

52776 to 52784—Continued.

52779. *LINUM NERVOSUM* Waldst. and Kit.

A perennial herb with erect simple stems, branching at the apex. The sessile erect leaves are lanceolate and the large blue flowers are in panicles. Native to grassy forests near Pancsova, Hungary. (Adapted from *Waldstein, Descriptiones et Icones Plantarum Rariorum Hungariae, vol. 2, p. 109.*)

52780. *LINUM PALLESCENS* Bunge.

An erect, glabrous, pale glaucous perennial with linear, erect-spreading thickish leaves and pale-blue or white flowers. Native to Siberia. (Adapted from *Ledebour, Flora Altaica, vol. 1, p. 438.*)

52781 and 52782. *LINUM USITATISSIMUM* L.

52781. Received as *Linum monadelphum*, which is now generally referred to *L. usitatissimum*.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 50160.

52782. A form of the ordinary species of flax. Introduced for experimental work in cereal investigations.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 50160.

52783. *LINUM* sp.

Received as *Linum floccosum*, for which name a place of publication has not been found.

52784. *LINUM* sp.

Received as *Linum regale*, for which name a place of publication has not been found.

52785 and 52786. *CYAMOPSIS TETRAGONOLOBA* (L.) Taub. Fabaceæ.
(*C. psoraloides* DC.) **Guar.**

From Nagpur, Central Provinces, India. Seeds presented by D. Clouston, Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces. Received March 25, 1921. Quoted notes by Mr. Clouston.

"Two varieties generally cultivated about Nagpur."

52785. "*Deshi guar-phali.*"

52786. "*Telia guar-phali.*"

52787. *PERSEA SCHIEDEANA* Nees. Lauraceæ.**Coyo.**

From San Jose, Costa Rica. Seeds presented by Mrs. Amparo Zeledón, through A. Alfaro, director, Museo Nacional. Received March 25, 1921.

This plant, known as *yas* in Costa Rica and *coyo* in Guatemala, is found from southern Mexico to Panama. In Costa Rica it grows abundantly on the slopes of Irazu at altitudes between 4,000 and 6,000 feet. Its fruits greatly resemble avocados in character.

Up to the present the *coyo* has not shown much promise in Florida or California. It is somewhat slow of growth and probably will not bear until the trees are at least 8 or 10 years old. Efforts are being made to obtain the best seedling varieties from Guatemala and to propagate them by grafting. In this way it will probably be possible to encourage early fruiting and to have fruit of better quality than would be obtained from most seedlings.

Extended data concerning this species and its cultural requirements will be found in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 743, "The Avocado in Guatemala."