer was in the field, so the descriptions are all of material sent in by correspondents or collaborators.

The most interesting of the introductions, judged before they are tested, appear to be the following:

Thirty-five selected varieties of wheat (Nos. 42102 to 42136), the result of much work in selection and acclimatization by the plant breeders of Victoria, some of them being of recent introduction into Australia, while others are selections from types of old Australian wheats. These were supplied by Mr. A. E. V. Richardson. Twenty-six varieties of wheat (Nos. 41991 to 42016) from the United Provinces of India, representing some old Indian types, were presented by Mr. H. Martin Leake, of Cawnpore. While none of these may prove especially valuable, it should be kept in mind that it was out of a cross between an Indian wheat, Ladoga, and the Red Fife that the famous Marquis wheat of Canada came.

The discovery by the plant breeders of the Southeastern Agricultural College of England of a nematode-resistant variety of hops, *Humulus lupulus* (No. 42024), should call the attention of growers to the resistance of this variety to the disease known as nettlehead, or skinkly, and it may prove valuable in our hop fields.

Since Mr. C. V. Piper's preliminary study of forage plants during his trip to India in 1911, he has continued to test many of the wild and cultivated grasses of that region, and Nos. 41885 to 41900, 41902 to 41907, 41910 to 41915, and 41918 to 41921 represent a remarkable collection of these grasses presented by Mr. William Burns, the economic botanist of the station at Kirki, India. Among them are included: *Andropogon annulatus* (No. 41885), a species well adapted to the Gulf States; *Cenchrus biflorus* (No. 41894), related to our sand bur, but considered in northern India as one of their most nu-