

- 3281. COFFEA.** **Coffee.**  
 From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.  
 A coffee from Angola, said to be the best species for wet lands.
- 3282. ANANAS SATIVA.** **Pineapple.**  
 From Blidah, Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.  
*Trinité.* A hardy pineapple. Will stand the rather cold winters of Blidah, Algeria.
- 3283. PASSIFLORA.** **Passion fruit.**  
 From Blidah, Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.  
 An edible passion fruit from an old garden at Ruisseau des Singes, near Blidah.
- 3284. CEREUS.** **Cactus.**  
 From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.  
*Cierge à fruits comestible.* An edible cactus, probably introduced from Mexico.
- 3285. ASPARAGUS ACUTIFOLIUS.** **Asparagus.**  
 From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.  
 A wild asparagus, growing at Maison Carrée. This species is edible, but not commonly used because the shoots are too small. May be useful in hybridizing with other species of asparagus.
- 3286. DOLICHOS LABLAB.** **Madagascar bean.**  
 From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.  
*Chinese White flowered No. 1.* A valuable bean for hot countries, with edible pods.
- 3287. DOLICHOS LABLAB.** **Madagascar bean.**  
 From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.  
*Chinese White No. 2.* A very valuable bean with edible pods; for hot countries.
- 3288. DOLICHOS LABLAB.** **Madagascar bean.**  
 From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.  
*Chinese White No. 4.* A valuable bean with edible pods; for hot countries.
- 3289. LATHYRUS TINGITANUS.** **Chicharaca.**  
 From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.  
 This annual forage plant is native in Algeria and Morocco, and is cultivated on the Canary Islands under the name of *Chicharaca*. Animals are said to eat this forage, which does not seem to contain the more or less poisonous properties which are contained by other species of this genus. It is a typical winter forage plant, being sown in Algeria in October and cut for the first time in February. It is frequently cut the second or sometimes even the third time. It is said to grow so rapidly and so vigorously that it destroys all the weeds, and when allowed to grow wild and cut late it has yielded, in Dr. Trabut's experimental station at Rouïba, as much as 6 tons per acre of hay. It is said to be hardy in the south of France, where it is exposed to winter temperatures of 26° F.