25181 to 25185—Continued.

25182. *Eifeler.* (P. L. H. No. 3423.) Original seed from Bitburg, in the Eifel, Prussia.

25183. *Alt-Fränkische.* (P. L. H. No. 3424.) Original seed from Lagerhaus für das Frankenland, Tauberbischofsheim, Baden, Germany.

25184. *Provenzer.* (P. L. H. No. 3425.) Original seed grown near Trier, in the Moselthal of Prussia.

25185. *Ungarische.* (P. L. H. No. 3426.) Original seed grown at Csorvas, Komitat Bekes, Hungary.

25186 to 25190.

From Pisa, Italy. Presented by Prof. G. E. Rasetti, director, Cattedra Ambulante di Agricultura per la Provincia di Pisa, Italy, through Mr. Charles J. Brand. Received March 31, 1909.

The following seeds:

25186 and 25187. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. **Alfalfa.**

25186. (P. L. H. No. 3431.) Grown near Setif, Algeria.

25187. (P. L. H. No. 3432.) *Herba medica.* The form commonly grown in Italy. This sample was produced near Pisa, Italy.

25188 to 25190. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. **Red clover.**

25188. (P. L. H. No. 3433.) "Professor Rasetti states that this variety is known as *Spadone*, and that it was produced at Santhia, in the province of Novara, Italy." (*Brand.*)

25189. (P. L. H. No. 3434.) This is the form commonly cultivated in Italy. Gathered near Pisa, Italy.

25190. (P. L. H. No. 3435.) This variety is known as *Vische*, and is cultivated in Vische, in the province of Novara.

25191. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. **Alfalfa.**

From Chico, Cal. Seed collected by Mr. Roland McKee at the Plant Introduction Garden, July 13, 1908. Numbered for convenience in recording distribution, March, 1909.

"This seed was collected from a single plant grown from S. P. I. No. 19508. Mother plant possessed flowers borne in compound racemes. The flowers were open to the visits of insects and were presumably cross-pollinated with pollen from the numerous other lots of alfalfa in the alfalfa nursery." (*J. M. Westgate.*)

"This plant was noticed by me on May 1, 1908, while walking over the grounds of the Plant Introduction Garden at Chico, Cal., with Mr. Roland McKee. The plant was noticeable even from a distance because of the profusion of its flowers. Upon examination this was found to be due to the fact that the flower clusters were much branched instead of being simple as usual.

"As the plant seemed healthy and vigorous in spite of its profusion of flowers, it seemed desirable to direct attention to it with a view to obtaining a new variety—perhaps able to produce a better quality of hay and also more seed than the ordinary plants of the parent strain." (*W. T. Swingle.*)