

"An interesting wild apple, native to the high plateaus of Indo China, at altitudes of 800 to 2,000 meters (2,620 to 6,562 feet), notably on Langbian and the lesser mountain ranges.

"It is a large tree which produces fruits similar in form, flavor, and color to certain varieties of Normandy cider pears.

"Although the species grows in the open forest and is uncared for by the present mountaineers, it must have been cultivated and improved at some ancient time. There remain specimens cultivated as sacred trees around certain Laos pagodas; here the trees were cared for by priests." (*Aug. Chevalier.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53008.

54904. PASPALUM NOTATUM Fluegge. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

From San Jose, Costa Rica. Seeds presented by Sr. J. Alfredo Quiros. Received February 24, 1922.

A perennial grass, used for forage in tropical America, introduced for the use of department specialists.

54905. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceæ. **Red clover.**

From Warsaw, Poland. Seeds purchased through L. J. Keena, American consul general. Received March 17, 1922.

"The only variety of red-clover seed which appears to be procurable in Poland." (*Keena.*)

Introduced for comparative tests with American-grown clover.

54906 to 54908. COIX LACRYMA-JOBI MA-YUEN (Rom.) Stapf. Poaceæ. **Ma-yuen.**

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, agricultural adviser, Bureau of Agriculture. Received March 9, 1922.

"*Adlay.* When it is considered that adlay far surpasses rice in yield, that its analysis is quite similar to that of wheat, that it can be eaten like rice and also can be ground into flour and used in making biscuits and bread, that the grits make an excellent breakfast food, and that it can be grown from sea level to an altitude of more than 3,000 feet, it is fair to assume that it is only a question of time when adlay will be widely cultivated in the Tropics." (*Wester.*)

"Adlay has many qualities over other grains that ought to appeal to the dry-land rice farmers. First, this grain will stand a drought that would kill upland rice and still produce a good crop; second, adlay is a plant that locusts do not seem to bother; I have seen upland rice destroyed by locusts while the adlay planted around the field was not touched by them; third, adlay will produce nearly double the yield per hectare that can be expected from upland rice; fourth, the care and cultivation of 1 hectare of adlay can be carried on at less than one-half the cost of taking care of 1 hectare of upland rice.

"The food value of adlay has been known to the Filipino farmers a long time, and it has been used by them in various ways, roasted in cakes and as a substitute for rice. It also is a first-class feed for poultry." (*W. G. McCarty, supervising agricultural agent, Santa Cruz, Laguna.*)

For further description, see Philippine Agricultural Review, vol. 13, p. 217.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 54454.

54906. *Adlay No. 1.*

54908. *Adlay No. 3.*

54907. *Adlay No. 2.*

54909. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. Poaceæ. **Common wheat.**
(*T. vulgare* Vill.)

From Nanking, China. Seeds presented by J. Lossing Buck, acting dean, College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking. Received March 11, 1922.

"One of our students from Shantung told us that because of floods in the autumn a large amount of wheat was planted in the spring. This is the first time I have heard of spring wheat in China. These seeds are from Tung Tsao, Koo-yung District, Shantung." (*Buck.*)