

3229. ACACIA ARMATA.**Kangaroo thorn.**

From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, 1899.

This acacia is a shrub or small tree, 10 to 20 feet high, from tropical and subtropical Australia; is much grown for hedges, though less manageable than various other hedge plants; more important for covering coast sand with an unapproachable prickly vegetation. (*Von Mueller.*)

It is said to be well adapted to the coast region of California, where it forms impenetrable hedges.

3230. ABERIA CAFFRA.**Kei apple.**

From South Africa. Received April, 1899.

A hedge plant with edible fruits. This evergreen shrub or small tree belongs to the family of *Biraceae*. It is a native of the Cape, and is used especially in Natal for making hedges, for which its long thorns render it suitable. The fruit, said to resemble a small apple, is called Kei apple or Kafir apple. This fruit is very seedy and is best used for preserves. The staminate and pistillate flowers grow on different plants, and unless both are planted in proximity no fruit is produced. This is said to stand some frost in California, but to succumb at 16° F.

3231 to 3240. VITIS VINIFERA.**Grape.**

From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, 1899. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Algiers.

This collection of cuttings of varieties of the grape are mostly indigenous to North Africa. Was donated by Dr. Trabut, director of the experiment station at Rouïba. The Mohammedans do not drink wine, and consequently have devoted special attention to the production of table grapes. It is believed that some of these will prove valuable in the warmer parts of the United States. The collection comprises the following sorts:

- 3231.** *Cherchel.* Native in Algeria. It is a black variety, used both as a wine grape and for the table. (4 cuttings.)
- 3232.** *Blanc de Dellys.* This is a seedling grape with loose bunches, originated by Dr. Trabut. It is of good quality. (4 cuttings.)
- 3233.** *Chavenich-Chaouch* (?) This is presumably the well-known Persian variety of white table grape. (4 cuttings.)
- 3234.** *Aïn el Seba.* A variety indigenous to North Africa. (4 cuttings.)
- 3235.** *Ribier du Maroc.* From Morocco. "Bunch above medium, a little cylindro-conic, sometimes close and sometimes rather loose, occasionally branched, on a rather stout, short stalk; berry rather large, olive-shaped, on a long and stout pedicel; flesh firm, crisp, sweet, and high flavored; skin somewhat thick, resistant, turning to a violet black when ripe; 3d epoch." (*Pulliat.*) (4 cuttings.)
- 3236.** *Aïn Kelb* (meaning literally dog's eye). Native in Algeria. It is a very good table variety, having exceedingly sweet berries. Sometimes they are so sweet that the juice is thick and is difficult to press out. It makes good sweet wine.
- 3237.** *Sultanic de la Carabarnose.* This is said to be one of the best varieties of seedless grapes from Smyrna. It is used in making the highest grade of seedless raisins. (4 cuttings.)
- 3238.** *Aïn Reba.* This is an indigenous North African variety. (3 cuttings.)
- 3239.** *Aïn Beugra.* This indigenous North African variety makes a very dark wine of second quality. The berries are of large size. (4 cuttings.) "The *Aïn Beugra* is one of the indigenous varieties of grapes which merits cultivation for the production of red wine. The wine obtained is not of fine quality, but is rich in color and in extractive materials, making it very useful for mixing. It is fruitful, ripens rather late, and keeps its leaves green and intact very late in the season. It does not suffer from the sirocco." Pom. 17455.
- 3240.** *Sultanic.* Presumably the Turkish variety of this name. (4 cuttings.)