

is a distinct red-coloured band, whereas the calyx-tubes of both Bacchus Marsh and Myall are colourless at the base. The calyx-tube of Nangeela is light-green-coloured, and has no red coloration. Both the Burnerang and the Nangeela are able to make growth in the winter months and early spring, but Bacchus Marsh and Myall are more winter-dormant. The Myall is particularly good in the autumn.

Practically all of the subterranean-clover seed sold commercially in New Zealand in past years has been of the Mount Barker type. This strain, together with the others of similar type but differently named (see Group 3), can be relied upon to give reasonably good results, and



FIG. 7. SUBTERRANEAN-CLOVER STRAIN TRIALS.

Autumn re-establishment showing delayed germination and growth of the late-flowering strains. Date: 16th March, 1936.

Foreground (left to right): (a) Kyneton (late). (b) Springhurst (early). (c) Burnerang (early mid-season).

Second row: (a) Bacchus Marsh (early mid-season). (b) Bena (late). (c) Orford (mid-season).

[Photo by L. W. Gorman.]

until superior strains are available commercially the sowing of the Mount Barker type is quite worth while. Strains within Group 3 which differ slightly from the Mount Barker are the Wangaratta, Hill's Small-seeded, and White-seeded. The Wangaratta makes autumn establishment and growth rather later than the average for Group 3. Hill's Small-seeded and White-seeded are more slender and leafy than the typical Mount Barker, but the total production of each is low.

A characteristic of Group 3 is its proneness to severe infection from leaf-rust (*Uromyces trifolii*). This was most noticeable in the autumn. Growth since the beginning of February had been very rapid, but by the end of March it had reached a stage of maturity, and at that stage the