

pinnate. The flowers are in terminal panicles with racemose branches. The tree extends into Natal, Swaziland, the Transvaal, to the West Coast, and from the coast to the Matapos. A valuable and durable timber found in great abundance and the most valuable asset Mozambique Province has in its tropical forests. It produces also the African gum *kino*. (Adapted from *Sims, Forest Flora of Portuguese East Africa, p. 44.*)

52913. ALLIUM CEPA L. Liliaceæ. Onion.

From Valencia, Spain. Seeds presented by John R. Putnam, American consul. Received April 1, 1921.

Seeds of the onion which is grown on an extensive scale in Denia, Spain. These onions come upon the American market in a peculiar type of package and are the large yellow or straw-colored onions sold as Spanish onions.

52914. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceæ. Apricot.

From Aleppo, Syria. Seeds presented by Digby A. Willson, vice consul in charge. Received April 6, 1921.

"The apricot grown in the Harput (Kharpoot) district is recognized to be the most luscious and most sought for noncitrus fruit in the Near East. In order that our Department of Commerce and our Department of Agriculture may understand the climate under which the Harput apricot is cultivated, the following information is given:

"The city of Harput is situated in about the same altitude as Denver, Colo., being slightly more than 5,000 feet above sea level. During the summer, which is very hot, little water is found in the district, owing to the entire lack of rain in the summer months, but the winter is extremely cold and snowstorms are not infrequent. The apricot trees usually grow throughout the city in the various gardens, which are irrigated from small streams supplying sufficient water for the cultivation of the trees after the spring rains. Great care is exercised in the cultivation of the Harput apricot, resulting in a delicious fruit about the size of an ordinary peach; the apricots are ripe and ready for picking about the last of May or the first days in June. I am informed by many naturalized Americans from the Harput district that these apricot trees will grow in southern California." (*Willson.*)

52915. SCLEROCARYA BIRREA (A. Rich.) Hochst. Anacardiaceæ.

From Matani' el Saff, Egypt. Seeds presented by A. Bircher, director, Middle Egypt Botanic Station. Received April 7, 1921.

A tree with narrow, glabrous, 9 to 23 foliolate leaves tufted at the ends of the branches. The elliptic, entire, leathery pinnæ are 2 inches in length. The globose, glabrous, whitish yellow drupes, 1 inch long, are borne singly on stout peduncles. A fermented liquid is prepared from the sweetish acid flesh. The stony nut contains two or four seeds of a walnutlike flavor. Native to Upper Guinea and the Nile land. (Adapted from *Tancredi, Colonia Eritrea, p. 112.*)

52916. MELILOTUS ALBA Desf. Fabaceæ. White sweet clover.

From Madrid, Spain. Seeds presented by A. Frederico Gredills, curator, Botanic Garden. Received April 5, 1921.

For experimentation by the Office of Forage-Crop Investigations.

52917 to 52922.

From Bello Horizonte, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Seeds presented by Prof. P. H. Rolfs, through Prof. C. V. Piper, United States Department of Agriculture. Received April 1, 1921. Quoted notes by Professor Rolfs.

52917. AXONOPUS sp. Poaceæ. Grass.

"Collected at Vicosa. A grass that has some very good points, for grazing purposes, very leafy, covering the ground more densely than *St. Augustine* at its best. Where the leaves are not cropped off by grazing it stands about 8 inches tall. Zebu have grazed it considerably.