

61201 to 61223—Continued.

61220. (Undetermined.)

No. 450. Deedorns, Cape Province. June 16, 1924. A curious tuberous plant.

61221. (Undetermined.)

No. 454. Deedorns, Cape Province. June 16, 1924. A fleshy leaved bulbous plant from the desert and the edge of the karoo.

61222. (Undetermined.)

No. 451. Deedorns, Cape Province. June 16, 1924. A plant with a small green spike.

61223. *COTYLEDON* sp. Crassulaceæ.

No. 444b. Deedorns, Cape Province. June 16, 1924. This is a fleshy, tree-like plant, reaching a height of 6 feet or more. It is leafless during the dry period, but the whole plant stem usually remains soft and green. At the beginning of the wet season it develops a thickened stem which reminds one of the true bulbous plants.

61224. *PRUNUS SPINOSA* × *DOMESTICA*. Amygdalaceæ. Hybrid plum.

From Koslov, Tambov Government, Russia. A form developed at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., from one of the original 14 cuttings received in 1911 from L. V. Mijurin, Koslov, through Frank N. Meyer, agricultural explorer. Numbered July, 1924.

Fruit $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; pale yellow mottled with brownish, irregular blotches; cavity small, shallow; suture more or less prominent; skin thick; flesh yellow, melting, very juicy and deliciously sweet; pit small, practically free.

61225 to 61229. *CORCHORUS* spp. Tiliaceæ. Jute.

From Dacca, eastern Bengal, India. Seeds presented by R. S. Finlow, fiber expert to the Government of Bengal. Received July 30, 1924.

Native varieties of jute introduced for fiber-plant specialists. The quoted notes are from the Bengal Agricultural Journal, vol. 2, no. 1, 1922.

61225. *CORCHORUS OLITORIUS* L.

"Chinsura Green, a selected type of Bogey jute which was raised by the fiber expert to the Government of Bengal and has given exceptionally heavy yields in western Bengal." (P. 7.)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55973.

61226 to 61229. *CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS* L.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 45809.

61226. *Kalir Char*. Locally grown seeds, Khulua, Bengal.

61227. *Kaya Bombai* (mixed with *Kalir Char*).

61228. "R. 85. An eastern Bengal jute with the reputation of being a heavy yielder. It was selected by the fiber expert from the Kakai Bombai strain and is resistant to the disease known as 'chlorosis,' which causes yellowing of the leaves." (P. 7.)

61229. *D. 154*.

61230. *JASMINUM SAMBAC* (L.) Ait. Oleaceæ. Arabian jasmine.

From Nogent sur Marne, Seine, France. Plant presented by the director, Colonial Garden. Received August 8, 1924.

Arabian jasmine is cultivated in India for the sake of the oil, used in perfumery, which is obtained from the fragrant flowers. It is now introduced for the use of specialists investigating oil plants which yield perfume.

61231 to 61234.

From South America. Seeds collected by H. L. Westover, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 14, 1924. Notes by Mr. Westover.

61231. *BROMUS UNIOLOIDES* (Willd.) H. B. K. Poaceæ. Rescue grass.

April 5, 1924. Collected near Sucre, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Locally known as Australian brome or cebadilla. Highly prized as winter pasture grass.

61232. *GALEGA OFFICINALIS* L. Fabaceæ. Goat's-rue.

Collected near Hospital, O'Higgins Province, Chile. This plant makes a very vigorous growth during the summer months and might be of some value in sections of this country where a summer green-manuring crop is desired.

61233. *GOSSYPIUM* sp. Malvaceæ. Cotton.

June 1, 1924. Collected from a large plant growing along the ditch bank several miles above Alto del Carmen, Chile.

61234. *HORDEUM DISTICHON PALMELLA* Harlan. Poaceæ. Two-rowed barley.

May 2, 1924. Hacienda Eltambo, Mal-lao, Chile.

61235 to 61237. *COIX LACRYMA-JOBI* MA-YUEN (Rom.) Stapf. Poaceæ. Adlay.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Adn. Hernandez, Director, Bureau of Agriculture, at the request of P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture. Received September 17, 1924.

The ma-yuen, or adlay, has attracted considerable attention as a cereal for tropical regions. According to Mr. Wester, it is better than upland rice for tropical agriculture in being more drought resistant, a heavier yielder, and much less expensive to cultivate. The seeds can be used largely in the same manner as corn.

61235. *Bontac*. 61237. *Davao*.

61236. *La Union Red*.

61238 to 61242.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Plants presented by Dr. C. J. J. Van Hall, Department of Agriculture, Buitenzorg, through Carl Hartley, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 18, 1924.

61238. *CASTANOPSIS ARGENTEA* (Blume) A. DC. Fagaceæ.

No. 2. An evergreen East Indian chestnut 50 to 60 feet high, with thin, narrow leaves about 7 inches long and dense clusters of spiny burs; each bur is about 2 inches wide and usually contains a single nut an inch in diameter. According to Doctor Hartley, these nuts are edible.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 57732.