

only in the general appearance of the fruit, but also in flavor. The *jaboticaba* prefers a soil that is rich and deep, and is rather slow of growth, coming into bearing after 6 or 8 years. It withstands slight frosts, and gives promise of being successful in South Florida, and perhaps also in sheltered locations throughout Southern California. At the present time seed propagation is the only means of multiplication which is commonly employed, but inarching or some other means of propagation should be utilized to perpetuate good varieties." (Wilson Popenoe.) "The *jaboticaba* in South Florida was not killed by a temperature of + 26° F. and appears to be semihardy. at least." (Fairchild.)

*Oryza barthii* (Poaceae), 45717. From Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut. An interesting African species, used both for human food and for forage. In habit it differs markedly from the cultivated rices, throwing out rootstocks to a length of several decimeters, with scattering stems rising from them. The foliage remains green for 2 or 3 months, and converts many swampy lands into excellent pastures. The stems rise to a height of 1 to 1.5 meters, even more in deep water. The panicle is short; and the ripe grain, which is small, falls out of the husk very easily. For this reason it is impossible to cut the heads for thrashing without losing most of the grain. To obviate this difficulty, the aborigines, in those regions where the plant is common, paddle among the ripe grain in their canoes, shaking the panicles over a small calabash or basket held in one hand. Most of the grain falls into the basket and is saved. If it is late in the season, the ripe grain will float on the surface of the water, and that which falls outside of the basket may be recovered. This species is not cultivated; and in fact, the grain has very limited use, due to the difficulty of harvesting it. It is sold at a very high price, however, and is considered a product of unusually choice quality. The grain is not so important, from an economic standpoint, as the forage which the plant furnishes. It is considered one of the very best forages of West Africa. (Adapted from Chevalier in Bulletin du Museum National D'Histoire Naturelle, No. 7, pp. 406-407, 1910.)