

42566. RUBUS GEOIDES J. E. Smith. Rosaceæ. Frutilla.

From Punta Arenas, Chile. Presented by Mr. David J. D. Myers, American consul. Received April 18, 1916.

"This fruit is full of seed. I have been unable to learn whether there are any other wild varieties of this *frutilla*, the local name. The plant grows extensively over a large area inland from this port, where fire destroyed the forests some years ago. Neither the plant nor the fruit bears much, if any, relation to the common strawberry from the standpoint of an ordinary observer. The plant is extremely small and the berries are almost completely hidden in the moss and dead leaves. The color of the ripe fruit is amber and resembles the raspberry both in shape and taste. The educated Chileans from the north call the small cultivated strawberries *frutillas* and the large varieties *fresas*. The names seem to be reversed here, and while they call the wild variety *frutilla* also, they do not recognize it as belonging to the same family as the true strawberry." (*Myers.*)

42567. CACARA EROSA (L.) Kuntze. Fabaceæ. Yam-bean.
(*Pachyrhizus angulatus* Rich.)

From Shonghong, via Swatow, China. Presented by Rev. F. J. Wiens, Mennonite Brethren Mission. Received April 15, 1916.

"The root is edible and has a sweet delicious taste. The seeds are planted or sown in April or May, and the flowers are all cut down except those wanted for seeds. The natives tell me the seeds are very poisonous." (*Wiens.*)

42568 to 42571. TRITICUM spp. Poaceæ. Wheat.

From Madrid, Spain. Presented by Mr. José Hurtado de Mendoza, Estación de Ensayo de Semillas, La Moncloa. Received April 21, 1916.

"The most noteworthy varieties cultivated in the Peninsula."

42568. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L.
(*T. vulgare* Vill.)

42569 to 42571. TRITICUM DURUM Desf.

42572 to 42575.

From Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Presented by Dr. George Perez. Received April 17, 1916. Descriptive notes by Dr. Perez.

42572. CYTISUS STENOPETALUS (Webb) Christ. Fabaceæ. Broom.

"*Gacia* is the name under which it is known in our island of Palma, which is the home of this valuable *Cytisus* and where it is cultivated as a forage plant. This variety has the largest leaves, and on this account is the most suitable of the many varieties of this species as a forage plant. It is a most beautiful and ornamental garden plant, and is cultivated in our island of Palma exactly the same as *tagasaste*, but they find they can plant it higher above the sea level. *Gacia* is known to prosper as high as 1,500 meters above sea level, and therefore will stand cold better. My advice, however, is to make trials only in southern California."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 29641.

42573. CYTISUS PALLIDUS Poir. Fabaceæ. Broom.

"*Gacia blanca*, also *Herdanera*, as it is known in Palma. Besides being very useful as a forage plant, this is a most beautiful and ornamental garden plant."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 34262.