

46049. ACACIA MELLIFERA (Vahl) Benth. Mimosaceæ.

From Cairo, Egypt. Presented by Mr. T. W. Brown, director, Horticultural Section, Gizeh Branch, Ministry of Agriculture. Received May 4, 1918.

A shrub or small tree, native to the Niger and Upper Nile valleys and said to yield a gum like gum arabic. The smooth leaves, as broad as long, not exceeding 1 to 2 inches, are made up of two pairs of pinnæ, each having a pair of obliquely obovate-oblong entire leaflets. The fascicled spikes of yellow flowers are longer than the leaves and produce pale sinuous pods 1 to 2 inches long. (Adapted from *Oliver, Flora of Tropical Africa, vol. 2, p. 340.*)

46050. CAJAN INDICUM Spreng. Fabaceæ. Pigeon-pea.

From New York, N. Y. Purchased from S. Rosen. Received May 11 and 17, 1918.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 45982.

46051 to 46055. CUCURBITA PEPO L. Cucurbitaceæ. Squash.

From China. Presented by Mr. F. J. White, Shanghai Baptist College. Received April 27, 1918. Quoted notes by Mr. White.

"The seeds that I had myself were all lost while I was in America, so that I am unable to vouch for the authenticity of these seeds, but they are probably all right. I think you will find some of them very good if any are like the ones that I had. The large, round, flat squash is very prolific, very hardy, and very good in quality."

46051. "Squash; long, round."

46052. "Squash; round, bell shaped."

46053. "Squash; round, flat, No. 1."

46054. "Squash; round, flat, No. 2."

46055. "Squash; round, flat, No. 3."

46056. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceæ. Corn.

From Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. Presented by the estate of Diego Moreno. Received May 4, 1918.

"*Maiz pepitilla.* For sowing it is necessary to have grain which produces many shoots, and for this reason it is sown here in two ways—one at a distance of 1 meter (39.37 inches) apart, three grains in a hill; the other, one grain for every 25 cm. (9.84 inches), the latter being the better method. In both cases the furrows are a distance of 84 cm. (33 inches) apart. On coming up, the plant is very slender, but after reaching a height of 25 cm., it becomes very graceful and robust. In hot lands or along the coast it yields in three months, in moderate temperature in six months, and in cooler lands from seven to eight months. It is very well adapted to lands where the rainfall is not abundant, for it is more drought-resistant than any other variety. The stalk grows more than that of other corn, and generally each stalk bears two ears if the land is ordinary and three and more ears when the land is very good. Another of the advantages which it has is that the ear rots less than that of any other variety, because the leaves inclose it perfectly at the end and do not permit water to enter when it is mature. The cob of the ear is very slender and the corn very high, for which reasons it yields much. When the yield is good it generally weighs 70 kilograms to the hectoliter (about 55 pounds to the bushel) and even 72 kilograms (56.5 pounds) when the yield is very good. This corn is appreciated because it contains much starch; when made into meal for use in the preparation of tortillas