

*Apluda aristata* Torner. (Poaceae.) 41892. Seeds from Kirkee, India. Presented by Mr. William Burns, Economic Botanist. "A perennial leafy grass, the tall stiff stems branched above. Readily eaten by cattle when young according to Duthie, but becoming rather woody." (C. V. Piper.)

*Cariniana legalis* (Mart.) Kuntze. (Lecythidaceae.) 41933. Seeds of Jequitiba from Brazil. Collected by Mr. H. M. Curran. "One of the largest of Bahian timber trees. Ornamental. Wood hard, light brown, and well known in markets." (Curran.)

*Cenchrus biflorus* Roxb. (Poaceae.) 41894. Seeds from Kirkee, India. Presented by Mr. William Burns, Economic Botanist. "A perennial grass native in southern Asia and Africa. It is abundant in northern India, where it is considered one of the most nutritious grasses and excellent both for grazing and for hay. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast it succeeds well and tends to spread naturally but the growth is sufficient only for grazing as on sandy soil the grass grows only 6 to 12 inches high." (Piper.)

*Chionachne barbata* (Roxb.) R. Brown. (Poaceae.) 41895. Seeds from Kirkee, India. Presented by Mr. William Burns, Economic Botanist. "A tall, coarse, branching grass native to the hot and damp parts of India. When mature the grass is very coarse, but when young is said to be used as fodder." (C. V. Piper.)

*Chloris* spp. (Poaceae.) 41896-41898. Seeds from Kirkee, India. Presented by Mr. William Burns, Economic Botanist. *Chloris gayana* Kunth. 41896. "A perennial grass, native to South Africa, first cultivated by Cecil Rhodes in South Africa about 1895. The grass is fine stemmed, very leafy, and grows to an average height of about 3 feet. The flowering head consists of 10 to 15 long, spreading spikes in a cluster, and seed is produced in abundance. The grass also spreads by means of running branches 2 to 6 feet long, which root and produce a plant at every node. Notwithstanding this method of reproduction, Rhodes grass has at no place in the United States become troublesome as a weed. Rhodes grass is completely destroyed when the temperature in winter falls to about 18°F., and as a perennial grass is therefore adapted only to southern Texas, Florida, and a narrow strip along the Gulf coast. Farther north it must be treated as an annual. At Washington, D. C., it will produce but a single crop of hay in a season. Farther south two cuttings may be obtained under favorable conditions. On fertile land in central and southern Florida, however, as many as six to seven cuttings are secured in a single season. A good stand of Rhodes grass will yield from a ton and a quarter to a ton and a