41244 and 41245. HOLCUS SORGHUM L. Poaceæ. **Sorghum.**
(*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.)

From Pungo Andongo, Angola. Presented by Rev. John C. Wengatz, Rome, N. Y. Received September 25, 1915.

Two varieties of native sorghums.

41244. "White *Masambala* or Kafir corn."

41245. "White *Masambala* or Kafir corn."

41246 to 41251. HORDEUM spp. Poaceæ. **Barley.**

From Petrograd, Russia. Presented by Mr. Robert Regel, chief, Bureau of Applied Botany. Received June 21, 1915.

41246. HORDEUM DISTICHON NUTANS Schubl.

41247. HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM Seringe.

41248 to 41251. HORDEUM DISTICHON NUTANS Schubl.

41252 and 41253. AMYGDALUS spp. Amygdalaceæ. **Peach.**

From Catania, Italy. Presented by Mr. Joseph Emerson Haven, American consul. Received September 22, 1915. Quoted notes by Mr. Haven.

"Seeds are planted in the month of January and the fruits may be expected in three years in the months of July and August. The production in the Messina section of this district is fairly large, as also in the Palermo consular district, but very few peaches are grown in the immediate neighborhood of Catania."

41252. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L.
(*Prunus persica* Stokes.)

"The rough skinned is the ordinary peach of commerce, a clingstone and never very sweet. It is generally disappointing."

41253. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA Ait. **Nectarine.**

"The smooth-skinned peach is found in considerable quantities. It is termed *Sbergia* in the Sicilian language, has an appearance of a golden plum shot with crimson lines, and bears a close relation to the nectarine. In size it is about the same as the crab apple and is a delicious fruit when properly ripe."

41254 and 41255.

From Para, Brazil. Presented by Mr. George H. Pickerell, American consul. Received September 9, 1915.

41254. ORBIGNYA SPECIOSA (Mart.) Barb. Rodr. Phœnicaceæ.
(*Attalea speciosa* Mart.) **Uauassu.**

"*Babassu* or *Uauassu*."

41255. VIROLA SURINAMENSIS (Rol.) Warb. Myristicaceæ.

"*Ucuúba*, gathered at Tuyue on the Purus River."

"In spite of being represented by a much smaller number of species, the Myristicaceæ are more important as timbers than the Annonaceæ, especially the two commonest species of the Amazon, *ucuúba branca* (*Virola surinamensis* Warb.) and *ucuúba vermelha* (*Virola sebifera* Aubl.). The first, especially, is one of the most useful trees of the Amazon region, not only for its easily worked wood, moderately hard, but also for its seeds, which furnish a kind of vegetable wax rich in stearin. While the *ucuúba*