

SEEDS AND PLANTS IMPORTED DURING THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 1910: INVENTORY NO. 23; NOS. 27481 TO 28324.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.

This quarterly inventory, covering the period from April 1 to June 30, 1910, contains the collections of only one agricultural explorer in the field, Mr. Frank N. Meyer, whose collecting during this period was confined to the mountains of the Caucasus, where he went pending permission from the Russian authorities to enter Chinese Turkestan.

Among the 154 introductions which he found worthy of sending in are the Erivan alfalfa (No. 27980), which the agriculturists in that region have found to be longer lived than the Turkestan variety; a perennial *Medicago* with large leaves, growing at an altitude of 4,000 feet, which promises to be of use in breeding new strains of hardy alfalfa; a collection of hard-fleshed table grapes, some of which have unusual keeping and shipping qualities (Nos. 27538–27540 and 27620–27650); a dry-land Caucasian beech (No. 27662); scions from wild trees of a shrubby species of pear for use as a dwarfing stock (*Pyrus nivalis elaeagrifolia*, No. 27670); a collection of Caucasian peaches (Nos. 27614–27619); and scions of the true Paradise apple (*Malus pumila*, No. 27968) cut from wild trees, for experiments with the crown gall, which was found by Mr. Meyer very prevalent in the French nurseries of dwarfed apples from which importations are made to America.

Of the plants sent in by correspondents, those experimenting with the different materials used in paper making will be interested in the Japanese species *Abelmoschus manihot* (No. 27493), the mucilaginous juice of which is used by the paper makers of Japan as a size for their handmade papers. A new and delicious fruit introduction by Mr. Walter Fischer, of Para, which he thinks will live in the Everglades, is the *Rollinia* (No. 27579), which grows on the lowlands along the mouth of the Amazon and occurs in Paraguay (Nos. 27609 and 27797). The Korean chestnut (No. 27587) will be of interest to those who are hunting for resistant species which are immune to the chestnut-tree disease, which is doing such widespread damage. Forage-plant specialists of the New England States will probably wish to test