

59358 to 59360—Continued.

59360. *CORONILLA GLAUCA* Jusl. Fabaceæ.

A small, yellow-flowered European shrub with handsome glaucous foliage.

59361 and 59362.

From Hobart, Tasmania. Seeds presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. Received April 26, 1924.

59361. *DANTHONIA SEMIANNULARIS* (Labill.) R. Br. Poaceæ.

A perennial tufted grass, producing a fair amount of soft succulent fodder suitable for either sheep or cattle. The leaves are narrow, usually hairy, and light green. The flower stems grow about 2 feet high and the seed, which sheds easily, is produced in clusters that have a white woolly appearance when ripe. *Wallaby grass* provides good pasturage during the spring and summer and remains green in the winter months.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56566.

59362. *THEMEDA QVADRIVALVIS* (L.) Kuntze (*Anthistiria ciliata* L. f.). Poaceæ.

A coarse, rather tough annual grass which grows in tufts from 1 to 3 feet in height. It is closely related to the kangaroo grass of Australia and Tasmania. (*C. V. Piper, Bureau of Plant Industry*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 50334.

59363 to 59371.

From Copenhagen, Denmark. Seeds presented by Dr. Axel Lange, director, Botanical Garden. Received April 30, 1924.

The following collection of plants, chiefly grasses, has been secured for forage-crop specialists.

59363. *AVENA MONTANA* Vill. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

A perennial, caespitose grass, native to alpine and subalpine sections of southern Europe, with laxly ascending stems and loosely folded leaves. The loose panicle is about 6 inches long.

59364. *AVENA PLANICULMIS* Schrad. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

A Siberian species with leaves about half an inch in width, found in dry, open situations.

59365. *CROTALARIA SEMPERFLORENS* Vent. Fabaceæ.

A shrubby species from the tropical section of India, with oblong green leaves about 4 inches long and bright-yellow flowers.

59366. *ELYMUS EUROPAEUS* L. Poaceæ. **Lyme grass.**

A loosely caespitose, perennial, European grass, with erect flowering stems and broadly linear leaves which taper to a long, slender point.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53048.

59367. *MEDICAGO MARINA* L. Fabaceæ.

A perennial, very hairy, yellow-flowered species from the sandy coastal regions in Asia Minor. The stems are either prostrate or ascending.

59368. *MUHLENBERGIA MEXICANA* (L.) Trin. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

A good perennial fodder grass, native to Mexico, said to be particularly suited for low, humid lands. It has a creeping rootstock and a much-branched stem.

59369. *PISUM SATIVUM* L. Fabaceæ. **Pea.**

Introduced for varietal studies.

59370. *TRIFOLIUM MARITIMUM* Huds. Fabaceæ. **Clover.**

An annual, erect or decumbent, branching clover from Asia Minor, where it grows in fields and along the seacoasts. The flowers are white or pale flesh colored.

59363 to 59371—Continued.

59371. *VIGNA CYLINDRICA* (Stickm.) Skeels. Fabaceæ. **Catjang.**

The catjang is closely allied to the cowpea, and these seeds have been secured as of possible value in obtaining an improved strain of cowpea for cultivation in the United States.

59372 and 59373. *MAGNOLIA CAMP-BELLI* Hook. f. and Thoms. Magnoliaceæ.

From Orleans, Loiret, France. Plants presented by Léon Chenault. Received May 14, 1924.

The enormous flowers of this magnolia, 10 to 14 inches across and varying in color from white to nearly purple, make it one of the finest ornaments of the genus. It is a native of the Himalayas, where it ascends to an altitude of 8,000 feet. The tree becomes 80 feet in height and is deciduous, with very dark bark and large, elliptical, dark-green leaves. It is most likely to find congenial conditions in mild-wintered sections of the Southern States where there is abundant rainfall.

59372. A red-flowered form.

59373. A white-flowered form.

59374. *ERYTHRINA BOGOTENSIS* Hort. Fabaceæ.

From Havana, Cuba. Cuttings presented by F. E. Betheuser. Received May 10, 1924.

The erythrinas are handsome leguminous trees or shrubs, rather generally distributed throughout the Tropics of both hemispheres. This species, in common with many of the rest, has terminal racemes of beautiful scarlet flowers and deserves a trial in southern Florida.

59375. *CICER ARIETINUM* L. Fabaceæ. **Chick-pea.**

From Los Mochis, Sinaloa, Mexico. Seeds presented by Albert H. Amis, Los Mochis Agricultural Experiment Station. Received May 2, 1924.

A small-seeded chick-pea introduced for testing by agronomists.

59376. *GARCINIA BINUCAO* (Blanco) Choisy. Clusiaceæ. **Binukao.**

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received May 21, 1924.

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 58958.

59377. *MUSA PARADISIACA SAPIENTUM* (L.) Kuntze. Musaceæ. **Banana.**

From Santa Marta, Colombia. Stumps presented by V. M. Cutter, United Fruit Co., Boston, Mass. Received May 6, 1924.

Gros Michel. More than nine-tenths of the bananas imported into the United States are of this variety. It is cultivated in the West Indies and in many places on the mainland of tropical America. Commercially it has been found the most satisfactory of all varieties, and now that our markets have become so accustomed to it, attempts to popularize other sorts have not been successful.

In quality, *Gros Michel* is surpassed by many other bananas. It has another defect also—susceptibility to the Panama disease, *Fusarium cubense*, which has played havoc in the banana plantations of several countries. In spite of these handicaps, it still reigns supreme.

During the last few years, considerable attention has been devoted to banana culture in Florida. The Cavendish or Chinese variety has been planted commercially in a few sections, and good returns have been reported. Several other varieties also