

2950. PSIDIUM.**Guava.**

From Colombia, South America. Donated by Mrs. L. N. Webb, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., through Mr. H. J. Webber; received March, 1899.

2951. PSIDIUM.**Guava.**

From Colombia, South America. Donated by Mrs. L. N. Webb, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., through Mr. H. J. Webber; received March, 1899.

2952. PSIDIUM.**Guava.**

From Colombia, South America. Donated by Mrs. L. N. Webb, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., through Mr. H. J. Webber; received March, 1899.

2953. TRITICUM DURUM.**Wheat.**

From Russia. Received March, 1899, through Mr. M. A. Carleton.

Kubanka Spring wheat. From the Turghai territory in the Kirghiz Steppes, 40 miles southeast of Orenburg. Grown by Mr. Gnyezdilof. Average rainfall for the year, about 15 inches or a little less; for the growing season (May to September, inclusive), about 8 inches. The last season was an unusually dry one. Summer short but very hot. Soil much grayer than the usual black earth, with a greater mixture of clay, and also considerable sand. The common custom is to plow the ground the preceding autumn, and then stir the surface again before sowing in the spring. Period of growth in this region about 100 days. Mean time of harvest, August 10 to 12. The wheat is a *durum*, extremely hard, and of excellent quality. The best bread wheat in the Volga-Ural region, but may be received complainingly by our millers; 10 to 25 per cent of a softer red wheat, however, is mixed with it in grinding. It is very drought resistant, and considerably resistant to orange-leaf rust. Suitable for trial in this country in extreme western Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas, east Colorado, Texas Panhandle, and perhaps the Columbia plains and New Mexico. This variety might be transformed into a winter sort in warm latitudes. Amount obtained, 6 bushels.

Reprinted from Inventory No. 4. See Carleton, Bull. 23, Div. Bot.: 14.

2954. TRITICUM DURUM.**Wheat.**

From Russia. Received March, 1899, through Mr. M. A. Carleton.

Pererodka Spring wheat. From Orsk district, Orenburg government. Average annual rainfall of the region, about 15 inches; for the growing season (May to September, inclusive), about 8 inches. The last season was an unusually dry one. Mean annual temperature, 37.9°. Soil, the usual "black earth" of east Russia, though perhaps not so dark as in the Samara government; similar to western Nebraska or eastern Colorado soil. Should be sown early. Period of growth about 100 days. Harvest time, August 10 to 12. Sown in soil plowed the previous autumn. It is a wheat allied to the Kubanka, and said to be originally identical, but it is a little darker and perhaps softer, and has become changed by transference to darker, richer soils. A hard wheat, making good bread, but hardly so good as Kubanka. It is a very drought-resistant variety. In this country it may well be tried in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and perhaps Oklahoma, eastern Colorado, Texas, and Columbia plains. Amount obtained, 6 bushels.

Reprinted from Inventory No. 4. See Carleton, Bull. 23, Div. Bot.: 16.

2955. TRITICUM VULGARE.**Wheat.**

From Russia. Received March, 1899, through Mr. M. A. Carleton.

Russian Spring wheat. From the Kirghiz Steppes, in the vicinity of Orenburg. Mean annual rainfall of the region, about 15 inches; for the growing season (May to September, inclusive), about 8 inches. Summers short but very hot. Soil, the rich "black earth" of the Russian plains, but probably not so dark as in Samara government; much like west Dakota soils. Wheat should be sown early. Period of growth about 100 days. Mean harvest time, August 10 to 12. Sown in soil that was plowed the previous autumn. Rather a small-grained, hard, or semihard red wheat. Makes a very good bread itself, but is also used to mix with Kubanka by millers