

Plants recently received, not yet available for distribution.

CITRUS GRANDIS (Rutaceae), 58457. **Cecily grapefruit.** From Amanzi Estate, Uitenhage, Cape of Good Hope. Plants presented by Alan Fitzpatrick, at the request of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, London, England. This variety originated at Amanzi, as a sport or mutation from the Walters grapefruit. The latter originated in Florida, where it was formerly one of the principal commercial sorts.

Sir Percy describes this mutant as differing from its parent in being "practically devoid of seeds." If it retains this characteristic in the United States, it will be of much interest to test it alongside our own seedless variety, the Marsh. The transplantation of the Walters grapefruit to South Africa, the development there of a form superior in being nearly seedless, and its return to the United States in this improved condition forms an interesting tale. When we asked Sir Percy what name he had given to the mutant, he wrote "among ourselves we call it 'Cecily,' after my daughter who had the good fortune to discover it." With his consent, we are adopting this name for use in the United States. Because of the quarantine against all plants of the genus *Citrus*, it will be some time before the variety can be tested in Florida and California, but it will be sent to those two states as soon as possible.

CROTALARIA ANAGYROIDES (Fabaceae), 58466. From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer, director, General Experiment* Station, Department of Agriculture, at the request of Charles L. Hoover, American consul, Batavia, Java.

The crotalarias are tropical leguminous plants, of value for cover crops and green manure, for which purposes they are used in the same manner as cowpeas and velvet beans. Dr. Cramer writes that *Crotalaria anagyroides* has proved more desirable than other species in Java, mainly because it produces a larger amount of foliage, and the plants remain erect. He says: "It is especially satisfactory at high altitudes, and is in such great demand for the tea plantations in the higher mountains that we have to limit our seed distributions to small quantities."

Though cultivated in Java, this species is not native to that part of the world. It is widely distributed in tropical America, where it occurs, according to Grisebach, from Mexico to Peru, and in the West Indies. It is said to be somewhat shrubby in character, with erect puberulous stems and leaves composed of three ovate-lanceolate leaflets.

CROTALARIA sp. (Fabaceae), 58635. From Angola, Africa. Seeds presented by Marlin W. Ennis. "In our experiments with various plants introduced for cover crops we did not discover anything satisfactory, so we turned to the plants growing wild in this region. Among these was the 'Elende clover,' of which we are sending you seeds. This is a