

hardy fodder plant, which possesses also some claim as an ornament, and can be recommended either as a garden or fodder plant. Seeds sown in March or February, about 4 feet apart, after rain, will readily germinate, and under favorable conditions develop into presentable plants the first year." (Koch.)

4303. EREMOPHILA DUTTONII.

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

"An ornamental shrub, attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet. Corolla orange red; calyx segments much enlarged after flowering; leaves narrowly lanceolate. Aboriginal names in the Dieyerie dialect of central Australia: *Kaltya*, *hlaya*." (Koch.)

4304. ELEUSINE CRUCIATA.

Eight-day grass.

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

Summer grass. "This annual, which starts into growth any time from October to the end of February, after a sufficient fall of rain, is valuable on account of its extremely quick growth, especially when the country has been reduced to a desert through the long absence of rain. A few days after a rain in summer it will produce fodder for sheep, and keep them going until the slower-growing grasses or herbs yield a crop. This grass grows on alluvial flats, especially in sandy soils. The aboriginal name in the Dieyerie dialect is *Wallanoorroo*." (Koch.)

4305. ACACIA SENTIS.

Prickly wattle.

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

Bramble Acacia. A small, spreading, thorny tree, sometimes 30 to 40 feet high, with linear or lanceolate phyllodes; occurring in all the colonies of Australia. In western New South Wales "its presence is considered to be a sure indication of underground water. It resists drouth and heat very well, probably because of the enormous depths to which its roots penetrate. Mr. Scott, in sinking wells in the Grey Ranges, northwest New South Wales, traced the roots down to a depth of 80 to 90 feet." (Maiden). "The timber is soft, but tough. A light-colored gum of good quality is produced sparingly. The bark contains some tannin. The seeds are eaten by the Australian blacks." (F. Mueller.) "Cropped by herbivora in dry seasons and receiving special attention from the camel at all times. Can also be tried as a hedge plant, as it stands clipping well. Seed should be steeped in water for a day or two before sowing in February or March. The aboriginal name in the Dieyerie dialect is *Kalyoo*." (Koch.) Distributed.

4306. BASSIA DALLACHYANA.

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

"An undershrub of erect habit, cottony, growing about 1 foot or more high. The branches are clothed with wool; the leaves are sessile linear, obtuse, thick, soft, and densely tomentose, about one-half to one inch long; the flowers are mostly in pairs and crowded into terminal leafy spikes; the fruiting calyx is nearly globular, membranous and densely woolly tomentose. It is eaten by sheep, but when in fruit I believe it to be injurious to them. As a fodder plant it therefore can not be recommended, yet it may be useful to ascertain whether the cottony substance of the fruiting calyx be suitable for manufacture of cotton or felt. These plants produce this cottony or woolly material in great quantities, which, when matured, can easily be stripped off with the hand. The time to sow, like the *Atriplex*, is in early autumn, 3 feet apart." (Koch.)

4307. TRITICUM VULGARE.

Wheat.

From Michigan. Received January 19, 1900.

Budapest. "A red, bearded, winter wheat, with rather hard grains, and ripening fairly early. It has narrow compact heads, well filled. Introduced into Michigan from Hungary by C. G. A. Voigt, of Grand Rapids. The grain is dark red in