

**58851. CRYPTOSTEGIA GRANDIFLORA R.**  
Br. Asclepiadaceæ. Palay rubber.

Growing at the Chapman Field Plant Introduction Garden, Coconut Grove, Fla., under P. I. G. No. 514. Numbered March, 1924.

Introduced for trial as a source of rubber.

An erect, woody climber of unknown nativity, but now cultivated in many places in the Tropics of both hemispheres as an ornamental, and occasionally growing as an escape from cultivation. The flowers, reddish purple becoming pale pink, are about 2 inches across and are produced in short spreading cymes. In India the plant is called palay and is cultivated for the rubber obtained from the juice.

**58852 and 58853.**

From Brooklyn, N. Y. Seeds presented by the curator of plants, Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Received March 20, 1924.

**58852. LOTUS REQUIENT Mauri.** Fabaceæ.

A hairy leguminous perennial, of erect or ascending habit, native to Italy, introduced for forage-crop specialists.

**58853. PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA L.** Poaceæ.  
Ribbon grass.

Var. *pieta*. The typical form of this species has proved a promising forage grass for wet land in the northern Pacific Coast States and also in the western Rocky Mountain region. This variety has been obtained for forage-crop specialists.

**58854. TRIFOLIUM FRAGIFERUM L.** Fabaceæ.

From Sydney, New South Wales. Seeds presented by A. J. Bristol, Takoma Park, D. C., through A. J. Pieters, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received August, 1922. Numbered March, 1924.

Shearman's clover was accidentally discovered at Fullerton Cove near New Castle, New South Wales, by a man named Shearman. The Australian literature gives the information that it is a very rapidly growing plant and does well in moist situations. It appears to be a sport from *Trifolium fragiferum*, at least all its morphological characters point to such a conclusion. The variety is largely sterile, although not wholly so, since some seeds have been found at the Arlington Farm, Va., and in Oregon and Idaho.

The probable use of this plant will be as a leguminous grazing crop in permanent pastures. The lack of an abundant seed supply will prevent its use as a rotation crop. (*Pieters.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56551.

**58855 to 58858. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L.** Fabaceæ. Red clover.

From Warsaw, Poland. Seeds presented through Leo J. Keena, American consul general. Received March 27, 1924.

Locally grown seeds introduced for clover specialists.

**58855.** From Pultusk, near Warsaw.

**58856.** From Nowo Radomskie.

**58857.** From Bonskie.

**58858.** From Lomzynskie.

**58859 to 58862. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L.** Fabaceæ. Red clover.

From Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Seeds presented by Dr. Rudolf Kuraz, agricultural attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, Washington, D. C. Received March 20, 1924.

Locally grown strains introduced for clover specialists.

**58859 to 58862—Continued.**

**58859.** From Hrotovicko.

**58860.** From Trebic.

**58861.** From Pribor.

**58862.** From Mor. Budejovice.

**58863 to 58865.**

From Glasnevin, Dublin, Ireland. Seeds presented by the director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received March 20, 1924.

Introduced for forage-crop specialists.

**58863. ERODIUM TRICHOMANEFOLIUM L'Her.** Geraniaceæ.

A low herbaceous perennial, 4 to 6 inches high, native to hilly places in Syria. The narrowly oblong leaves are deeply cut, and the flowers are flesh colored, marked with darker veins.

**58864. ERODIUM sp.** Geraniaceæ.

Received as *Erodium willomianinum*, for which a place of publication has not been found.

**58865. PIPTANTHUS NEPALENSIS (Hook.) Sweet.** Fabaceæ.

A fairly hardy evergreen climber, native to southwestern China and northeastern India, which becomes about 10 feet in height, with deep-green trifoliate leaves and handsome yellow flowers an inch or more in length.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49645.

**58866 to 58898.**

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Dr. Arthur W. Hill, director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received March 20, 1924.

Introduced for agronomists experimenting with crop plants.

**58866. AGROPYRON PUNGENS (Pers.) Roem. and Schult.** Poaceæ. Grass.

A wide-creeping grass, with stout, white runners and stems about a foot high. The leaf blades are compact and often bristly. Native to sandy places along the seacoast of southern Europe.

**58867. AGROSTIS sp.** Poaceæ. Grass.

The genus *Agrostis* contains a number of species important as forage grass. This species was received as *Agrostis canina*, but does not agree with material in the National Herbarium; it will be tested by department agronomists.

**58868 to 58896. ALLIUM spp.** Liliaceæ.

A collection of *Allium* introduced for department horticulturists studying food possibilities of wild members of the genus.

**58868. ALLIUM ALBOPILOSUM C. H. Wright.**

A Transcasian species which has probably the largest flowers of the genus. The bulbs are large, and the strap-shaped leaves, 18 inches in length, have longitudinal lines of white hairs beneath and on the edges. The scape is nearly 2 feet high and bears large heads 9 inches across, each composed of from 60 to 80 deep-lilac flowers.

**58869. ALLIUM CANADENSE L.**

The well-known wild garlic, native to temperate North America. Because of its great variability and its rare seeding in the United States, seeds have been obtained from a foreign source.

**58870. ALLIUM FISTULOSUM L.** Welsh onion.

A Siberian species which differs from the common onion in having no distinct bulb, but only an enlarged base or crown; the leaves are usually more clustered.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58679.