

3336. ASPARAGUS ALBUS.

From Algeria. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.
Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

An edible wild species. The shoots quickly become bitter after being gathered.
(See No. 3319.)

3337. RUBUS ATLANTICUS.**Raspberry.**

From Algeria. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.
Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

A native of Algeria. This species was found by Dr. Trabut growing wild in the mountains. The fruit is edible.

3338. PANICUM PARLATOREI.

From Algeria. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.
Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

A perennial grass from the Sahara desert. Possibly of value for forage in arid regions.

3339. SACCHARUM SPONTANEUM.

From Algeria. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.
Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

A wild grass from the savannas of tropical Africa.

3340. PYRUS LONGIPES.**Pear.**

From Algeria. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.
Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

A rare Algerian wild pear of considerable botanical interest. It forms a tall tree, having some spiny branches. The fruits are small, being about the size of a cherry, and have a stalk three times their length.

3341. BESCHORNERIA.

From Algeria. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.
Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

An ornamental plant resembling an agave, or century plant, but more graceful. It is probably a native of Mexico.

3342. EUPHORBIA ABYSSINICA.**Spurge.**

From Algeria. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.
Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

A large ornamental species native in Abyssinia.

3343. TAMARIX ARTICULATA.**Tamarix.**

From Algeria. Donated by Dr. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria.
Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

A valuable tree, growing to great size even in the desert. This tree, called *Ethel* by the Arabs, is the most important and largest tree in the interior of the Sahara. It frequently attains 6 feet in circumference and sometimes as much as 17 feet. It is used, especially by the Touaregs, for lumber, boards, furniture, utensils, and for constructing saddle-trees. One species of the Tamarix has already escaped and grows in a half wild condition in Arizona, and it is probable that this species would thrive in the warmer desert regions all through the Southwest.