

near the outside it is pinkish and the inner wood is dark brown. The bark is occasionally used for tanning. (Adapted from Maiden, Useful Native Plants of Australia, p. 373.)

Axonopus sp. (Poaceae), 52917. **Grass.** From Bello Horizonte, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Seeds presented by Prof. P. H. Rolfs, through Prof. C. V. Piper, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Collected at Vicosa. A grass that has some very good points for grazing purposes, - very leafy, covering the ground more densely than St. Augustine at its best. Where the leaves are not cropped off by grazing it stands about 8 inches tall. Zebu have grazed it considerably. It is very persistent in its own patches and crowds out practically everything else. The patches that I saw produced very little seed; possibly more will be produced when we get into the beginning of the dry season." (Rolfs.)

Carica papaya (Papayaceae), 52620. **Papaya.** From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds presented by Mr. J. M. Westgate, agronomist in charge, Agricultural Experiment Station. "'Solo.' This variety of papaya, which has been under cultivation through four generations, has transmitted its characteristic flavor and texture, and to a reasonable degree its shape, to all of the seedlings of its kind that have come under observation. The fruits are quite small, in many instances being only large enough for one serving. Most plants of the variety are hermaphrodite or bisexual, but staminate trees are found occasionally. Although the fruits are small, they are crowded into the axil of nearly all the leaves and are so numerous that the yield is reasonably heavy, yet not equalling in weight that of some of the large kinds. The fruit is pyriform, somewhat irregular, colors well and uniformly before softening, and is free from the diseased spots which occur on the surface and penetrate the pulp of many of the large forms. The flesh is of medium thickness, of bright yellow color, smooth, tender almost to melting, and of delicious flavor even near the stem end where many papayas lack flavor. The seeds, which are abundant, provide a ready and rapid means of propagation, and, because of the loose placenta, or inner lining of the fruit to which the seeds are attached, they are very easily removed when the fruit is prepared for serving. From the standpoint of the home gardener, the 'Solo' is considered one of the