

60335 to 60352—Continued.

60348. STIPA PENNATA L.

60349. STIPA PENNATA LESSINGIANA (Tr. and Rupr.) Richter.
No. 1.60350. STIPA PENNATA LESSINGIANA (Tr. and Rupr.) Richter.
No. 2.

60351. TRIFOLIUM FRAGIFERUM L. Fabaceæ.

From the shores of the Tobol River, Province of Kustanal.

Strawberry clover has proved, in Australia, to be suitable as a pasture plant for wet, marshy ground.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58854.

60352. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceæ. Corn.

From the Province of Akmolinsk, District of Atbasar.

60353. ASCLEPIAS STELLIFERA Schlechter. Asclepiadaceæ.

From Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by I. B. Pole Evans, chief, Division of Botany. Received May 24, 1924.

A low, narrow-leaved, purple-flowered milkweed introduced from South Africa for the use of specialists seeking new sources of rubber.

60354. PASSIFLORA sp. Passifloraceæ.

From Para, Brazil. Seeds presented by Godfrey Davidson. Received June 13, 1924.

This is a very choice hybrid *granadilla* and is the best of two hundred varieties which I am growing here. I believe the seeds will come nearly true to type. The fruit is large, yellow, and sweet, and the plant bears throughout the year. (*Davidson.*)

60355 and 60356.

From Gatun, Canal Zone. Seeds presented by Joseph A. Close. Received June 11, 1924.

60355. CARICA PAPAYA L. Papayaceæ. Papaya.

A large papaya of very good flavor. (*Close.*)

60356. PASSIFLORA VITIFOLIA H. B. K. Passifloraceæ.

A tropical climber, native to Panama, where it is known as *sandía del monte*, or wild watermelon. The plant is a vigorous grower, with handsome red flowers which give it ornamental value. The fruit, though edible, is not of good quality. For trial in southern Florida and tropical regions.

60357 to 60359.

From Nice, France. Seeds presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. Received June 12, 1924.

60357. EUONYMUS FIMBRIATUS Wall. Celastraceæ.

The chief value of the various species of *Euonymus* lies in the beauty of the fruits and the autumnal coloring of the foliage. This particular species, native to the more temperate portions of the Himalayas at altitudes of 8,000 to 12,000 feet, is apparently unknown horticulturally. It is a shrub or small tree, with deeply cut, dark-green leaves, small white flowers, and fruits about the size of cherries.

60358. HELLERORUS FOETIDUS L. Ranunculaceæ.

A hardy herbaceous perennial from western Europe which is valued chiefly for the ornamental character of its handsome leathery foliage. The inconspicuous flowers are greenish or bordered with purple.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53146.

60357 to 60359—Continued.

60359. RUSCUS HYPOGLOSSUM L. Convolvuliaceæ.

A handsome evergreen shrub 1 to 2 feet high, which is very attractive in the fruiting condition, when the large orange-scarlet berries contrast pleasingly with the long dark-green leaves. It is native in southern Europe, and thrives best in shady, moist situations.

60360 and 60361.

From Kirstenbosch, Newlands, Cape Province, South Africa. Seeds presented by the director of the National Botanic Gardens. Received June 9, 1924.

60360. CALLITRIS CUPRESSOIDES (L.) Kuntze. Pinaceæ.

An evergreen South African shrub about 10 feet high, with opposite linear leaves closely pressed against the branchlets like scales. It is probably best suited for growing in the Gulf States and California.

60361. GLADIOLUS CALLISTUS Bolus f. Iridaceæ.

As an ornamental for the Southern States and for breeding purposes this South African gladiolus may be of value. It is described in the July, 1917, number of the *Annals of the Bolus Herbarium* as a tall plant, 30 to 40 inches high, with four to seven narrow, sword-shaped basal leaves 1 to 2 feet long and two stem leaves. The flowers, white suffused with pink and 9 to 12 in number, are produced on 1 to 3 branches.

60362. BERBERIS KOEHNNEANA C. Schneid. Berberidaceæ. Barberry.

From Dehra Dun, India. Seeds presented by the botanist, Department of Agriculture. Received May 21, 1924.

A shrubby barberry from northern India, which is described by C. K. Schneider (*Bulletin V'Herbier Boissier, ser. 2, vol. 5, p. 814*) as having purplish branches, brownish spines in clusters of one to three, and oblong-acute leaves, light green above and ashy beneath.

60363 to 60366.

From Ventimiglia, Italy. Seeds presented by S. W. McLeod Braggins, superintendent, La Mortola Botanic Garden. Received June 16, 1924.

These three grasses and the unnamed tomato variety have been obtained for specialists who are testing all available strains of these crop plants in the effort to discover superior types for growing in the United States.

60363. BRACHYPODIUM DISTACHYUM (L.) Roem. and Schult. Poaceæ. Grass.

A very stiff, densely branched annual grass 4 to 12 inches high, upright or ascending in habit, found in cultivated fields and along roadsides, often in chalky soil, in the Mediterranean countries.

60364. BRACHYPODIUM RAMOSUM (L.) Roem. and Schult. Poaceæ. Grass.

A blue-green, perennial, creeping grass, much branched at the base, found in the warmer portions of the Mediterranean countries, especially on chalky soil and in dry, rocky places.

60365. LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM Mill. Solanaceæ. Tomato.

An unnamed variety.

60366. PHALARIS NODOSA L. Poaceæ. Grass.

A perennial grass with ascending stems, found in sunny, grassy places along roadsides and on the edges of fields in the Mediterranean countries. It is often propagated by means of the swollen rootstocks which are situated just below the surface of the ground.