

INVENTORY.

3401. SOLANUM.

From Costa Rica. Received through Mr. C. Werckle, 1899.

"A more or less trailing, annual species, very fertile; fruit about the size of small Chickasaw plums, green, with dark brown stripes (from black green to violet brown); in racemes of from 4 to 8; drops when ripe and keeps for weeks; gets soft; skin semi-transparent. Not edible when raw; makes very good pies that remind one of gooseberry." (*Werckle.*)

3402. PHENIX DACTYLIFERA.

Date.

From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, June, 1899. Presented by Dr. Trabut.

*Tinnoud de Touat.*¹ Distributed.

3403. TRITICUM DURUM.

Wheat.

From Chili. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild, June, 1899.

Trigo Candeal. "Macaroni wheat. This durum wheat is rather commonly grown in Chili and Argentina. It is chiefly valuable for the production of macaroni. It has long, compact, bearded heads and yellowish-white hard grains. It will probably be resistant to drought and orange-leaf rust. Adapted for growing in dry, hot, districts such as west Texas and the drier portions of Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma. South of the thirty-fifth parallel it should be grown as a winter wheat, sown October 15 to November 15; north of this line it will probably not stand the winter, and should be sown February 15 to March 1." (*Carleton.*) Distributed.

3404. TRITICUM VULGARE.

Wheat.

From Chili. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild, 1899.

Trigo Blanco. Soft wheat. (For the Pacific coast.)

3405. CERATONIA SILIQUA.

Carob bean.

From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, April, 1899.

Young carob seedlings, for use as stocks on which to graft improved varieties. (See No. 3112, Inventory No. 7.)

3406. PALIURUS ACULEATUS.

Christ's-thorn.

From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, April, 1899.

"A half hardy, thorny, deciduous shrub or small tree, growing from 15 to 30 feet high, native of southern Europe and western Asia. It belongs to the buck-thorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*), and bears curious buckler-shaped fruits. From its resemblance to a hat, the French call the plant *porte-chapeau*. Christ's-thorn is abundant in southern France in dry situations. It is particularly abundant in calcareous soils. It is reproduced by suckers." (*Swingle.*) "It grows about the same height as the common thorn on rocky, sterile places. In many parts of Italy hedges are formed of this plant." (*Loudon.*) Distributed.

¹The varietal name where known is *italicized*.