

"*Giant bromegrass*. I made this selection at the Moutmahaki Experimental Farm in 1913, and during the six generations through which it has passed it has exhibited the characters of a pure line. It has proved superior to the commercial prairie grass (*Bromus unioloides*) in yield and resistance to smut. The seed is heavier and retains its vitality well. The strain is likely to prove of great value as pasture in regions of mild winters and on the lighter soils. The bulk of the growing from early autumn sowing is made during the winter and early spring." (*Hill*.)

56639 to 56647. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceæ. Corn.

From Johannesburg, Transvaal. Seeds presented by P. J. Stevenson, trade commissioner. Received March 5, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Stevenson.

Nine varieties of corn sent in from South Africa for testing in this country.

- 56639. "*Ten-row Yellow Flint*. Grown by G. Mitchell-Innes, Blarnerne, Elandslaagte, Natal."
- 56640. "*Hickory King*. Grown by Hubert v. d. Merve, Smithfield, Potchefstroom, Transvaal."
- 56641. "*Iowa Silver Mine*. Grown by C. Mottram, Bushyhend, Machavie, Transvaal."
- 56642. "*Ladysmith*. Grown by J. Meiklejohn, Rosyth, Private Bag, Pienaars River, Transvaal."
- 56643. "*Natal 8-row Flint*. Grown by G. Mylrea, Reismierbult, Transvaal."
- 56644. "*Palms Cornflake*. Grown by P. Erasmus, Avondale, Potchefstroom, Transvaal."
- 56645. "*Potchefstroom Pearl*. Grown by George Parks, Machavie, Transvaal."
- 56646. "*Reid Yellow Dent*. Grown by E. Papendorp, Reismierbult Station, Transvaal."
- 56647. "*Salisbury*. Grown by W. Bean, Shamva, Rhodesia."

56648 to 56659. MANGIFERA INDICA L. Anacardiaceæ. Mango.

From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Plants presented by P. H. Rolfs, Vicosia, Minas Geraes, through Crittenden Marriott, Bureau of the Public Health Service, Treasury Department. Received January 27, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Rolfs, unless otherwise specified.

"As a general rule the mangos of Brazil are not of good quality when compared with those of India, the Philippines, and several other regions. Most of them are decidedly fibrous, and few have as rich a flavor as such Indian varieties as Amini, Mulgoba, and Paheri. Some of them are resistant to anthracnose, however, and for this reason are worthy of trial in Florida and the West Indies." (*Wilson Pope-noe*.)

- 56648. "No. 12. *Augusta*. A small mango, but one of the few varieties propagated in Brazil by inarching or grafting. As seen growing in the garden of Sr. Antonio Calmon do Pin e Almeida on Itaparica Island near Bahia, it may be described as follows: General form obliquely oval; cross section oval, size small, length 2¾ inches, breadth 2½ inches, thickness 2 inches; stem inserted obliquely; base obliquely flattened, cavity practically none; dorsal shoulder rounded, low; ventral shoulder rounded, high; apex rounded, nak five-sixteenths of an inch from longitudinal apex, a slight depression; sur-

56648 to 56659—Continued.

face smooth, green-yellow, tinged and over-spread with orange on cheek; dots numerous, subcutaneous, small, rounded, lighter in color than surface; skin thick, firm, and tough, adhering closely; flesh pale orange, very juicy, aroma pleasant but not pronounced; flavor subacid; seed large for size of fruit, ovate-reniform, 2¼ by 2¼ by 1 inches, very fibrous over entire surface, monoembryonic; season December and January. For trial in the mango-growing regions of Florida." (*Dorsett, Shamel, and Popenoe*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 37848.

- 56649. "No. 11. *Carlota*. This has a better color than *Itamaraca* and is more resistant to anthracnose, but the most interesting thing about it is its tendency to produce sports."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 37847.

- 56650 and 56651. "The two following numbers are simply variants of what appear to be quite similar fruits; they are heavy croppers and precocious and are especially interesting because dwarf forms."

- 56650. No. 1. *Familia*.
- 56651. No. 2. *Familia*.

56652 to 56654. *Itamaraca* is probably the best variety of mango in the vicinity of Bahia, Brazil. It takes its name from the island of Itamaraca, off the Brazilian coast near Pernambuco, a place especially noted for its mangos. The fruit is small and of very unusual form, distinctly obovate, and commonly not more than 3 inches in diameter. The skin is yellow and the flesh rather free from fiber, with an aromatic, spicy flavor. (Adapted from *Bulletin No. 445, U. S. Dept. of Agr., p. 24*.)

- 56652. No. 3. *Itamaraca-A*.
- 56653. No. 4. *Itamaraca-B*.
- 56654. No. 5. *Itamaraca-B*.
- 56655. No. 6. *Itaparica*.
- 56656. No. 7. *Itaparica*.
- 56657. No. 8. *Julieta*.
- 56658. No. 10. *Julieta*.
- 56659. No. 9. *Meliifera*.

56660. DIOSCOREA TRIFIDA L. f. Dioscoreaceæ. Yampi.

From Cristobal, Canal Zone. Tubers presented by James E. Lewis, manager, Hotel Washington, Cristobal. Received March 9, 1923.

"This yampi is usually of even form and somewhat club shaped, and the tubers are commonly 4 to 10 ounces in weight; the inner skin is pink. The flesh is white, but often becomes slightly grayish when cooked. The flavor is much like that of the white potato, but the yampi has in addition an agreeable sweetness." (*R. A. Young*.)

56661. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceæ. Red clover.

From Italy. Seeds purchased from Giardino Allegra, Catania, Sicily, through Asher Hobson, American representative, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. Received March 12, 1923.

A strain of locally grown red clover from Sicily, introduced for department specialists.