37723. HOLCUS SORGHUM L. Poaceæ. **Sorghum.**
(*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.)

From Algeria, Algiers. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut, Government botanist. Received April 9, 1914.

"Sorghum gathered at the mouth of Oued Zhour. Gathered from the fields where I observed the *Mezera* or sorghum hybrid of *Sorghum halepense* (*Sorghum annuum*, Trabut's Flora of Algeria). It is probable that you will obtain this form from the seeds. I would have gathered seed of *Mezera*, but these seeds drop when they are ripe like *Sorghum halepense*." (*Trabut.*)

When grown this proved to be the ordinary sorghum, with no trace of the expected hybrid, and it has been discarded as a variety of little or no value.

37724. CITRUS GRANDIS (L.) Osbeck. Rutaceæ. **Pummelo.**
(*Citrus decumana* Murr.)

From Siam. Presented by Mr. Harry Boyle, assistant horticulturist, Bureau of Agriculture, Philippine Islands. Received December, 1913.

"On September 13 the writer proceeded to the Nakon Chaisri district, where the finest pummelo orchards are located. The largest of these was owned by a Chinese planter and contained about 20 hectares, three-fourths of which was planted with pummelos of the 'seed' variety, while some 25 per cent of the area contained 'seedless' trees. The orchard is divided into plats some 7 meters wide by 60 to 90 meters long, separated by trenches some 3 to 4 meters wide by 2½ meters deep. The pummelo trees are planted in single rows on these plats. All trees are propagated by marcottage, or the 'don' method. The writer was able to demonstrate the modern methods of buddage, and through the assistance of Koon Pisit explained each step so that, were it not for the deeply inoculated custom in vogue there, the planter would now be able to propagate his trees much more rapidly and economically. The soil of this orchard contains about 60 per cent clay.

"The first fruits examined in the 'seedless' section proved to be full of seeds. Upon inquiry as to the reason for this it was stated that the seedlessness was due to the salt deposited from the brackish water which backs up into the river during the dry season; the planter also said that a cocoanut shell of salt was placed in the hole at the time of transplanting the tree, and that another shellful was given the tree each year." (*H. H. Boyle, in Philippine Agricultural Review, February, 1914.*)

37725. CYAMOPSIS TETRAGONOLOBA (L.) Taub. Fabaceæ. **Guar.**
(*Cyamopsis psoralcoides* DC.)

From Bombay, India. Procured from Messrs. Ralli Bros., through the American consul at Bombay. Received April 7, 1914.

"A robust annual pulse cultivated in many parts of India from the Himalayas to the Western Peninsula and never found truly wild in any part of India. Mollison mentions three forms met with in Kaira and Baroda territory, viz, (1) *pardeshi*, sown sparsely among kharif (autumn) cereals; (2) *sotia guvar*, growing 8 to 10 feet high and sown extensively in Gujarat. It is raised as a shade plant to ginger, and the leaves are left on the ground as a green manure; in the garden lands of Surat it is grown with cucumbers, being planted in May and irrigated until the rains. The pods are used as a vegetable and served like French beans; (3) *deshi*, the common form with violet seeds, sown as an ordinary dry crop and extensively used as cattle fodder. Duthie and Fuller mention a form known as *deoband kawára*, which is often culti-