can be secured that will mature in ninety days, but cold weather is destructive to rice during the period of bloom and later. I think the north of China, somewhat in the interior, would be the place to secure such seed rice." Distributed.

3951. RHIZOPHORA MANGLE. **Mangrove.**

From Florida. Received through Mr. Frank Dean, Miami, Fla., December 13, 1899.

This is the characteristic tree of the coastal swamps and mud flats in southern Florida. Distributed.

3952. VICIA FABA, EQUINA. **Horse bean.**

From Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut, government botanist, Mustapha-Alger; received December 1, 1899.

"The horse bean (called féverole by the French) is frequently cultivated in north Africa both as a forage plant and for green manure. According to Dr. Trabut, the small seeded varieties are much better for forage plants, inasmuch as they produce taller and more leafy plants. In north Africa the horse beans are sown in autumn, and on account of their having stiff stems are often used to support more slender forage plants, such as the climbing Narbonne vetch (*Vicia narbonensis*). When so grown together 1 kilogram of vetch is sown to 4 kilograms of the horse bean. The Fenugrec (*Trigonella fœnum-græcum*) is also cultivated in north Africa in connection with the horse beans." (*Swingle.*) Distributed.

3953. PHALARIS NODOSA.

From Algeria. Donated by Dr. L. Trabut, government botanist. Received December, 1899.

A perennial grass which bears swollen root stocks or tubers just below the surface of the ground. It is propagated principally by means of these tubers. The variety *hirtiglumis* has proved to be a valuable forage plant at Rouïba. It should be tested in Washington and other regions where *Phalaris arundinacea* has succeeded. Distributed.

3954. VICIA BENGALENSIS. **Bengal vetch.**

From Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut, government botanist, Mustapha-Alger. Received December 1, 1899.

"A vigorous vetch which does very well at the Rouïba experiment station. It somewhat resembles the native Algerian scarlet vetch." (*Swingle.*)

3955. ALBIZZIA LEBBEK. **Lebbek.**

From Egypt. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild, December 12, 1899. (See No. 3988; also Div. Bot. Circ. 23.)

3956. MELILOTUS MACROSTACHYS. **Sweet clover.**

From Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut, government botanist of Algeria. Received December, 1899.

"This sweet clover, unlike most of the others of this genus, has no discernible odor and is readily eaten by stock. It is a native north African species, which may be readily cultivated. It grows irregularly, is early, and yields from 16 to 24 tons of green forage to the acre. It grows from 4 to 6 feet high." (*Swingle.*) Distributed.

3957. PENNISETUM RUPELLIANUM.

From Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut, government botanist, Mustapha-Alger. Received December 1, 1899.

"This grass, recently introduced into north Africa from Abyssinia, grows larger than *Pennisetum villosum* and is a better forage plant. This plant, which does not suffer from drought, yields seed which may prove valuable. It shows a tendency to become wild in north Africa." (*Trabut.*) Distributed.