

The success of our experiments in cultivating colocasias in the South makes the introduction of the southern Chinese short-season forms from Canton of interest (Nos. 29482 and 29483), as also a collection from Surinam of colocasias and xanthosomas (No. 29517 to 29520) and a xanthosoma from Canton (No. 30422).

The nanmu tree of the Yangtze Valley may not be hardy outside of Florida and California, but being one of the best timber trees of China, and being on the high road to extermination, it would be well to ascertain whether it can be grown here (No. 29485).

The possibility of growing North Chinese white ginger has attracted our attention, since it is a shorter season crop than the noted Canton ginger. For this purpose plants from the Shantung Province have been imported (Nos. 29529 and 29990).

During his brief stay in Japan, Dr. B. T. Galloway called attention to *Pasania cuspidata* (No. 29533), an evergreen oak which he believes could be used as a hedge plant throughout the South and from northern California northward on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Walter T. Swingle's researches into the relationships of the citrus group and the value of various species for breeding purposes have called to our attention in the deserts of northeastern Australia a remarkable plant, *Atalantia glauca*, having scanty gray-green foliage and small edible fruit, which withstands both drought and cold to a remarkable degree. It is probably the hardiest of all evergreen citrus fruits and is likely to go through warm spells in winter without starting into growth.

Those interested in obtaining plants better suited for cultivation about city homes will find the caraganas (Nos. 29960 to 29962), the barberries (Nos. 29957 to 29959), and the cotoneasters (Nos. 29963 to 29971) sent us by the director of the Kew Gardens of special value; also species secured by Mr. José D. Husbands in Chile (Nos. 30068 to 30079), and the wild roses from Dr. Veit Wittrock in Sweden (Nos. 30254 to 30263). Mr. Aaron Aaronsohn has sent cuttings of the *Pyrus syriaca* (No. 29994) from Palestine, which he recommends from long experience as a stock for early pears in arid soil, and Dr. L. Trabut has sent three dry-land wild pears from Algeria (Nos. 30031 to 30033).

The claims of the edible-fruited *Strychnos*, of which there are several varieties in East Africa, have been emphasized by the fruiting of *Strychnos spinosa* in Florida and the discovery of its remarkable shipping quality and the almost complete freedom from poison of its seeds. Two new forms (Nos. 30025 and 30026) from Amani have been introduced.

Those interested in *Medicago falcata* as a plant for pastures and ranges should have their attention called to Dr. N. H. Nilsson's statement regarding its value in Sweden. The alfalfa breeders will be glad to learn of the introduction of the promising *Medicago*