

38337 to 38340—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. F. N. Meyer.)

mainly for forcing purposes. More than 300 varieties are said to be in cultivation here. The best time for transplanting is considered to be September, while propagation is effected through division. The plants require $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet distance in all directions to develop to perfection, while older plants even need to be 4 to 6 feet apart. At the approach of winter these peonies are covered over with some soil, which is taken away again in early March. This saves the flower buds from being winterkilled and reduces danger from damage by men or beasts, as the wood of the tree peony is quite brittle. Possibly an industry could be established in some suitable section of the semiarid southwestern United States, where the tree peony could be grown in large quantities, to supply florists with one of the most decorative flowers for winter forcing purposes."

38341. COPAIVA COPALLIFERA (Benn.) Kuntze. *Cæsalpiniaceæ*.
(*Copaifera guibourtiana* Benth.)

From Kindia, French Guinea, Africa. Presented by the director of the agricultural station. Received May 25, 1914.

Distribution.—A tree with compound leaves and small flowers in paniced spikes, found in the Sierra Leone region of Upper Guinea. It is called *Kobo* tree by the natives. The wood is odoriferous and furnishes a valuable copal.

38342. PSIDIUM sp. *Myrtaceæ*. **Guava.**

From Bahia, Brazil. Presented by Dr. V. A. Argollo Ferrão. Received May 25, 1914.

"*Araça cagão*. A native guava, pear shaped and of good size. The flesh is white, and the seeds, though large, are few in number. The tree grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet. The fruit is used principally for jams." (*Wilson Popenoe*.)

38343 to 38353. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. *Poaceæ*. **Wheat.**
(*Triticum vulgare* Vill.)

From Perth, West Australia. Presented by Mr. E. A. Cook, Department of Agriculture. Received May 25, 1914.

"These wheats are well-known Australian varieties, almost all of them having been produced by the wheat breeders of the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales, Australia, from which State they were evidently sent to West Australia. These are all soft, or comparatively soft, wheats of the general type grown so abundantly in Australia. They are comparable to the soft, white wheats of the Great Basin and Pacific coast regions of this country. Their principal value to us is for testing in the Southwest under conditions climatically similar to those of Australia. They may also have value as the basis for crossbreeding. (*C. R. Ball*.)

38343. *Alpha*. Medium early.

38344. *Bayah*. Late.

38345. *Bunyip*. Very early.

38346. *Comeback*. Medium early.

38347. *Federation*. Late.

38348. *Firbank*. Very early.

38349. *Florence*. Very early.

38350. *Gluyas Early*. Medium early.

38351. *Steinwedel*. Medium early.

38352. *Warren*. Medium early.

38353. *Yandilla King*. Late.