

were obtained from Australian research stations. After making general observations for a period of three years, a more intensive study was commenced. This has been in progress for the last two years. Seed of each sample was sown in boxes of sterilized soil on 11th February, 1935. The resulting seedlings were planted out in May as spaced plants 1 ft. apart in plots 10 ft. long by 5 ft. wide, and then allowed to grow and join up to form the equivalent of a broadcast plot. Completed records on these plots over a period of one year were kept, and the following matters were recorded: Nature of growth (leafy or stemmy); time of commencing growth (late winter or early spring); date of com-



FIG. 3. SUBTERRANEAN-CLOVER STRAIN TRIALS SHOWING SPRING GROWTH AND PARTICULARLY THE GOOD EARLY SPRING GROWTH OF THE BURNERANG AND NANGEELA STRAINS.

Photograph taken 16th October, 1935.

Foreground (left to right): (a) Burnerang. (b) Nangeela.

Second row: (a) Mount Barker. (b) Mount Barker. (c) Tallarook.

Third row: (a) Myall. (b) Daliak. (c) Wenigup.

Fourth row: (a) Mount Barker. (b) Tallarook. (c) Dwalganup.

[Photo by L. W. Gorman.]

mencing flowering; date of dying off (summer); yield of herbage; time of re-establishment from shed seed; autumn growth; rust infection; winter growth. When all these matters were taken into consideration it was found that the samples could be classified in four groups. The general characteristics of these groups are as follows:—

*Group 1.*—Each strain included in this group has small dark-green-coloured, indistinctly marked leaves. The plants were stemmy and prostrate in habit. In the year of planting the time of commencing growth was delayed till the beginning of August, and even then the growth consisted of only a few short trailing stems bearing a number of