

56851 and 56852—Continued.

56851. "(No. 1. March 12, 1923.) From several fruits."

56852. "(No. 2. March 12, 1923.) From one fruit."

For illustrations of this pineapple, see Plate I.

56853. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. Fabaceæ. Alfalfa.

From Tucuman, Argentina. Seeds presented by W. E. Cross, Estación Experimental Agrícola. Received April 13, 1923.

"*Inverniza No. 3.* A new variety which we discovered in this section; it is of the same type as the smooth form of Peruvian alfalfa, but of considerably greater vigor and also of greater permanence when once established." (Cross.)

56854 and 56855.

From Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand. Seeds presented by H. R. Wright. Received April 13, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Wright.

56854. CUCURBITA PEPO L. Cucurbitaceæ. Vegetable marrow.

"This is the vegetable marrow as grown by the natives of New Zealand. It is a good keeper and can be used either green or ripe."

56855. PHYSALIS PERUVIANA L. Solanaceæ. Poha.

"*Golden Nugget.* A new variety of Cape gooseberry. It is not a dessert fruit, but is suitable for making jam."

56856. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceæ. Red clover.

From Helsingfors, Finland. Seeds purchased through Leslie A. Davis, American consul, from Centralandelslaget Labor m. b. t. Received April 13, 1923.

"This strain has been cultivated in Finland for about 34 years." (Ernst Hasselblatt.)

Introduced for the use of department specialists engaged in clover breeding.

56857. RHODODENDRON DELAVAYI Franch. Ericaceæ. Rhododendron.

From Tengyueh, Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Collaborator of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

"(No. 7935. February 20, 1923.) A shrub 5 to 6 feet high which grows on the summit of the extinct volcano, Lutsungshan, at an altitude of 9,050 feet, about 10 miles north of Tengyueh. The very narrow leaves are pale brown beneath, and the crimson flowers, which are not fragrant, are in terminal clusters. This is the first of all the rhododendrons to bloom, the flowers appearing in early February." (Rock.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56355.

56858 and 56859. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (T. vulgare Vill.) Poaceæ. Common wheat.

From Magyarovar, Hungary. Seeds presented by J. Gyárfás, director, Hungarian Agricultural Experiment Station for Plant Research. Received April 13, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Gyárfás.

56858. "*Bankuti No. 5.* Hungarian selected wheat; one of the best varieties and excellent for baking."

56859. "*Bankuti Marquis No. 4.* Selected Marquis wheat grown in Hungary."

56860 and 56861. VICIA spp. Fabaceæ. Vetch.

From Omagari, Akita Ken, Japan. Seeds presented by Dr. Isabura Nagai, director, Rikuu substation, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received April 17, 1923. Quoted notes by Dr. Nagai except as otherwise stated.

56860. VICIA TETRASPERMA (L.) Moench.

"*Kasuma gusa.*"

An annual vetch found throughout Europe except in the extreme north and south. The stems, usually smooth, climb to a maximum height of 20 inches. The leaflets are very narrow and small, and the flowers vary in color from bluish to lilac, with violet veins. (Adapted from *Ascherson and Graebner, Synopsis der Mitteleuropäischen Flora*, vol. 6, pt. 2, p. 912.)

56861. VICIA UNIJUGA A. Br.

"*Nantenhagi.*"

"An erect-growing plant which would appear to be valuable as a forage plant on wooded pasture ground in the cooler sections of the United States." (Frank N. Meyer.)

A perennial vetch, native to Siberia, with an upright or ascending stem 8 to 16 inches long and rather large, purplish flowers. It is sometimes cultivated in European gardens as an ornamental. (Adapted from *Ascherson and Graebner, Synopsis der Mitteleuropäischen Flora*, vol. 6, pt. 2, p. 919.)

56862 to 56867. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceæ. Corn.

From Krizevac, Croatia, Yugoslavia (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes). Seeds presented by the director, Royal Agricultural College, Krizevac, through J. F. McGurk, American consul, Zagreb. Received April 16, 1923. Quoted notes by the director.

56862 to 56865. "Grown at the college for many years."

56862. "*Krizevacka okrugla Hrvatica* (Croatian maid of Krizevac), a very good and fruitful sort, which ripens early and flourishes even in colder parts."

56863. "*Rumski zlatni zuban* (gold-kernel corn of Ruma, a town in Sylvania), a late very prolific kind. It does not always ripen with certainty in Krizevac, but in the lowlands along the Danube, Save, and Theiss Rivers, where the climate is somewhat like that of the steppes, with very hot summers, it ripens well."

56864. "*Kriacki hangari* (Krizevac warrior). An especially early kind, perhaps the earliest known. It originated in the Bosnian Mountains. It can be sown also in high mountain regions, and in upper Croatia it is sown after the field has been cleared of the winter barley, and ripens regularly."

56865. "*Krizevacki Pignoletto*, an early sort with tiny grains, very suitable and popular for human consumption. Has been grown a long time in Krizevac."

56866 and 56867. "Varieties raised by peasants."

56866. "*Krizevacki zuban* from the vicinity of Krizevac, a variety that ripens under conditions halfway between those mentioned in 1 [S. P. I. No. 56862] and 2 [S. P. I. No. 56863]."

56867. "*Hercegovacki* (the Herzegovian) from the mountains of Herzegovina, where the ground is stony, the winters severe, and the summers hot and dry, a climate which is very unfavorable for corn."