

61861 to 61879. TRITICUM DURUM Desf.
Poaceae. Durum wheat.

From Rabat, Morocco. Seeds presented by the Station de Sélection et D'Essai de Semences, Rabat, through J. H. Martin, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received November 20, 1924.

61861. No. 6.	61871. No. 120.
61862. No. 8.	61872. No. 140.
61863. No. 14.	61873. No. 156.
61864. No. 16.	61874. No. 181.
61865. No. 20.	61875. No. 182.
61866. No. 22.	61876. No. 184.
61867. No. 24.	61877. No. 185.
61868. No. 46.	61878. No. 196.
61869. No. 88.	61879. No. 198.
61870. No. 110.	

61880. ACACIA sp. Mimosaceae.

From Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa. Seeds presented by E. H. Greeley. Received November 21, 1924.

A flowering tree, 20 feet high, with handsome foliage, and clusters of long, white, sweet-scented flowers. (*Greeley.*)

61881. QUERCUS sp. Fagaceae. Oak.

From Chihli Province, China. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received November 24, 1924.

No. 788. October 8, 1924. Acorns from a broad-leaved oak growing near the Yung Lo [Ming] tomb. (*Dorsett.*)

61882. ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA (Thunb.) Lindl. Malaceae. Loquat.

From Babson Park, Fla. Plants presented by W. D. Carrier, Polk County Avocado Nurseries. Received November 28, 1924.

A seedling loquat, of excellent quality, from a fine old tree grown in Putnam County, Fla. This tree has survived freezes since 1894, and produces large quantities of excellent fruits. (*Carrier.*)

61883 and 61884.

From Peking, China. Tubers collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received November 26, 1924. Notes by Mr. Dorsett.

61883. COLOCASIA sp. Araceae. Taro.

No. 794. October 17, 1924. The smallest dasheen tubers we have ever seen offered for sale, obtained from the Morrison Street Market.

61884. SAGITTARIA SAGITTIFOLIA L. Alismaceae. Arrowhead.

No. 795. October 17, 1924. Chinese name Tzu Ku. Obtained from the market. These are very good cooked and served with a sweet sauce.

61885 to 61892.

From the island of Chiloe, Chile. Collected by Elbert E. Reed, Instituto Agrícola Bunster. Received November 19, 1924.

The island of Chiloe, which lies off the coast of Chile in latitude 42° S., is a region little known horticulturally. It is reputed to be the home of wild forms of

the true potato, as well as of *Fragaria chilensis*, the frutilla or Chilean strawberry, which is cultivated in several parts of the Andean region. This berry, which was carried to Europe from Concepcion, Chile, in 1712, has played an important part in the development, through crossing, of the cultivated strawberries of the present day.

In order to procure from Chiloe material for the use of North American plant breeders, actively engaged in the improvement of potatoes and strawberries, the Department of Agriculture arranged with Elbert Reed, horticulturist of the Instituto Agrícola Bunster at Angol, Chile, to visit the island. Mr. Reed has sent in the following collection together with his notes:

61885. FRAGARIA sp. Rosaceae. Strawberry.

Plants of a wild strawberry from sand banks more or less 100 feet high, near Quilan.

61886 to 61892. SOLANUM spp. Solanaceae. Wild potato.

61886 and 61887. Tubers raised from wild potato seeds by Señor Vera, of Quilan, near Cucao.

61886. SOLANUM sp.

A hybrid between the wild and Quilian varieties.

61887. SOLANUM sp.

A wild variety.

61888. SOLANUM sp.

From a patch of ground adjoining the beach at Alpuja, about 15 miles south of Cucao.

61889. SOLANUM sp.

Presented by Sr. Everardo Werner, of Puntra. Señor Werner discovered these wild potato plants in the region called Cucao, on the west coast of Chiloe, about six years ago, while searching with a large party for the passengers of a wrecked ship. He has cultivated these plants ever since.

61890 to 61892. Progeny of the wild potato, brought from Cucao by Señor Werner, showing a very distinct variation in the seedlings from the wild pistillate parent, both in the tuber and in the plants. It here loses all semblance to the wild type and appears like the ordinary cultivated potato. Señor Werner says that all three colors—red, white, and yellow—came from the seeds of one plant.

61890. SOLANUM sp.

White strain.

61891. SOLANUM sp.

Yellow strain.

61892. SOLANUM sp.

Red strain.

61893. GOSSYPIUM sp. Malvaceae.**Cotton.**

From Constantza, Rumania. Seeds presented by Kevork Boyadjian, through Richard B. Haven, American vice consul. Received December 1, 1924.

Turkish cotton which matured at Dobrodja, Rumania, where the growing season is 100 to 150 days long and usually very warm. (*Haven.*)