98524 to 98536—Continued.

98527. AGROPYRON GMELINI (Griseb.) Scribn. and Smith.

No. 9053. From the Saratov Institute for the Study of Drought.

98528. AGROPYRON ORIENTALE LASIANTHUM Boiss.

No. 9026. From the Saratov Institute for the Study of Drought. An annual grass thickly branched at the base, with numerous mostly prostrate stems scarcely 8 inches high. Native to Asia Minor and northern Africa.

For previous introduction see 98201.

98529 to 98531. AGROPYRON REPENS (L.) Beauv.

For previous introduction see 94258.

98529. No. 9014. From the Experiment Station, Omsk, Siberia.

98530 and 98531. From the Saratov Institute for the Study of Drought.

98530. No. 9055. **98531.** No. 9035.

98532 to 98534. AGROPYRON SIBIRCUM (Willd.) Beauv.

98532. No. 9009. From the Experiment Station, Omsk, Siberia.

98533. No. 9033. From the Saratov Institute for the Study of Drought.

98534. No. 5305. From Kasakstan, Aktyubinsk.

98535. AGROPYRON TENERUM Vasey.

No. 7786. From the Experiment Station, Omsk, Siberia.

98536. AGROPYRON SIBIRICUM (Willd.) Beauv.

No. 7951. From the Saratov Institute for the Study of Drought.

98537 to 98544. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceae. Corn.

From Australia. Seeds presented by Dr. H. Wenholz, director of plant breeding, Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales. Received February 18, 1932.

A collection of corn from the Glen Innes Experiment Farm, introduced for the use of Department specialists.

98537. 43-1-3-4-1.
98538. G-43-2-3-4-2.
98539. G-55-5-1-1-1.
98540. G-43-1-1-5-1.
98541. 43-1-2-2-1.
98542. G-43-2-3-3-2.
98543. G-55-5-1-1-2.
98544. G-44-1-1-2-1.

98545 to 98561.

From the West Indies and British Guiana. Seeds collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the 1931-32 Allison V. Armour expedition. Received April 11, 1932.

98545. ATTALEA COHUNE Mart. Phoenicaceae. Cohune palm.

No. 2746. From the Botanic Garden on St. Vincent, Windward Islands. A magnificent feather-leaved palm, native to the West Indies and Central America, which reaches a height of 40 feet, with leaves about 20 feet long, produced abundantly at the top of the trunk. The yellowish flowers are borne very freely, and the ovoid fruit, 2 to 3 inches long, contains a seed or nut which yields an oil of considerable value, as it is of high quality and finds a ready sale for cooking purposes.

For previous instructions see 97542.

98545 to 98561—Continued.

98546. BYRSONIMA SPICATA (Cav.) DC. Malpighiaceae.

No. 2912. *Serrette.* From the Avena Forest Reserve in the northern part of Trinidad, February 16, 1932. A large tree with a girth of 10 feet, found in poor sandy soil. The narrow leaves are shiny green above the rusty brown beneath, and the yellow flowers, followed by acid edible fruits of the same color, make the tree a showy ornamental. The tough light wood is useful for general construction, and the bark is a source of tannin.

For previous introduction see 62006.

98547. CARICA PAPAYA L. Papayaceae. **Papaya.**

No. 2915. From Roseau, Dominica, Leeward Islands, January 29, 1932. A very sweet, firm-fleshed, large, long-fruited papaya grown from seed brought from São Paulo, Brazil, by Mrs. Green of Dominica. Introduced for comparison with varieties now growing in the United States.

98548. CARYOCAR TUBERCULOSUM (Aubl.) Baill. Caryocaraceae.

No. 2999. *Souari.* Presented February 29, 1932, by Mr. Collins, secretary of the British Guiana Producers' Association, Georgetown. A tree native to tropical America, up to 100 feet high, with digitately 3- to 5-foliolate leathery leaves and large white flowers in terminal racemes, followed by large drupaceous fruits having a hard stone and an edible seed, one of the very largest and finest of the tropical world. It is nearly 3 inches long, over 1 inch wide, and almost 1 inch thick. The flavor is delicate, reminding one of the Brazil nut, but it is not so oily.

98549. COLVILLEA RACEMOSA Boj. Caesalpiniaceae.

No. 2907. From the Botanic Garden, Trinidad, February 15, 1932. A tree said to become from 40 to 50 feet high. The pinnate leaves are 3 feet long, and the brilliant orange-scarlet curiously shaped flowers with 10 protruding stamens are borne in drooping racemes more than a foot long. The tree was discovered in Madagascar in 1824 and named for the Governor of Mauritius, Sir Charles Colville. In all probability it will stand no more frost than the poinciana. Like other leguminous trees, it is readily propagated from seeds.

For previous introduction see 79538.

98550. COUROUPITA GUIANENSIS Aubl. Lecythidaceae.

No. 2904. From Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, February 13, 1932. The famous *Cannon-ball* tree, distinguished by the trunk being covered for many feet with short crooked branches that bear showy flowers of the strangest structure, like a mouse trap, followed by fruits the size and shape of a cannon ball. These fruits are a russet brown and are packed with a pulp full of seeds that, when ripe, has one of the most repellent odors in the vegetable kingdom. The pulp stains anything it touches an inky black.

For previous introduction see 76777.

98551. CYRTOSTACHYS RENDA Blume. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 2834. *Sealing-wax* palm. From Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. A handsome palm with scarlet leaf sheaths. A Sumatran palm of stately habit about 25 feet high, with a slender spineless trunk crowned by a graceful cluster of pinnately divided leaves.

For previous introduction see 97546.

98552. EUGENIA CALYCOLPOIDES Griseb. Myrtaceae.

No. 2854. From the Trinidad Botanic Garden, February 13, 1932. A small tree, native to Trini-