

States, an effort is being made to obtain seed from as many different regions in Peru as possible. The following note is taken from H. L. Westover, Development of the Peruvian Alfalfa Industry in the United States, Department Circular 93:

"As compared with common alfalfa, both the Peruvian alfalfas are more upright, less branched, and have fewer and somewhat coarser stems and smaller crowns. In thick stands, these differences are hardly noticeable. Most of the Peruvian introductions are also characterized by rapid growth, by quick recovery after cutting, and, in sections having a mild climate, by ability to make growth in cool weather after ordinary alfalfas have ceased growing. Under such conditions the former starts growth earlier in the spring and continues later in the fall, thereby giving more cuttings each season. The principal objection advanced in times past to these alfalfas is their tendency to become somewhat woody when allowed to stand beyond the flowering stage, but this difficulty is easily obviated by harvesting earlier.

"Lack of hardiness will always confine the successful production of the true and smooth Peruvian alfalfas to the southern and southwestern portions of the United States, where the climatic conditions are comparatively mild. They can not be grown to advantage where the winter temperature falls below 10° F.

"At the present time most of the Peruvian and smooth Peruvian alfalfa in the United States is found in Arizona and California. It has also been grown to a limited extent in New Mexico, Texas, and the coastal regions of the southeastern states. The results secured seem to indicate that in much of this region the common alfalfa could be replaced very profitably by Peruvian alfalfa."

55517. "Monsefu Norte."

55518. "Quebrada de Tangas."

55519. "Sierra Alta."

*Meibomia rensoni* (Fabaceae), 55446. From San Salvador, Salvador. Seeds presented by Dr. don Carlos Renson, Director del Laboratorio Quimico. The "barajillo" is a rapidly growing shrub, native to the Republic of Salvador at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. Under favorable conditions it sometimes becomes a small tree about 18 feet high. The trifoliolate leaves are softly hairy and up to 3½ inches in length, and the small purplish flowers are borne in terminal ra-