

4271. CUCURBITA?

From Morenos, Sonora, Mexico. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December 18, 1899.

For foreign exchange.

4272. JACQUINIA PUNGENS.

From Hermosillo, Mexico. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, November 18, 1899.

For foreign exchange.

4273. IPOMOEA ARBORESCENS.**Palo santo.**

From Morenos, Sonora, Mexico. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, November 16, 1899.

For foreign exchange.

4274. SAPIUM BIGLANDULOSUM.**Tolima rubber.**

From England. Received December, 1899.

Tolima rubber, or *White Virgin Rubber of the Andes*. (See No. 3820.) Distributed.

4275. TRITICUM VULGARE.**Wheat.**

From California. Received February 7, 1900.

Sonora. A winter wheat in mild climates. It has a reddish velvet chaff, without beards, and a white or reddish-white grain. It is rather productive and somewhat drought-resistant. It is adapted for the Pacific coast States and for growth under irrigation.

4276. TRITICUM VULGARE.**Wheat.**

From Washington. Received from Mr. L. F. Hammersmith, Lincoln County, Wash., January, 1900.

Lamona. Mr. Hammersmith describes this variety of wheat as follows: "It is the best drought-resistant wheat ever tried here, yielding from 20 to 30 bushels per acre of fine, plump kernels. It is a No. 1 milling wheat and sells for the highest price in our markets. This wheat was sown late last spring (1898) on a field where winter wheat had failed through being frozen out. It was planted almost too late for blue stem even." For trial in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. Distributed.

4277. TRITICUM DURUM.**Wheat.**

From Texas. Received January 10, 1900.

Nicaragua. This variety is one of the macaroni wheats and has been grown on the Southwestern plains of the United States for a number of years. It is the only durum wheat that has yet gained any very great popularity in the country. But from the cultural standpoint it is so successful that only its general employment in macaroni making is needed to make it one of the most important of our wheat varieties. It is at present grown chiefly in Texas, but its area of cultivation needs to be much more widely extended. It is adapted for growing in a hot climate, and, though it requires considerable moisture at certain periods, it will mature a good crop with a less rainfall than is required by other varieties. It yields 30 to 40 bushels per acre in the black, waxy soils of central Texas, but will probably produce a grain of a little better quality farther westward, near the one hundredth meridian, where the soils are a little grayer and the climate drier. It is most successfully grown as a winter variety, at least as far north as the thirty-third parallel, and should be sown about November 1 to November 15 south of latitude 30° and about October 15 to November 1 between that parallel and latitude 33°. In Oklahoma and other districts farther north it will probably not survive the winter, but must be grown as a spring variety, and, if so, should be sown from February 1 to February 15, or as early as the opening of spring will allow. It should not be very thickly sown and should always be sown with a