

experimentalist, School of Agriculture. The introduction of this perennial clover from Africa should prove of interest to agronomists in the Southern States and on the Pacific Coast. It is described as a vigorous grower; in experimental plantings it has been found to form thick swards capable of spreading and smothering other species of clover which were planted alongside. After three years the plots commence to deteriorate.

*T. africanum* is a hairy plant, with procumbent or prostrate stems and cuneate-oblong leaflets. The variety *glabellum* differs in having the leaves glabrous or sparingly hirsute, and the petioles, peduncles and calyces villous. Harvey (Flora Capensis) considers the variety an intermediate form between *T. africanum* and *T. burchellianum*. In Natal it grows in moist places along the banks of streams. We have no data at hand regarding the forage value of this clover.

XANTHORRHOEA PREISSII (Liliaceae), 59333. From Perth, Western Australia. Seeds presented by S. L. Kessell, Conservator of Forests, Forest Department.

This curious plant belongs to a remarkable genus of the Liliaceae, differing widely in general appearance from other members of that family. It has a short thick trunk, something like that of a palm; this is surmounted by a cluster of slender grasslike leaves 2 to 4 feet in length, from which rises a flower stalk 3 to 4 feet high suggesting in appearance that of the American cattail (*Typha*). The tender white center of the uppermost portion of the stem is rich in sugar, and is eaten by natives; the leaves are said to afford good fodder for cattle. The plant is known as "black boy" or "grass tree," the first because the persistent leaf-bases which surround the stem are sometimes burned by forest fires, leaving a charred trunk surmounted by a tall spike which suggests in appearance a black man holding a spear. Mr. Kessell believes that the plant may have economic value because of the sugar and the resinous gum it contains. The Southwestern States and Pacific Coast seem likely to provide conditions suitable for its cultivation.

#### Notes On The Behavior Of Former Introductions

AMYGDALUS PERSICA (Amygdalaceae), 43127. Ideal peach. From Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand. "The tree which I have of this variety is now two years old, and this year produced more than a bushel of peaches. It ripens from July 17 to 25, at the same time as Slappey, and about ten days earlier than Elberta. Compared with the latter it is superior in color, texture, and flavor, and more uniform in shape. It has the very valuable marketing quality of ripening practically all its fruits at the same time. The tree grows in a stiff, red clay subsoil with mulatto loam top soil. In my judgment this is an extremely valuable market freestone variety, with its high color and rich yellow flesh." (W. A. Slaton, Washington, Ga., July 21, 1924.)

CHAMAEDOREA ELEGANS (Phoenicaceae), 49373. Pacayito. From Tucuru, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala. "I read with a great deal of interest the note on the pacayito in the February 'Plant Immigrants.' My plant is now two and a half years