

**54431 and 54432. TRITICUM DURUM Desf. Poaceæ.****Durum wheat.**

From Bengazi, Barca, Libia, Africa. Seeds presented by the director of Economic and Financial Affairs, Servizi Agrari, Governo della Cirenaica. Received October 11, 1921.

54431. *Trininia*.54432. *Tripshiro*.**54433. QUERCUS SERRATA Thunb. Fagaceæ.****Oak.**

From Rochester, N. Y. Nuts presented by John Dunbar, Assistant Superintendent of Parks. Received October 29, 1921.

"A half-evergreen oak, native to Japan and Chosen. We have grown it here for about twenty years, and it seems to be perfectly hardy. Two trees fruited quite freely this year; Doctor Sargent has no previous record of any trees having produced mature nuts in this country.

"Being of a half-evergreen nature the leaves remain green until very late in the season; sometimes they do assume a dull-yellow color. I think it is one of the most ornamental of the different species of oaks that have been introduced from Japan." (*Dunbar*.)

**54434. CANARIUM OVATUM Engl. Balsameaceæ.****Pili nut.**

From Los Banos, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Prof. J. E. Higgins, College of Agriculture. Received October 20, 1921.

"Fresh selected *Pili* nuts. You are thoroughly familiar with the excellent quality of the *Pili* nut, and I need not emphasize its value. I believe that the tree ought to grow well in some of the moist places on the northern and eastern sides of Porto Rico and doubtless elsewhere under similar conditions in the West Indies." (*Higgins*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47901.

**54435 and 54436. HOLCUS SORGHUM L. Poaceæ.****Sorghum.**(*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.)

From Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Seeds presented by E. Breakwell, agrostologist, Botanic Gardens, through H. N. Vinall, United States Department of Agriculture. Received October 29, 1921.

"Two strains of sweet sorghum. These strains are very superior to those grown in the States, seed of which we obtained and grew side by side last season with those mentioned. The climatic conditions, of course, may be the reason for this, but I hope they will be successful with you." (*Breakwell*.)

54435. *Saccaline*.54436. *No. 61*.**54437. CANNA FLACCIDA × IRIDIFLORA. Cannaceæ.****Canna.**

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Roots presented by P. J. Wester, agricultural adviser, Bureau of Agriculture. Received November 16, 1921.

"When I was stationed at Malabang, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, a friend gave me a lot of roots of a plant called locally 'Spanish flag.' The growth was jointed, the leaves similar to the Japanese iris, and the blossom, in cross section, approximately a figure 8. The color of the flower was the peculiar rich red of the flag of Spain, broadly bordered in standards and falls by a glorious and broad band of golden yellow, making the handsomest and most brilliant color combination I ever saw in a flower. The plant grows 6 or 7 feet high and blooms almost constantly." (*Col. J. A. Cole, U. S. Army, retired*.)

"The 'Spanish flag' of which Colonel Cole speaks is a variety of the cultivated canna which has naturalized itself and is common everywhere in the Philippines." (*Wester*.)