63978 to 63997—Continued.

63997. TRIGONELLA HAMOSA L. Fabaceae.

An annual leguminous plant, native to northern Africa and Asia Minor, with elongated prostrate stems up to 2 inches long.

63998 to 64001.

From Sydney, New South Wales. Seeds presented by J. A. Whittet, agrostologist, New South Wales Department of Agriculture. Received June 22, 1925.

63998. ACACIA ANEURA F. Muell. Mimosaceae.

In New South Wales, where this tall shrub is native, it is known as the mulga, or yarren, and in times of severe drought it is considered a good source of forage for livestock. The wood is very hard and is valued as timber.

63999. ACACIA PENDULA A. Cunn. Mimosaceae.

A handsome evergreen tree, native to Australia, where the leaves and young branches are eagerly eaten by cattle and sheep. In times of drought the myall, as the tree is called in Australia, is frequently cut down and fed to stock, which seem to thrive on this fodder. Horses do not care for it.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 62867.

64000. GELJERA PARVIFLORA Lindl. Rutaceae.

The wilga is a tall shrub or a tree, native to the interior of New South Wales, where it reaches a height of about 30 feet. It has slender pendulous branches, narrow leaves 3 to 6 inches long, and when well developed has a highly ornamental appearance with something of the aspect of a weeping willow. It has remarkable drought-enduring qualities, and the leaves are often fed to sheep, which are very fond of them.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 62865.

64001. STERCULIA DIVERSIFOLIA Don. Sterculiaceae.

A tall evergreen Australian tree with shining green foliage. In New South Wales it is called the "kurrajong." The leaves are fed to cattle in the arid interior lands. This may be the same as the tree now grown in California under the same name.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 49002.

64002 and 64003. GOSSYPIUM spp. Malvaceae. **Cotton.**

From Rabat, Morocco. Seeds presented by Em. Miége, chief, Service de l'Expérimentation Agricole au Maroc. Received June 23, 1925.

Sar-sar cotton. According to its discoverer, Mr. Miége, this cotton has been given the name of the native tribe which has been growing it from time immemorial. In all probability it is a hybrid between *Gossypium peruvianum* and *G. punctatum*. As described by Mr. Miége, in his Note sur un Cotonnier Marocain, published in the Annales du Musée Colonial de Marseille, series 4, vol. 2, 1924, this is a variety which in actual tests in Rabat and Casa Blanca has proved to possess an unusual degree of precocity, resistance to drought, and length of fiber and strength which classes it with the Yuma in value to the spinners. While still unimproved sufficiently to be called a pure cotton, its behavior under the dry-land conditions of Morocco on laterite silicious soils where the rainfall is only 800 millimeters per year warrants its being thoroughly studied by American cotton breeders. (*David Fairchild, Bureau of Plant Industry.*)

64002. GOSSYPIUM sp.

Seeds from the 1923 crop.

64003. GOSSYPIUM sp.

Seeds from the 1924 crop.

64004. HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM Seringe. Poaceae. **Six-rowed barley.**

From Algiers, Algeria. Seeds presented by Dr. L. Trabut. Received June 23, 1925.

Orge Chedret. Collected in the Sahara Desert, April, 1925. (*Trabut.*)

64005. IRIS PUMILA L. Iridaceae.

From Tiflis, Georgia, Caucasus. Seeds presented by the director of the botanic garden. Received June 30, 1925.

Var. *violacea.*

A dwarf hardy iris with linear leaves 2 to 4 inches long, stemless or nearly so, with bright-blue flowers. It is native to southeastern Europe and Asia Minor, and under cultivation spreads rapidly.

64006 to 64013. MUSA PARADISIACA SAPIENTUM (L.) Kuntze. Musaceae. **Banana.**

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Suckers presented by Willis T. Pope, horticulturist, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. Received May, 1925.

64006. The *Brazilian*, as it is known locally, is considered by some authorities as the finest variety in the Hawaiian Islands for eating raw. According to Bulletin 7 of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, page 45, it was introduced into Hawaii from Tahiti about 1855 and probably is the same as the variety known in Java as pisang rajah or pisang medji, the "dessert banana." The plant is a vigorous grower, 25 to 35 feet high, roots firmly and withstands winds, ratoons freely and serves as a windbreak for more delicate varieties. The flower end of the fruit is drawn out into a kind of beak. The skin is yellow, easily separating from the fruit. The variety is not satisfactory for shipping, because the fruit falls from the stem.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 58447.

64007. *Chamaluco.* This variety is described as follows in Bulletin 25, Departamento de Agricultura y Trabajo, Porto Rico, page 19: The plant is from 10 to 15 feet in height, with medium-sized leaves, and, when grown in fertile soil, the bunches of fruit are rather large. There are two types, one with green and the other with gray fruits. The greater part of these fruits are eaten cooked at the time when other varieties are ripe.