**7781.** CAPSICUM ANNUUM. **Red pepper.**

From Los Angeles, Cal. Received October 26, 1901, from Mr. Elmer Stearns.

"From seed in mixed spices from Japan." (*Stearns.*)

**7782.** CAPSICUM ANNUUM. **Red pepper.**

From Los Angeles, Cal. Received October 26, 1901, through Mr. Elmer Stearns.

"Originally from Juarez, Mexico. Forms a bush nearly 4 feet high, with peppers erect instead of hanging." (*Stearns.*)

**7783.** CAPSICUM ANNUUM. **Red pepper.**

From Los Angeles, Cal. Received October 26, 1901, through Mr. Elmer Stearns.

"Originally from Juarez, Mexico." (*Stearns.*)

**7784.** HEDYSARUM CORONARIUM. **Sulla.**

From Malta. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 688, May 22, 1901), July 23, 1901.

*Gozzo.* "An early ripening variety of sulla from the little island of Gozzo, near Malta. This is said to be superior to the kind grown on Malta in seasons when spring rains are scanty, as it matures properly, while the Malta variety fails to ripen well. In seasons of abundant spring rainfall it is not economical, because it matures too soon. The seed in the seed pod is used in Malta, and it was not possible to get cleaned or decorticated seed. According to the literature, sulla should be planted in deep soil. This variety forms the principal fodder and soiling crop of an island where soil is not much over 6 to 8 inches deep on a bed of calcareous rock. It is sown here in July and August on the wheat or barley stubble and allowed to 'scorch' in the burning sun until the September or October rains begin to mature it, as they say. (The use of a seed scratcher might make quick germination possible and probably largely increase the stand.) It is cut here only when in full bloom, for, if left to stand, the leaves fall. The yield per acre is unusual. Some growers report 40 to 90 tons of green fodder, but no definite information on this point was obtained. It is the great green cover crop of Malta, and a rotation of wheat or oats and sulla is very common here. Everywhere the fields are filled with big stacks of the bundles of this plant. In some countries the seed is immersed for five minutes in hot water to hasten germination. The fleshy roots are often dug by peasants and fed to the hogs or horses. They are full of starch and sugar. The root tubercles are rather small and delicate, but very numerous. Attempts to cultivate the specific germ of these tubercles are being made from dried roots sent to Dr. George T. Moore from Malta." (*Fairchild.*)

**7785.** TRITICUM DURUM. **Wheat.**

From Vesoul-Benian, Algeria. Received through Messrs. D. G. Fairchild and C. S. Scofield (No. 723, June 20, 1901), November 6, 1901.

*Pelissier.* "This wheat, which is one of the best varieties of macaroni wheats grown in Algeria, is said to have been originated by selection from native Algerian durum wheats by a Mr. Pelissier, at Pont de l'Isser, a small town in western Oran. From there it was introduced into the western part of the province of Algiers. Mr. Paul Chalvin, of Vesoul-Benian, received a small quantity of seed from Doctor Trabut, botanist of the Government of Algeria, and by a rough en masse selection he has kept it almost pure. The variety under the name *Pelissier* is better known in the province of Algiers than in that of Oran, where it is said to have originated; in fact, we found no one growing it, even in Mr. Pelissier's neighborhood. Mr. Chalvin, from whom this seed was bought, sells his whole crop for seed purposes, and has practiced for four years a selection of the best ears. These are collected by his Arab foreman and thrashed by hand. About 200 kilos of this selected grain are sown, and the process is repeated every year. Last year this selection was not done. This wheat sent is about four generations from such selection. Mr. Chalvin believes the field from which it was taken will produce about 45 bushels per acre. At the Paris Exposition Mr. Chalvin took a gold medal on a sheaf of this wheat. Owing to its hardiness, vigorous growth, and large yield, this wheat is gradually replacing all other sorts in the vicinity of Vesoul-Benian, and at Doctor Trabut's botanical experiment station at Rouïba, Algiers, it has ranked among the best in yielding