

43239 to 43242—Continued.**43242.** *SPOROBOLUS INDICUS* (L.) R. Br. Poaceæ.**Grass.**

A fine, open pasture grass, found through Australia, variously called *rat-tail* grass, *Chilcan* grass, and, by the aborigines, *jil-crow-a-berry*. Its numerous penetrating roots enable it to resist severe drought. It yields a fair amount of fodder, is relished by stock, but is too coarse for sheep; the seeds form the principal food of many small birds. It has been suggested as a paper-making material. (Adapted from *Maiden, Useful Native Plants of Australia*, p. 109.)

43243. *CAPPARIS MICRACANTHA* DC. Capparidaceæ.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. Adn. Hernandez, Director of Agriculture. Received September 6, 1916.

"Seeds of a native fruit known locally as *Cambagat*. This fruit is about the size of a plum, bright red in color, and has an exceedingly fine flavor, somewhat similar to a guava." (*Hernandez*.)

43244 to 43252. *TRITICUM* spp. Poaceæ.**Wheat.**

From Athens, Greece. Presented by the director of the Royal Agricultural Society. Received September 1, 1916.

43244. *TRITICUM MONOCOCCUM* L.

Var. *Trimini* (Greek). Spring wheat.

43245 to 43249. *TRITICUM DURUM* Desf.

43245. Var. *Mavraani* (Greek). Thessaly wheat.

43246. Var. *Rapsani* (Greek). Thessaly wheat.

43247. Var. *Deves* (Greek). Humidity-resisting Thessaly wheat.

43248. Var. *Deves* (Greek). Thessaly wheat.

43249. Var. *Deves* (Greek). Thessaly wheat of the plains.

43250 and 43251. *TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L.

(*Triticum vulgare* Vill.)

43250. Thessaly wheat of mountainous regions.

43251. Var. *Lapsista*. Macedonia wheat.

43252. *TRITICUM DURUM* Desf.

Var. *Contoarnaouti* (Greek). Thessaly wheat.

43253 to 43257.

From Colombia. Seeds collected by Mr. H. M. Curran. Received June 24, 1916. Numbered September 11, 1916. Quoted notes by Mr. Curran except as otherwise indicated.

43253. *ANNONA MARCGRAVII* Mart. Annonaceæ.

"Probably seed of large-fruited anona."

A tree with the trunk, form of the branches, and color of the bark resembling those of an orange, but with different leaves, flowers, and fruit. Its leaves are about 6 inches long, deep green and glossy above, pale green beneath, and tongue shaped. The entirely yellow flower is large and conspicuous, has a sickening sweet odor, and is deciduous. It is followed by the fruit, which ripens in December and January. This fruit, which is conoid in shape and about 5 inches in its greatest diam-