

*Acacia verec* (Mimosaceae), 54799. From Khartoum North, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Seeds presented by Maj. R. G. Archibald, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, through Mr. Henry S. Wellcome. The "Hashab" of East-Central Africa produces the "Kordofan" or "Turkey" gum, which is a pure form of gum arabic; the tree grows in the mountainous districts of Kordofan on the Upper Nile. The gum occurs in pure white, rounded lumps, often as large as a walnut and very much fissured. This is the gum most frequently used for medicinal purposes and is, in fact, the only kind which should be so used. (Adapted from Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 1, p. 56.)

*Annona* sp. (Annonaceae), 54682. From Caracas, Venezuela. Seeds presented by Mr. H. Pittier. "Seeds of the so-called 'chirimoriñon.' The fruit is small for its kind, about 12 centimeters (5 in.) long, ovoid-oblique, and almost pointed at the apex. At the base, the scales are very numerous, imbricate, and mostly small; towards the apex they are much larger, and scattered in the shape of rounded protuberances. It is by far the most delicious of the sweetsops, the fiberless flesh having just the consistence of thickish cream and a delightful flavor suggestive of strawberry ice cream without any of the 'gout de pommade' of either *Annona reticulata* or *A. cherimola*. The seeds seem to be very few in each fruit." (Pittier.)

"Probably tropical in its requirements, and in the United States suited for cultivation only in southern Florida." (Wilson Popenoe.)

*Cymbopogon rufus* (Poaceae), 54679. From Lavras, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Seeds presented by Mr. B. H. Hunicutt. "'Jaraguá grass.' A perennial grass native to Brazil and cultivated there and at various other places in the American Tropics. This leafy bunch-grass, the tussocks of which become a foot or so in diameter and the numerous leafy culms 6 to 10 feet high, is primarily a hay-grass and yields the best quality if cut when 3 feet high, so that from 2 to 6 cuttings may be made in a year. The hay is considered excellent for fattening and particularly desirable as horse-feed. Previous introductions have been tested in the South and in California with promising results, though the grass is killed at temperatures of about 25° F. In Brazil the grass is also grazed, but it must not be overgrazed as under such treatment it is killed. At the present time it is being extensively tested in Florida and Texas." (C. V. Piper.)