40542 to 40548—Continued.

40544. CHRYSANTHEMUM CORYMBOSUM L. **Chrysanthemum.**

"Robust perennial, 1 to 4 feet, stem branched at the apex; leaves sometimes 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, widest at the middle and tapering both ways, cut to the very midrib, the segments alternating along the midrib. Flowers borne in dense flat-topped clusters; rays white." (*Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 2, p. 755.*)

Distribution.—An herbaceous perennial found in the meadows among mountains in southern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa.

40545. CHRYSANTHEMUM PRAEALTUM Vent.

"The Caucasian form of *C. parthenium*, distinguished by more deeply cut leaves, longer peduncled heads, and rays longer than the disk rather than equaling it." (*Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 2, p. 756.*)

40546. CHRYSANTHEMUM SEGETUM L. **Corn marigold.**

"Annual, 1 to 1½ feet; leaves sparse, clasping, oblong to oblanceolate, variable, the lower petioled and the upper clasping, incisions coarse or fine, deep or shallow, but usually only coarsely serrate, with few and distant teeth, the lower ones less cut; bracts of involucre broad, obtuse; rays obovate and emarginate, golden yellow." (*Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 2, p. 754.*)

Distribution.—An herbaceous perennial found in fields in northwestern Europe.

40547. CHRYSANTHEMUM SEROTINUM L.

45048. CHRYSANTHEMUM VISCOSUM Desf.

"Annual; disk orange yellow, rays sulphur yellow. Mediterranean region." (*Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 2, p. 758.*)

40549. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceæ. **Rice.**

From Constantinople, Turkey. Presented by Mr. G. Bie Ravndal, American Consul-General. Received April 17, 1915.

"*Broussa* rice."

See S. P. I. No. 39545 for previous introduction and description.

40550. CHAETOSPERMUM GLUTINOSUM (Blanco) Swingle. Rutaceæ. **Tabog.**

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. William S. Lyon. Received April 17, 1915.

"Since reading Mr. Swingle's monograph on Citropsis, I am prompted to ask if you know whether he has successfully worked any standard varieties of the orange on *Chaetospermum glutinosum* and if any tests have yet been made in growing under arid conditions. I think, but am not quite certain, that I wrote that this species occurs on well-drained gravelly hillsides where subjected to 70 inches of rain, practically all of which falls in 5 months, 2 to 4 inches being scattered over the remaining seven months in a few inconsequential showers. Even in the few years when the rainfall in the dry season exceeds this amount, it is, at best, absolutely a negligible quantity, for the reason that the prevailing hot, dry winds and unclouded sun will remove every appreciable trace of moisture from the soil a few hours after a fall of a quarter to a half inch. On the other hand, I lost a row of about two dozen 3-year-old seedling tobug growing in undrained land which was nearly but not quite inundated