

ROSCHERIA MELANOCHOETES. (Phoenicaceae.) 33347. From Port Louis, Mauritius. Presented by Mr. G. Regnard. "A palm 15 to 24 feet high with many aerial roots and a stem 2 to 3 inches in diameter with a ring of spines when young below each leaf-scar. Very ornamental and becoming scarce." (Regnard.) For distribution later.

RUBUS SPP. (Rosaceae.) 33342-345. Seeds of Rubi from Ootacamund, India. Presented by Mr. F. H. Butcher, curator, Government Botanic Gardens. Four species of Rubus introduced for breeding purposes and comparative tests. Several of the southern Indian species of this genus have edible fruits of good quality comparing with the best American species. For distribution later.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM. (Solanaceae.) 33471-491. Tubers of potato from Kenty, Galicia, Austria. Purchased from Messrs. Heinrich Dolkowski and son. Twenty-two varieties representing the best potatoes grown in Austria. For distribution later.

SPINACIA TETRANDRA. (Chenopodiaceae.) 23308. Seeds of a wild spinach from St. Petersburg Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg, Russia. "A wild spinach, occurring in central Asia. Of value possibly in hybridization and selection experiments, with the object in mind of creating strains of spinach more resistant to hot weather and less quickly shooting into seed than present varieties do." (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later.

TRIGONELLA SPP. (Fabaceae.) 33295-301. Seeds from St. Petersburg, Russia. "Annual legumes, which may be tested for their possible forage value." (Meyer's introductions.) For distribution later.

TRITICUM AESTIVUM. (Poaceae.) 33523. Seed of wheat from Tashkent, Russian Turkestan. Presented by Dr. Richard Schroeder, Director, Agricultural experiment station. "Our best Turkestan wheat, 'Ssarymaguis,' that is, 'yellow grain.' This variety belongs to the species *T. aestivum*, but under dry conditions gives hard kernels. It is a spring wheat, but in Turkestan it is often sown late in the fall and sprouts in the beginning or at the end of the winter. We get the bulk of our annual rainfall in winter and spring, and as our summer and fall are too dry for sprouting of wheat in September or October (sometimes even in November), this fall sowing is equivalent to early spring sowing and is largely practiced with spring wheats. True fall wheat is sown with us mostly on irrigated lands. The sample I send is taken from a farmer, one of our