

46764. CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATA Forst. Corynocarpaceæ.**Karaka.**

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. C. S. Judd, Superintendent of Forestry, Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry. Received November 25, 1918.

"Seeds of the *karaka* tree of New Zealand. This tree was introduced into these islands in 1878, when Mr. Francis Sinclair sent the seed of it from Auckland to Mrs. Valdemar Knudsen, who planted it at Halemanu, Kauai, Hawaii, at an altitude of 3,500 feet. The tree has thrived and forms a dense forest cover. It is considered a valuable addition to our list of water-conservation forest trees. The tree is not very long lived, but it perpetuates itself by abundant reproduction. The wood is soft and the foliage is relished by stock." (*Judd.*)

46765. RUBUS sp. Rosaceæ.**Blackberry.**

From San Lorenzo, Colombia. Presented by Mr. M. T. Dawe. Received November 11, 1918.

"I am sending you to-day seeds of a large fruiting blackberry which grows at about 3,300 meters altitude on the Central Cordillera." (*Dawe.*)

Received as *R. bogotensis*, but it seems to be a different species.

46766 and 46767. TRITICUM spp. Poaceæ.**Wheat.**

From Johannesburg, South Africa. Purchased from the Agricultural Supply Association through Mr. J. Burt Davy. Received November 28, 1918. Quoted notes by Mr. Davy.

"I have succeeded in obtaining in the Calvinia division of the Cape Province some very nice samples of two breeds of wheat, which have been grown there for a generation or more and which must be thoroughly acclimatized.

"The two varieties are known locally as *Golden Ball*, which is a durum type, and *Oude Baard*, a bearded, soft wheat. Both are good yielders, and the latter is said to be somewhat better in yield than the former, although somewhat less drought resisting.

"These wheats are grown in a region where the average rainfall for the last five years has been 3¼ inches per annum, and the incidence of the rainfall is such that it is practically of no benefit to the crop. On the other hand, the soil temperature is extraordinarily high and the evaporation enormous, somewhere in the neighborhood of 108 inches per annum.

"The wheat is grown under what is known as the 'Zaaidam' system, which is identical with the basin-irrigation system of Upper Egypt. with this difference, that whereas the Egyptian plan deals with practically a constant water supply, the Zak River is very erratic in its flow, sometimes coming down in February and at other times, perhaps, in March, April, May, or June, and sometimes even as late as August or September. As a rule one can only count upon its coming down once in the year or at least being only once available for the crop during the season, though occasionally, in an exceptionally favorable season, the crop gets two irrigations.

"The land, being extraordinarily hard, is not plowed until the river comes down; the water is then allowed to stand on the land, in basins sometimes 1,500 acres in extent, for two to ten days, or even three weeks, according to the quantity of water available and the requirements lower down the stream. Storage