

24451 to 24575—Continued.**24548 to 24550—Continued.**

24549. "(No. 194.) From the original lot of Persian seed received at Tashkend, Turkestan, from Meshed, northeastern Persia. See No. 195 (S. P. I. No. 24550)." (*Hansen.*)

24550. "(No. 195.) Shabdar from Meshed, northeastern Persia, raised one year at experimental station, Golodnaya or Hunger steppe, Turkestan, between Tashkend and Samarkand." (*Hansen.*)

"Previous importations of shaftal by the Bureau of Plant Industry (S. P. I. Nos. 19506 and 19507, received December 10, 1906) are yielding promising hay crops in the Southwest. The present numbers are of interest, as they extend considerably the range from which seed has been secured. Meshed lies at an altitude of about 3,000 feet, while the upper Kuram valley, the center of seed production for northwestern India, where this is the only clover grown, has an altitude of nearly 5,000 feet." (*Charles J. Brand.*)

Distribution.—An annual clover, found in Persia, in the region of the Caspian Sea, and east to India.

24551. ORYZA SATIVA L.**Rice.**

"(No. 130.) A very early swamp, white rice, a Kirghiz Tartar variety, from Tashkend, Turkestan. Worthy of attention by rice breeders and may prove useful owing to its earliness." (*Hansen.*)

24552. ORYZA SATIVA L.**Rice.**

"(No. 148.) Dry-land rice from Tashkend, Turkestan." (*Hansen.*)

24553. ANDROPOGON SORGHUM (L.) Brot.**Durra.**

"(No. 152.) '*Ak-zhu-gah-rah*,' a native variety from Old Chardchui, Turkestan. This is extensively cultivated as a cereal in the driest regions of Turkestan, being better adapted to droughty conditions than maize." (*Hansen.*)

"'*Dzhugara*,' the common white durra of Turkestan. Extensively grown for human food." (*Carleton R. Ball.*)

24554. ANDROPOGON SORGHUM (L.) Brot.**Durra.**

"(No. 192.) A red-seeded variety grown by the Turcomen at Bairamalee, near Merv, Turkestan." (*Hansen.*)

"Brown durra. Never before introduced from Turkestan. A few seeds were found mixed in S. P. I. No. 18389, white durra, from Bassorah, Arabia. Similar forms are found along the northern edge of the Sahara. Very similar to our domestic brown durra." (*Carleton R. Ball.*)

24555. HALOXYLON AMMODENDRON (C. A. Meyer) Bunge.

"(No. 133.) One of the best native trees or arborescent shrubs of the sand deserts of Turkestan. Now much used as a sand binder for the dunes which cause trouble along the Transcaspien railway. The green wood burns freely, is very heavy, and is gathered in immense quantities for fuel. This tree might prove a valuable addition to the native flora in the driest sand deserts of our Southwest. The native name is *Saxaul*." (*Hansen.*)

Distribution.—A native of central Asia, extending from the Ural to the Altai mountains and south into Persia.

24556. SALSOLA ARBUSCULA Pall.

"(No. 145.) A native arborescent shrub, native of the sand deserts of the Transcaspien region east of the Caspian Sea in Turkestan. This lot is from Chardchui, where the Russian Government has made extensive experiments in planting sand binders to hold the drifting dunes along the line of the Transcaspien railway. This species is one of the favorite plants for that purpose." (*Hansen.*)

Distribution.—A native of central Asia, from the Ural to the Altai mountains.