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rather inconspicuous plant which grows in all sorts of places. I tried it first as a cover crop in the orange grove, in the hope that it might restrain the Bermuda grass. It not only smothered the Bermuda grass, but as it appears now in its second year it has made a very heavy stand. As the plant is well supplied with root nodules I believe that it will prove valuable as fertilizer." (Ennis.)

FICUS CARICA (Moraceae), 58643. **Dottato fig.** From Saonara, Padua, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. This variety, well known in parts of Italy, has been introduced at the request of the Office of Crop Physiology and Breeding Investigations, for trial on the Pacific Coast.

Dr. Gustavus Eisen, long with this Department, and instrumental in bringing about the introduction of many fig varieties into the United States, describes Dottato as the best known fig of Tuscany. A large proportion of the figs exported from Italy are of this variety. The tree is said to love rich, moist soils, and is not suitable for dry lands. Under proper environmental conditions, it is a strong grower and heavy bearer of medium-sized fruits, oval-pyriform in shape, smooth, and yellowish green in color.

HORDEUM sp. (Poaceae), 58530. **Naked barley.** From Kansu, China. R. C. Ching, who accompanied F. R. Wulsin, of the National Geographic Society, during his recent exploration of Kansu Province, northwestern China, has sent to this office seeds of many plants collected in that remote region. He has supplied the following note regarding the barley represented by this number: "The Tibetan barley is very hardy, and is usually grown at an altitude of more than 10,000 feet, where other cereal crops do not thrive. It is sown in early April and harvested at the end of September, and is the staple cereal crop of the inhabitants of the Kansu-Tibet border."

MALUS SYLVESTRIS (Malaceae), 58464. **Apple.** From Simla Hills, Punjab, India. Scions presented by S. E. Stokes. "A russet apple of good size and excellent flavor, greatly appreciated in Simla by the English. The tree, which is a strong grower and heavy cropper, ripens its fruit in October, and we have often been able to keep it until April or May. While in storage the fruit turns to a golden yellow. At the altitude of 7,000 feet in Kotgarh, where this tree grows, many other temperate crops are also grown, such as potatoes, corn, and barley, and such fruit as cherries, plums, and apricots." (Stokes.)

PYRUS sp. (Malaceae), 58512. **Pear.** From Simla Hills, Punjab, India. Seeds presented by S. E. Stokes. In connection with the Department's endeavor to find the best stock plants for the cultivated pears