

## 19152 to 19166—Continued.

19154. PANICUM MAXIMUM. Guinea grass.

“(No. 3.) Local name *Capim Guineá da Bahia*.” (Hart.)

19155. CHAETOCHELOA sp.

“(No. 4.) Probably of little or no value.” (Hart.)

19156. LEPTOCHELOA GRACILIS.

“(No. 5.) Eaten by animals with relish.” (Hart.)

19157. PANICUM MAXIMUM. Guinea grass.

“(No. 6.) Local name *Grama colonia*. Much esteemed for hay and pasture. Grows 2 meters high on good land.” (Hart.)

19158. TRICHOLOAENA ROSEA.

“(No. 7.) Local name *Favorita*. A splendid variety for hay.” (Hart.)

19159. CASSIA sp.

“(No. 26.) A legume found growing on uncultivated land; shrub about 0.75 meter high; doubtless owing to the renovating effect of this and related species the high fertility of the soil here is partly due.” (Hart.)

19160. CASSIA sp.

“(No. 27.) Shrub about 0.6 meter high. Similar to preceding number.” (Hart.)

19161. CASSIA sp.

“(No. 28.) A leguminous annual shrub, about 60 centimeters high, bearing an enormous crop of seed. Found on borders of cultivated fields and in pastures. Not eaten by stock.” (Hart.)

19162. ANDROPOGON HALEPENSIS. Johnson grass.

“(No. 29.) An indigenous grass similar to Amber sorghum cane when growing.” (Hart.)

19163.

“(No. 30.) A leguminous vine growing wild in abandoned fields.” (Hart.)

19164. CHAETOCHELOA sp.

“(No. 31.) A large, coarse grass growing in open places in forests; eaten by horses. Its robust habit and strikingly veined blades would suggest its trial as an ornamental grass.” (Hart.)

19165. PANICUM sp.

“(No. 33.) A grass found growing sparingly in the shade; not cultivated.” (Hart.)

19166. PANICUM sp.

“(No. 34.) A grass found on the margin of the forest on somewhat moist soil; probably of no agricultural value.” (Hart.)

19167. PERSEA GRATISSIMA. Avocado.

From Querétaro, Mexico. Presented by Sr. M. M. Urquiza. Received September 7, 1906.

Seed.

19168. ORYZA PUNCTATA. Rice.

From Ujiji, German East Africa. Presented by Dr. G. Schweinfurth, Berlin, Germany, through Mr. David Fairchild. Received August 27, 1906.

Wild rice to be used in breeding experiments for the production of more disease-resistant varieties.