

64476 to 64497—Continued.

tham (Flora Australiensis, vol. 1) as having heart-shaped leaves and dense clusters of small white flowers.

64497. TRYMALIUM BILLARDIERI Fenzl.
Rhamnaceae.

A tall shrub, about 12 feet high, with broadly oval leaves and loose clusters of greenish-yellow flowers. Native to Western Australia.

64498. GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE L. Malvaceae. **Cotton.**

From Nassau, Bahamas. Seeds presented by F. C. M. Albury, secretary, Board of Agriculture. Received August 5, 1925.

A sample of this cotton was recently sent to England and the following report was received: Color good, staple $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, strong, rather irregular in length, and rougher than American. (Albury.)

64499 to 64501. COIX LACRYMA-JOBI MA-YUEN (Rom.) Stapf. Poaceae.

Adlay.

From Manila, P. I. Seeds presented by S. Youngberg, acting director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received August 7, 1925.

The ma-yuen, or adlay, has attracted considerable attention as a cereal for tropical regions. According to P. J. Wester, it is better than upland rice for tropical agriculture in being more drought resistant, a heavier yielder, and much less expensive to cultivate. The seeds can be used largely in the same manner as corn.

64499. Dark-brown ma-yuen.

64500. Light-brown ma-yuen.

64501. White ma-yuen.

64502. GOSSYPIUM sp. Malvaceae. **Kidney cotton.**

From San Juan, P. R. Seeds presented by C. A. Figuerva, assistant agricultural adviser, Department of Agriculture and Labor. Received August 12, 1925.

Locally grown seeds.

64503 and 64504.

From Manchuria. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 17, 1925. Notes by Mr. Dorsett.

64503. ARACHIS HYPOGAEA L. Fabaceae. **Peanut.**

No. 3722. Harbin. July 18, 1925. This variety, the smallest we have seen since arriving here, is said to have been shipped in from Kalgan, Chihli Province.

64504. ULMUS PUMILA L. Ulmaceae. **Elm.**

No. 3395. Tsitsihar. June 22, 1925. This may prove to be more cold resistant in the northern United States than the type now growing there.

64505 and 64506. FRAGARIA spp. Rosaceae. **Strawberry.**

From Dundas, New South Wales. Plants presented by Herbert J. Rumsey. Received July 31, 1925. Notes by Mr. Rumsey.

Varieties not offered by American nurserymen.

64505 and 64506—Continued.

64505. FRAGARIA sp.

Fendalcino (Etters). This is a solid-fruited variety with very robust foliage. The berries, deep red and of fine size, are produced in regular crops well into the summer. The plants stand drought well, and this promises to be a magnificent commercial variety as well as one for the home garden.

64506. FRAGARIA sp.

Illawarra. This variety, as the name implies, is a local seedling. It is said to be a cross between an American variety called Gandy, which it somewhat resembles, and Cresswell's Seedling. The fruit of Illawarra is particularly handsome, its prominent seeds studding the enormous fruits like jewels. The large bright-green cap makes it very handsome, and it is no uncommon event to find from one to six large fruits in a bunch, each weighing from 1 to 2 ounces.

64507. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae. **Sugar cane.**

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Cuttings presented by Gonzalo M. Fortún, director, Estación Experimental Agronómica. Received September 22, 1925.

D. 277.

A locally grown strain.

64508 and 64509.

From Jalisco, Chiapas, Mexico. Seeds presented by C. A. Purpus, Zacuapam, Huatusco, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Received August 7, 1925.

64508. ANNONA MURICATA L. Annonaceae. **Soursop.**

A local variety.

64509. GOSSYPIUM sp. Malvaceae. **Cotton.**

A variety grown in Oaxaca, Mexico.

64510. MIMUSOPS ZEYHERI Sond. Sapotaceae.

From Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by I. B. Pole Evans, chief, division of botany. Received August 12, 1925.

Moepel.—This magnificent shade tree is evergreen and bears an edible fruit with which H. L. Shantz was very much taken when he was last here. It grows along the western slopes of the Magaliesburg Range and extends from Pretoria westward to Zeerust. (Pole Evans.)

According to Harvey and Zonder (Flora Capensis, vol. 4, sec. 1, p. 441), this tree has long-stemmed narrow leaves about 4 inches long, and edible drupes, about an inch long, with sweet-flavored flesh.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 50165.

64511. CANAVALI PLAGIOSPERMA Piper. Fabaceae.

From Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. Seeds presented by W. G. Freeman, director, Department of Agriculture. Received August 14, 1925.

This plant, known here under the name of *Canavalia gladiata*, is a weak climber