

55510 to 55515—Continued.

55515. *Queen of the Valley.* The vines are large and unusually vigorous, resisting disease well; the leaves are large, thick, and dark green. The very large tubers are long-flattened, but because of their large size are less suitable for table use than for feeding livestock. (Adapted from *Potato Catalogue of B. K. Bliss & Sons, 1881, p. 9.*)

55516. *FRAGARIA* sp. Rosaceæ.**Strawberry.**

From Irapuato, Guanajuato, Mexico. Plants sent by Juan Lopez Comaremy, Irapuato, at the request of Arthur Stockdale, Mexico City. Received June 20, 1922.

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 54976.

55517 to 55519. *MEDICAGO SATIVA* L. Fabaceæ.**Alfalfa.**

From Lima, Peru. Seeds presented by Dr. W. E. Dunn, acting commercial attaché. Received May 10, 1922.

Peruvian alfalfa has proved of great value in certain parts of the United States. In the hope of securing new strains which may be superior in certain respects to any now grown in the United States, an effort is being made to obtain seed from as many different regions in Peru as possible. The following note is taken from H. L. Westover, The Development of the Peruvian Alfalfa Industry in the United States, Department Circular 93:

"As compared with common alfalfa, both the Peruvian and 'smooth Peruvian' alfalfas are more upright, less branched, and have fewer and somewhat coarser stems and smaller crowns. In thick stands, these differences are hardly noticeable. Most of the Peruvian introductions are also characterized by rapid growth, quick recovery after cutting, and in sections having a mild climate ability to make growth in cool weather after ordinary alfalfas have ceased growing. Under such conditions the former starts growth earlier in the spring and continues later in the fall, thereby giving more cuttings each season. The principal objection advanced in times past to these alfalfas is their tendency to become somewhat woody when allowed to stand beyond the flowering stage, but this difficulty is easily obviated by harvesting earlier.

"Lack of hardness will always confine the successful production of the true and smooth Peruvian alfalfas to the southern and southwestern portions of the United States, where the climatic conditions are comparatively mild. They can not be grown to advantage where the winter temperature falls below 10° F.

"At the present time most of the Peruvian and smooth Peruvian alfalfa in the United States is found in Arizona and California. It has also been grown to a limited extent in New Mexico, Texas, and the coastal regions of the South-eastern States. The results secured seem to indicate that in much of this region the common alfalfa could be replaced very profitably by Peruvian alfalfa."

55517. *Mousetu Norte.***55519.** *Sierra Alta.***55518.** *Quebrada de Tangas.***55520 to 55547.**

From Ariana, near Tunis, Africa. Seeds presented by F. Boeuf, chief, Botanical Service of Tunis. Received May 31, 1922.

55520 to 55524. *AVENA STERILIS* L. Poaceæ.**Oats.****55520.** *Crève.***55523.** *Noire.***55521.** *Grise.***55524.** *Roussc.***55522.** *Hybride.***55525 to 55527.** *HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM* Seringe. Poaceæ. **Barley.****55525.** *Fourragère.***55527.** *Commune J.***55526.** *Commune A.*