

### Notes on the Behavior of Previous Introductions.

A recent department circular (No. 280, August, 1923) by J. Allen Clark, of the Office of Cereal Investigations, and L. R. Waldron, of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, is entitled "Kota Wheat." This is a wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) of the hard spring class, and is a selection from a variety originally introduced from Belachov, Tamhof Government, Russia, in 1903, by Prof. H. L. Bolley. There were 25 lots of wheat included in this shipment, to which were assigned S. P. I. Nos. 10194 to 10218. Some of these were grown at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, near Fargo, by Professor Bolley. From one of these, S. P. I. No. 10214, a promising selection was made in 1918, to which the name "Kota" was applied.

The outstanding features of this wheat are summarized in the bulletin as follows:

"Kota is resistant to the principal forms of black stem rust which occur in the hard red spring wheat region. It is a bearded wheat which ripens about as early as Marquis. It is fairly resistant to drought and outyields Marquis in North Dakota, having averaged nearly 3 bushels more during the past 3 to 5 years.

"In milling and baking experiments conducted independently by the United States Department of Agriculture and the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Kota wheat has shown results nearly equal to those obtained with Marquis.

It is estimated that about 6,000 acres of Kota wheat were grown in 1922.

"Kota is best adapted to the district where durum wheat is extensively grown and could replace much of the durum wheat now grown in eastern North Dakota and South Dakota with profit to both the hard red spring and the durum wheat industries.

"This new variety is recommended for North Dakota and adjacent portions of neighboring States."

A department bulletin (No. 1174) has just been published on the Hungarian vetch (*Vicia pannonica*, S. P. I. No. 17027) by Roland McKee, Office of Forage-Crop Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Mr. McKee has furnished the following note concerning this vetch:

"Hungarian vetch was first introduced into the United States in 1905 under S. P. I. No. 17027. It is proving especially valuable in the Pacific Coast States and about 1,000,000 pounds of seed were produced in western Oregon in 1923. It is intermediate between *Vicia sativa* and *V. villosa* in winter hardiness, and under ordinary conditions will stand about 10° F. above zero. In the southern half of the United States and in the Pacific Coast area it should be fall sown. One of the most striking features of this vetch is its ability to grow on