

**51613 and 51614.**

From Los Angeles, Calif. Seeds presented by Dr. P. D. Barnhart. Received November 4, 1920. Quoted notes by Doctor Barnhart.

**51613.** *DICENTRA CHRYSANTHIA* Walp. Papaveraceæ.

"Our yellow-flowered bleeding heart. It grows at an altitude of 2,500 feet in the Coast Range Mountains."

A glaucous perennial with stiff, coarse, leafy stems 2 to 3 feet high and bipinnate leaves a foot or more in length. The yellow flowers, about half an inch long, are borne in large racemose panicles. In California, where it is native, it is sometimes called "golden eardrops." (Adapted from *Jepson, Flora of Western Middle California, p. 210.*)

**51614.** *MYRCIARIA EDULIS* (Vell.) Skeels. Myrtaceæ.

(*Eugenia edulis* Vell.)

"Of fine flavor, but too seedy to be of commercial value. It is a very prolific bearer and evergreen."

The *cambuca*, a native of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is commonly cultivated in that country for its fruit. The tree bears the fruits both on the small limbs and on the trunk. These fruits are oblate, about 1½ inches long, with smooth orange skin, and the flesh is divided into two portions. The firm outer flesh is about a quarter of an inch thick, leathery and very acid, while the inner flesh, which constitutes the edible part of the fruit, is soft, translucent and jellylike, and subacid in flavor. It is highly esteemed by the Brazilians.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 37829.

**51615. RUBUS MACROPHYLLUS** Weihe and Nees. Rosaceæ.

From Algiers, Algeria. Seeds presented by Dr. L. Trabut. Received November 5, 1920.

"From St. Martin, Alpes Maritimes, France, at an altitude of about 4,000 feet. The fruit is acid and about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter." (*Trabut.*)

This is a very variable shrub, native to the British Isles. It has arching, very prickly stems, quinate or ternate usually hairy leaves, and panicles of pinkish or white flowers. (Adapted from *Sowerby, English Botany, vol. 3, p. 177.*)

**51616. FRAGARIA NILGERRENSIS** Schlecht. Rosaceæ. **Strawberry.**

From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received November 6, 1920.

This vigorous and hardy strawberry was introduced from China under the direction of Maurice de Vilmorin and is remarkable for its tufted habit, hairy foliage, its small white flowers, and especially for its small, insipid, white hairy fruits. (Adapted from *Journal Société Nationale d'Horticulture, vol. 21, p. 189.*)

**51617. RIBES LONGERACEMOSUM** Franch. Grossulariaceæ.

From Elstree, Hertfordshire, England. Cuttings presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House. Received November 10, 1920.

"This species, found in the mountains of western China, bears large black fruits of good flavor, in racemes a foot and a half long." (*Wilson, A Naturalist in Western China, vol. 2, p. 31.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 40458.

Introduced for experiments to determine the resistance of currants to the white-pine blister rust.

**51618 to 51622. HOLCUS SORGHUM** L. Poaceæ. **Sorghum.**

(*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.)

From Surat, Gujarat, India. Seeds presented by Bhimbhai M. Desai, Deputy Director of Agriculture. Received November 11, 1920.

Sweet sorghums introduced for the Office of Sugar-Plant Investigations.

**51618.** *Hundi Jowar.*

**51621.** *Sundhia Jowar.*

**51619.** *Nilwa Jowar.*

**51622.** *Utavli Jowar.*

**51620.** *Red (Ratalio) Jowar.*