

21308 to 21310. GLADIOLUS sp.**Gladiolus.**

From Nylstroom (Waterberg), Transvaal. Received from Barlow, Chandler & Co., Eden Nurseries, September 10, 1907.

The following gladioli were procured for Mr. T. H. Kearney's cytological work: 21308 (B., C. & Co. No. 1); 21309 (B., C. & Co. No. 2); 21310 (B., C. & Co. No. 3.).

21311. ZEA MAYS.**Corn.**

From Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony. Presented by Mr. S. Galbraith, government agronomist, through Prof. C. V. Piper. Received September 11, 1907.

Apache. "The *Apache* corn from Central America promises to revolutionize our mealie (corn) production. This year I had only one-twentieth acre growing and the yields are very great, being 7,660 pounds (cobs and grain) per acre, a marvelous yield for this country, since the average yield is about 3 to 10 sacks (203 pounds) per morgen. Should the *Apache* mealie continue to yield as at present I will have some satisfaction after so much disappointment from drought and locusts. I might state that the weights quoted are those of the newly harvested cobs." (*Galbraith.*)

21312 to 21316.

From Pretoria, Transvaal. Presented by Prof. J. Burt Davy, agrostologist and botanist, Transvaal Department of Agriculture, through Prof. C. V. Piper. Received September 9, 1907.

21312. CHLORIS VIRGATA.**21315. CHLORIS GAYANA.****21313. ERAGROSTIS CURVULA.****21316. PASPALUM SCROBICULATUM.****21314. CHAETOCHELOA NIGRIROSTRIS.****21317. BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA.****Bamboo.**

From Sibpur, Calcutta, India. Presented by Capt. A. T. Gage, superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, through Mr. David Fairchild. Received September 13, 1907.

"This plant is found growing throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon, except in the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan tract and the valleys of the Ganges and the Indus; often cultivated and very ornamental.

"A magnificent species, at once recognized by its thorns and its peculiar culm sheaths. The culms are rather soft wooded though stout, and are bright green. They reach 80 to 100 feet in height and 6 to 7 inches in diameter, and have cavities in diameter nearly one-third of that of the culms. The forests are difficult to work because the culms interlace so much and are so much mixed up with thorny branchlets that they can not easily be extracted singly. They are used for building, mats, baskets, and all sorts of purposes. Flowering years occur at intervals of about thirty years in any given locality, and the seed is eagerly sought for as food. The leaves are sometimes attacked by an aphid, *Oregma bambusae*, which covers them with a black, sticky gum. Weight of wood, 45 to 50 pounds per cubic foot." (*Gamble, Manual of Indian Timbers.*)

"This bamboo certainly endures a temperature of 40° F. and it is believed that it would stand a few degrees of frost, as it grows well at Dehre Dun, where a slight frost is occasionally experienced." (*W. W. Smith, of the Royal Botanic Garden.*)

21318. GREIGIA SPHACELATA.**Chupon.**

From Coronel, Chile. Presented by Mr. Teodoro Finger. Received September 12, 1907.

"'Chupon de Chile.' Fruit edible and odorous; people are very fond of it. Prefers wet soil, not too poor, and not too cold or hot." (*Finger.*)