59325. "Kontoula." A highly esteemed summer pear, ripening from the first to the middle of July. Shape pyriform, size about 2 inches in length and diameter. Stem fleshy, one inch long; basin shallow. Surface light yellow, flesh juicy and of good flavor.

59326. "Skopelitico." A somewhat coarse-grained fruit, ripening from the middle of July to August first. Tree of medium size, fruit rather large (2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches long and 3 to 4 inches thick), pyriform in shape, with a stem 1 3/4 inches long. Basin corrugated and fairly large. Surface yellow, blushed red on exposed side. A good shipping fruit, if gathered before it is fully ripe. It is also considered first class for canning.

59327. "Traconico." The winter pear of Greece, gathered in the autumn and kept until spring without cold storage. Shape pyriform, size medium (2 to 3 inches long and 1 3/4 to 2 inches in diameter). Basin very shallow, with calyx almost wanting. Flesh juicy and of good quality.

SOCRATEA EXORRHIZA (Phoenicaceae), 59279. **Palm.** From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Seeds presented by Prof. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, New York. During his recent journey through southern Brazil, Professor Bailey was impressed by the beauty of this palm, and secured seeds for trial in Porto Rico, the Canal Zone and elsewhere. It may be possible to grow the species out of doors in extreme southern Florida. It is tropical in its requirements and will probably withstand no frost. The paziuba or pashiuba, as this palm is known in Brazil, is a tall-growing species, with a swollen trunk elevated upon a cone of cylindrical roots. It is said that these aerial roots sometimes grow to such height that a man can stand within the center of the cone, the tall tree rising above his head. The leaves are pinnate, with somewhat trapezoid leaflets jagged on one side. Both sexes of flowers are borne on the same palm. The fruit is roundish or eggshaped, and contains a single seed.

SPARTINA TOWNSENDI (Poaceae), 58986. **Grass.** From London, England. Seeds presented by Prof. F. W. Oliver, University College, London, through A. S. Hitchcock, United States Department of Agriculture. In transmitting this seed, Dr. Hitchcock says that Prof. Oliver considers *S. townsendi* a probable hybrid between *S. stricta* and *S. alterniflora,* the latter native to the shores of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It appeared at Hythe, Southampton, England, about 1879, and has spread rapidly on mud flats, reclaiming the land in many places. It is eagerly eaten by cattle and pigs, and is considered promising as a papermaking material, though Prof. Oliver states that the cost of harvesting has so far prohibited its exploitation for this purpose. Dr. Hitchcock is inclined to view the species as synonymous with *S. alterniflora.* It will be tested experimentally at various places in the United States, to determine its value as an economic plant.

TRIFOLIUM AFRICANUM GLABELLUM (Fabaceae), 58987. **Clover.** From Cedara, Natal, Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by W. S. Hall, assistant