60989. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceæ. **Corn.**

From Guasave, Sinaloa, Mexico. Seeds presented by F. W. Smith. Received September 15, 1924.

A variety of red sweet corn, introduced for testing by corn specialists.

60990 to 60999. TRITICUM spp. Poaceæ. **Wheat.**

From Maison-Carree, Algeria. Seeds presented by the governor general, Institute of Agriculture. Received May 21, 1924.

60990 to 60998. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (*T. vulgare* Vill.). **Common wheat.**

60990. No. 14. *Yahia.*

60991. No. 221. *Jidi Mansour.*

60992. No. 24. *Bahmond.*

60993. No. 36. *Mastaf.*

60994. No. 53. *Cafertast.*

60995. No. 59. *Hamra de Deldoul.*

60996. No. 62. *Chatar.*

60997. No. 69. *Heha.*

60998. No. 73. *Hamra barbu.*

60999. TRITICUM TURGIDUM L. **Poulard wheat.**

No. 57. *Ouin Rakba.*

61000. ULMUS PUMILA L. Ulmaceæ. **Chinese elm.**

From Nanking, China. Seeds purchased from Dr. J. H. Reisner, College of Agriculture, University of Nanking. Received July 11, 1924.

The Chinese elm, originally introduced some years ago, is proving a valuable acquisition to the semiarid regions of this country because of its resistance to alkali, drought, and extremes of temperature. As a windbreak and ornamental shade tree it has become popular in regions where other shade trees do not thrive.

61001. COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIA RUGOSA (E. Pritz.) Rehd. and Wils. Malaceæ.

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Dr. Arthur W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received November 10, 1923. Numbered July, 1924.

A very handsome Chinese shrub with long pendulous branches and wrinkled, narrow leaves with the lower surfaces covered with down. The small, scarlet berries contrast very effectively with the autumnal tints of the foliage.

61002 and 61003.

From Argentina. Seeds collected by H. L. Westover, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 14, 1924.

61002. ANNESLIA sp. (*Calliandra* sp.). Mimosaceæ.

March 31, 1924. Found on dry gravelly mesas near Paso de los Andes, Mendoza. (*Westover.*)

61003. BOUTELOUA MEGAPOTAMICA (Spreng.) Kuntze. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

Sucre, Buenos Aires. April 5, 1924. Rare in this region. (*Westover.*)

61004 and 61005.

From Chile. Collected by H. L. Westover, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 2, 1924.

61004. MALUS SYLVESTRIS Mill. (*Pyrus malus* L.). Malaceæ. **Apple.**

Santiago. June 11, 1924. Scions of a variety supplied by Señor Comacho, at the Quinta Normal; said to be very resistant to the woolly aphis. The moderately large fruit is yellow and of fair quality. (*Westover.*)

61005. PASPALUM sp. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

June 11, 1924. Seeds collected near Alto del Carmen, Huasco Valley. (*Westover.*)

61006 to 61008. PHASEOLUS spp. Fabaceæ.

From Tucuman, Argentina. Seeds presented by Dr. W. E. Cross, experiment station, Tucuman, through C. V. Piper, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 9, 1924.

Introduced for testing by forage-crop specialists.

61006. PHASEOLUS CARACALLA L. **Bertoni bean.**

No. 169. May 11, 1924. Collected at Yerba Buena. (*Cross.*)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 41882.

61007 and 61008. PHASEOLUS SEMIERECTUS L.

Introduced for trial as a forage and as a cover crop.

61007. No. 1765. **61008.** No. 1784.

61009. POLYGALA BUTYRACEA Heckel. Polygalaceæ.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by M. Aug. Chevalier, Museum of Natural History. Received July 3, 1924.

Some of the more primitive tribes of West Africa have cultivated this species, probably since ancient times, for food. It is an annual plant about 7 feet high, with hairy leaves, large yellowish flowers, and black, cylindrical seeds nearly a quarter of an inch long. It is for the sake of these seeds, which are oleaginous and very nutritious, that the plant is grown. Although the yield is not great, this is compensated for by the high food value of the seeds. The cultivation of the plant simply for the oil contained in these seeds would not, however, be profitable. (*Chevalier.*)

61010. FICUS sp. Moraceæ.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture. Received July 2, 1924.

Tibig, as this undetermined species of Ficus is known here, is the best fruit I have tasted in this genus next to the cultivated fig. It does not, of course, compare with the fig, but is worth trying where figs can not be grown for climatic reasons, and also for crossing with the fig to obtain varieties for tropical climates too trying for the fig.

The tree is upright and of medium size. The fruits are produced in short racemes on the trunk from the ground up and on the stout branches, and are about 1½ inches in diameter, fleshy and juicy, very