

58549 to 58551. ORNITHOGALUM spp.
Liliaceæ.

From Chilterns, Wynberg, Union of South Africa. Bulbs presented by J. B. Taylor. Received March 1, 1924. Notes by Mr. Taylor.

These bulbs, found in Caledon District, Cape Province, bear very beautiful flowers which keep fresh a long time. They do best in sandy soil.

58549. ORNITHOGALUM sp.

Bright-yellow flowers.

58550. ORNITHOGALUM sp.

A rare variety with deep-orange flowers.

58551. ORNITHOGALUM sp.

A very rare variety with pale-yellow flowers.

58552. EREMOCITRUS GLAUCA (Lindl.) Swingle. (Atalantia glauca Benth.) Rutaceæ.**Australian desert kumquat.**

From Dundas, New South Wales. Seeds presented by Herbert J. Rumsey. Received February 29, 1924.

"This is one of the most interesting of all citrus fruits and one which, curiously enough, has never yet received adequate attention from botanists or horticulturists. It was first mentioned by Leichhardt, the German explorer, to whom we owe much of our knowledge concerning the interior of the deserts of northeastern Australia. It is a shrub or small tree from 12 to 15 feet high, with a trunk 2 to 6 inches in diameter. It has small but thick, leathery leaves of gray-green color, and one is struck by the scantiness of the foliage. The flowers are small and the fruits about half an inch in diameter. An agreeable beverage is made from the acid juice, and a fair preserve may be made out of the fruit. The peel has the sweetish flavor of the kumquat. It is known in Australia as the native lemon. The plant was described botanically in a footnote to Thomas Livingston Mitchell's 'Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia in Search of a Route from Sydney to the Gulf of Carpentaria.' This plant was discovered on October 17, 1846, not far from Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell's camp, near the juncture of the Maranoa and Merivale Rivers, in the southern limit of Queensland, latitude 26° S. Decidedly cold weather was encountered near this point, in some cases the ice being so thick that it had to be broken in the morning before the horses could drink. It seems probable from this that the plant grows in a region where the temperature occasionally falls to 10° F. and in rare cases nearly to zero. It is the hardiest of all evergreen citrus fruits and is very promising for use in breeding new and hardy types." (W. T. Swingle.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56700.

58553. LILIAM DAURICUM Ker. Liliaceæ.

From Harbin, Manchuria. Seeds presented by B. W. Skvortzow. Received March 12, 1924.

Collected in Mavershan District, Kirin, Manchuria, in 1923. (Skvortzow.)

A plant about 3 feet in height, with a smooth or slightly furrowed stem which is green or tinged with brown or purple. The 20 to 50 horizontal leaves are 3 to 5 inches long, and the flowers, one to five in a cluster and 3 to 5 inches across, are orange-red, slightly spotted with purplish black, and tinged with yellow in the center; the anthers are red.

58554. MOMORDICA COCHINCHINENSIS (Lour.) Spreng. Cucurbitaceæ.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture. Received January 13, 1924.

This is a very vigorous native Philippine vine with large, round, handsome, greenish yellow fruits which should make it popular as an ornamental vine in southern Florida, Porto Rico, and Panama. The immature fruits are boiled and eaten with meat by the natives, and the tender leaves also are boiled and eaten. The large seeds appear to be very rich in oil which, so far as I know, has never been investigated. (Wester.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52497.

58555 to 58558. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (T. vulgare Vill.). Poaceæ.**Common wheat.**

From Paris, France. Seeds sent by A. Meunissier, Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris, at the request of E. C. Stakman, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. Received January 4, 1924.

A collection of European wheats introduced for cerealists engaged in the study of stem rusts.

58555. (C. I. No. 7326.) Carlotta Strampelli.**58556. (C. I. No. 7327.) Chiddam Blanc de Mars.**

58557. "(C. I. No. 7328.) Hybride de la Paix is one of the introductions of Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. It is a winter wheat which tests near Paris have shown to be of good yield." (C. E. Leighty, Bureau of Plant Industry.)

58558. (C. I. No. 7329.)

Hybride hâtif inversable was obtained in 1898 at Verrières by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. by crossing Gros bleu and Chiddam d'automne à épi blanc. It can be seeded in the fall and in February and is resistant to cold and to rust. It is widely grown in France and to some extent in England and other countries. It is also known as Dreadnought, Steadfast, Monoplan, and Admiral Beatty. (Jacques de Vilmorin, *Quelques blés d'automne*, Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, August 28, 1919.)

58559 to 58563. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (T. vulgare Vill.). Poaceæ.**Common wheat.**

From Aberystwyth, Wales. Seeds sent by R. G. Stapledon, department of plant breeding, University College of Wales, at the request of E. C. Stakman, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. Received January 4, 1924.

A collection of locally developed European wheat varieties secured for testing by cereal breeders.

58559. (C. I. No. 7334.) Burgoyne Fife.**58560. (C. I. No. 7335.) Svalof.****58561. (C. I. No. 7336.) Cooks Wonder.****58562. (C. I. No. 7337.) April Bearded.****58563. (C. I. No. 7338.) Red Marvel.****58564 to 58567. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (T. vulgare Vill.). Poaceæ.****Common wheat.**

From Svalof, Sweden. Seeds sent by Dr. Akerman, Svalof, at the request of E. C. Stakman, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. Received January 4, 1924.

A collection of locally developed Swedish wheat varieties secured for cereal breeders.

58564. (C. I. No. 7330.) Pansar II**58565. (C. I. No. 7331.) Riddar.****58566. (C. I. No. 7332.) Host 0806.****58567. (C. I. No. 7333.) Thule II.**