

59645. "MULGO-FIL." Originated by H. A. Van Hermann, at Finca Mulgoba, Rancho Boyeros, Cuba, about 1917, by crossing the Mulgoba and the "Philippine mango." The fruit is pink, yellow and red, resembling the Mulgoba but with the long flat shape of the Philippine variety, with a depression on one side. The fruits are borne in clusters. The seed is flat, and the quality of the flesh is good. The name, applied by Mr. Van Hermann, indicates the hybrid origin of the variety.

59646. "VAN HERMANN." An improved Chino mango discovered by Mr. Van Hermann. Unlike most other varieties it does not harbor the black fly because of its open habit of growth and comparatively scanty foliage. Furthermore the fruits do not spot with *Colletotrichum* as do ordinary mangos. The flesh is free from fiber and of good quality, and the tree is a regular bearer at Finca Mulgoba. It is named in honor of its discoverer, Mr. Van Hermann.

PASPALUM IRIDIFOLIUM (Poaceae), 58966. Grass. From Guayaquil, Ecuador. Seeds presented by Dr. A. S. Hitchcock, United States Department of Agriculture. During his recent journey through the Andean countries, Dr. Hitchcock, of this Department, secured seeds of this little-known species of *Paspalum*, which will be tested as a forage plant in the southern United States and other regions. It seems particularly interesting in view of the results now being obtained with two other *Paspalum*s from tropical America, *P. notatum* and *P. dilatatum*, both of which are being used with success in various parts of the world. Dr. Hitchcock has furnished the following comprehensive notes on the distribution and use of *P. iridifolium*: "This South American grass is used at low altitudes for forage, being cut green and fed as is done with Guinea grass. I saw it first on the estate of J. A. Cleveland, of Guayaquil, in the rain belt at the foot of the mountains near Bucay. The grass is set out from plants obtained by division of the roots. It is called there 'gramalote.' I suspect this name is the same as gamalote which is used for a different species in some other countries. The grass appears to be looked upon with favor, as it is large and succulent and produces abundant forage. It is preferred to Guinea grass which grows under about the same conditions. I found the same grass again in the Perene Valley of central Peru at an altitude of about 2,000 feet. There it is called Maicillo and is used in competition with Guinea grass. It appeared again in the Yungas region of Bolivia. It is there called Cachi. In the intermediate altitude from 5,000 to 8,000 feet it was the only forage obtained for our mules while traveling. Throughout the region the grass is native and has been transferred to cultivation."

PYRUS spp. (Malaceae), Pear. From Chaseki, Athens, Greece. Scions presented by P. O. Anagnostopoulos, director, Horticultural Section. (See note under No. 59324, *Malus Sp.*) These pears are described as follows by Mr. Anagnostopoulos: