The tuberous roots are short and thick. Their starchy matter is mealy and savory. Eaten like bread." (*de Tourreil.*) According to Dr. Paul Sagot this species is cultivated in Guiana, Brazil, and the West Indies. "The tuberous roots are numerous, ovoid or rounded, covered with a black cracked bark. It is an excellent species." Paillieux and Bois, to whom this species was particularly recommended by Professor Ernst, say that it produces a large number of elongated or fusiform roots, like those of the Jerusalem artichoke. They are much superior to the other yams in value. They also say that it has finer tubers than the *Manpeney branco*. Its flavor is excellent, and in texture so starchy that it breaks down when merely touched. This species does not succeed in the climate of Paris and doubtless can only be grown in warmer regions. Distributed.

3511. ARRACACHA ESCULENTA. **Arracacha.**

From Caracas, Venezuela. Donated by Prof. A. Ernst, through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild, June, 1899.

"The *Arracacha* does not like a hot climate, but as the root needs about nine to ten months for full development, the temperature must be rather equable all this time—say about 60° to 68°. The root when ripe and in good condition contains a large amount of starch and a sweet yellowish sap, from which a fermented liquor is sometimes prepared. But generally the root is boiled and eaten like potatoes, being superior to the best variety of the latter. The plant grows in Venezuela under the name of 'Apio,' on account of the great similarity of its leaves with those of the true Apio or celery." (*Ernst.*) Distributed.

3512. TIBOUCHINA HOLOSERICEA. **Tiger ear.**

From São Paulo, Brazil. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 215), June, 1898.

"A species of *Melastomiaceae*, which is without doubt one of the showiest-flowered plants in Brazil. The purple flowers are very large and are produced in great number all the year round. It is about 5 feet high. A moist sandy soil is necessary; will stand very slight frost. The native name is 'Tiger ear,' because of its leaves." (*Fairchild.*) Distributed.

3513. CROTALARIA PAULINA.

From São Paulo, Brazil. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 216), June, 1899.

"Recommeded by Dr. Pereira Barreto as a forage plant. It is a native of São Paulo; from quite dry localities and on poor soil. The roots have long slender tubercles of moderate size. The stems seem to be rather woody for fodder. For California and Florida." (*Fairchild.*)

3514. TRISTACHYA CHRYSOTHRIX.

From São Paulo, Brazil. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 217), June, 1899.

"This is said to be an important fodder grass. It grows on dry prairies in Moca and on the high plateau of the interior. It will stand drought well. For California, Arizona, and Florida." (*Fairchild.*) It belongs to the tribe *Arveneae*, which includes oats and many other useful grasses. (See No. 3516.)

3515. DESMODIUM LEIOCARPUM. **Beggar-weed.**

From São Paulo, Brazil. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 218), June, 1899.

"This species has not been fully tested for fodder. It is recommended by Dr. Barreto, a Brazilian agriculturist. It is found in the scrub everywhere about São Paulo; 8 to 10 feet high; generally without branches." (*Fairchild.*) It is a leguminous plant, presumably able to assimilate free nitrogen from the air.

3516. TRISTACHYA LEIOSTACHYA.

From São Paulo, Brazil. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild, June, 1899. (See No. 3514.) Distributed.