

grasses that grow in the interior of Australia. When allowed to remain undisturbed for a time this grass produces an abundance of seeds, which usually ripen in summer and autumn. Although its natural habitat is in the arid interior, I have successfully cultivated it in the warmer districts on the eastern side of the Dividing Range. When cut just as the flower spikes appear it makes capital hay.

As you purpose distributing them in the hotter and drier tropical colonies of the British Empire, I should perhaps mention that under natural conditions seeds of the Mitchell grass germinate readily during summer and early autumn after thunderstorms or heavy rains. If sown under similar natural conditions in other parts of the world, the seeds should germinate readily. Failing that, artificial watering at the time of sowing will facilitate germination. Once the grass is established it luxuriates in deep, rich land during very dry and hot weather.

**62274. PEROVSKIA ATRIPLICIFOLIA Benth.**  
Menthaceae.

From Chester, England. Plants purchased from the Dickson Nurseries. Received February 12, 1925.

A handsome, shrubby plant, allied to the sages (*Salvia* spp.) which is indigenous to the mountainous regions of Afghanistan. It is of erect habit, about 5 feet high, and emits an aromatic sagelike odor when bruised. Its chief ornamental value lies in the terminal panicles of blue flowers which appear in early autumn, forming a pleasing contrast with the silvery gray stems.

**62275 and 62276. PISUM SATIVUM L.**  
Fabaceae. Pea.

From Trier, Germany. Seeds purchased from J. Lambert & Son. Received February 10, 1925.

Tall, medium late, round-seeded varieties. Pods very long, slender, slightly curved. Both, prolific varieties, classed as field peas by American users, but are used in Germany as green shelling peas. (D. N. Shoemaker, Bureau of Plant Industry.)

**62275. Grosser Victoria.** Larger than the following [S. P. I. No. 62276], otherwise very similar.

**62276. Grünefolger.**

**62277. CITRUS sp. Rutaceae.**

From Johannesburg, Transvaal. Fruits presented by Col. A. J. Bester. Received February 7, 1925.

When I visited the great Symbabian ruins in central Africa in 1911 I discovered a new citrus fruit; I collected seeds and brought them back, and now the variety is distributed all over the Transvaal. The smooth-skinned fruits are much like a big lime in shape, and the abundant, fine-flavored juice is very sweet. (Bester.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55624.

**62278. AVENA SATIVA L. Poaceae.**

Oats.

From Edinburgh, Scotland. Seeds presented by Thomas Young, Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture. Received February 12, 1925.

This is a black oat which has done very well in Scotland as a winter oat. (Young.)

**62279 and 62280.**

From Verrieres le Buisson, Seine et Oise, France. Plants presented by A. Meunissier. Received February 17, 1925.

**62279. CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA (L. f.) D. Don.** Pinaceae.

Var. *Vilmoriniana*. A horticultural variety of the well-known Japanese conifer which is described (The Garden, vol. 88, p. 310) as a dwarf form of compact, bushy habit. It was discovered in 1923 in the Vilmorin nursery at Verrieres le Buisson, near Paris, France, where it makes a striking appearance in the rock garden.

**62280. SCHIZOPHRAGMA INTEGRIFOLIA Oliver.** Hydrangeaceae.

A climbing shrub, closely related to the hydrangeas, which is native to rocky places in central China. It reaches about 15 feet in height, and has broadly oval, bright-green leaves about 5 inches long. The inflorescence consists of loose terminal clusters of small, white flowers, with large and showy sterile flowers at the margins of these clusters. This shrub is hardy as far north as southern Massachusetts.

**62281. HIBISCUS SADDARIFFA L. Malvaceae.**  
Roselle.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture. Received February 16, 1925.

*Risel*. A new variety that has originated on the hacienda of R. M. McCrory, Novaliches, Rizal Province, and which I have named after the province in which it originated. This new variety is apparently a spontaneous hybrid between either the Rico or Victor and the Archer. The calyces are white at the base, the claws of the calyx green, and the remainder of the calyx tinged with pink to light red, giving the "fruit" a waxy pink appearance somewhat like the fruit of the makpoo, *Eugenia javanica*. Jelly made from the fruit probably would be pink in color. Because of the pretty coloring of the fruit, the plants of the Rizal make a more attractive ornamental than the ordinary kinds, and it ought to become popular, especially with hunters of novelties. (Wester.)

**62282. CITRUS sp. Rutaceae.**

From Fukuoka, Japan. Seeds presented by Dr. Tyozaburo Tanaka, in charge, Horticultural Institute, Department of Agriculture, Kyushu Imperial University. Received February 18, 1925.

*Suecquasaa*. A species of Citrus native to Nuchu Island. It is closely related to our *Koji* variety, but differs in its greater amount of pectin and in the puffiness and deep color of the rind. It is possibly a good citrus stock. Provisionally I have named it *Citrus pectinifera*, but I shall make further observations of the flowers before describing the species. (Tanaka.)

**62283 to 62285.**

From Orleans, France. Plants presented by Leon Chenault, through David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 21, 1925.

**62283. BUDDLEIA ALTERNIFOLIA Maxim.**  
Loganiaceae. Butterfly bush.