

59318 to 59323—Continued.

59319. CROTALARIA CAPENSIS Jacq.

A stout, much-branched, South African shrub about 4 feet in height, with broadly oval leaves and pure yellow flowers in many-flowered racemes.

59320. CROTALARIA LEOLOBA Bartling.

A species from the mountainous districts of northeastern India, and also distributed through the East Indies. It is one of the more robust of the herbaceous species, with finely silky branches and leaves, the latter being oblong and about 2 inches in length.

59321. CROTALARIA TETRAGONA Roxb.

An erect, stiff shrub, often 6 feet in height, which grows wild in the Himalayas of north-eastern India, ascending to an altitude of 3,500 feet. The thinly silky, membranous, narrow leaves are sometimes a foot long, and the lemon-yellow flowers are produced in lax racemes 6 inches or more in length.

59322. SESBAN SERICEUM (Willd.) DC. Fabacæ.

An unarmed shrubby annual, often several feet in height, native to the plains of Ceylon. The silky, pinnate leaves are about a foot in length, and the flowers, pale yellow dotted with red, are in lax racemes.

59323. SESBAN sp. Fabacæ.

Received as *Sesban aculeatum*, but the seeds do not appear to be that species.

59324 to 59327.

From Athens, Greece. Scions presented by P. O. Anagnostopoulos, director, horticultural station. Received April 25, 1924. Notes by Mr. Anagnostopoulos.

A collection of apple and pear varieties introduced from Greece for testing by pomologists.

59324. MALUS sp. Malacæ. Apple.

Feriki. Trees of good size and thrifty, bearing regularly and heavily. Fruit conical, mostly one sided; color yellow with cheeks streaked with red; quality good; time of harvesting September; good keeper.

59325 to 59327. PYRUS spp. Malacæ. Pear.

59325. PYRUS sp.

Kontoula. One of the popular summer varieties. Fruits juicy, of good flavor; shape pyriform; length about 2 inches; color light yellow. Ripens in July.

59326. PYRUS sp.

Skopelitico. Tree of medium size; fruit pyriform, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; color yellow with red cheek; flesh somewhat coarse. Season, middle to end of July. Ships well when gathered slightly green.

59327. PYRUS sp.

Traconica. The winter pear of Greece. Shape pyriform; size 2 to 3 inches long. Flesh juicy and of good quality. When gathered in the fall it keeps all winter.

59328 and 59329.

From Loanda, Angola. Seeds presented by Reed Paige Clark, American consul, Loanda, through C. V. Piper, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 23, 1924.

The two forage grasses in this shipment were grown in the Loanda consular district, Angola, and are intended for the use of department forage-crop specialists. The native names given are those used in connection with the export statistics of these seeds at Loanda.

59328 and 59329—Continued.

59328. CHAETOCLOA ITALICA (L.) Scribn. (*Setaria italica* Beauv.). Poacæ. Millet.

Paince or *milho painco*.

59329. HOLCUS SORGHUM L. (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.). Poacæ. Sorghum.

Massambala.

59330. ALLIUM CEPA L. Liliacæ. Onion.

From Valencia, Spain. Seeds purchased through Clement S. Edwards, American consul. Received April 25, 1924.

In order to assist horticulturists carrying on onion-selection experiments, this shipment of authentic Denia onion seeds has been obtained from Spain. In the United States this variety is carried under the name Pizetaker.

59331. PACOURIA CAPENSIS (Oliver) S. Moore. Apocynacæ.

From Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa. Seeds presented by I. B. Pole Evans, chief, Division of Botany. Received April 26, 1924.

A low, scrambling shrub which is common on the kopjes (hillocks) north of Pretoria, producing an abundance of white flowers in the spring and numerous large reddish yellow fruits in late summer. These fruits, known locally as "wild peaches" or "wild apricots," have an agreeable flavor and are used raw or as preserves. This shrub, allied to *Landolphia*, belongs to a family which includes rubber-yielding species, and has been secured for specialists who are seeking new sources of rubber.

59332. SIDEROXYLON AUSTRALE (R. Br.) Benth. and Hook. Sapotacæ.

From Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Seeds purchased from C. T. White, Government botanist. Received April 26, 1924.

The rich milky sap of this Australian tree, which resembles cream in taste, is said to yield gutta-percha, and seeds have been secured for the use of department rubber specialists. The round, purplish fruits, about 2 inches in diameter, are edible, although of coarse texture and insipid flavor. The dark-colored, prettily veined timber is used in Australia for cabinetwork and carving.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 44072.

59333. CHENOPodium QUINOA Willd. Chenopodiacæ. Quinoa.

From South America. Seeds collected by Fred D. Richey, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and Prof. R. A. Emerson, of Cornell University. Received May 20, 1924.

Collected for cultural tests.

59334 to 59339. NICOTIANA TABACUM L. Solanacæ. Tobacco.

From Montevideo, Uruguay. Seeds presented by R. Salgueiro Silveira, Sección de Economía Rural. Received April 28, 1924.

Introduced for testing by tobacco specialists.

59334. *Awarillo* or *Chairoso*.59335. *Awarillo Rio Grande do Sul No. 1*.59336. *Bahia*.59337. *Espadin*.59338. *Fuma Bahiano No. 4*.59339. *Repolle*.