

31688); in the oleasters from this same region, which are among the hardiest and generally most useful trees known for dry, cold countries (No. 31822); in some winter radishes for midsummer planting (No. 31697); and in four Mongolian wild roses with characters which may make them valuable for breeding purposes (Nos. 31692 to 31695).

Experimenters in the Gulf States will be interested to learn of the introduction from the Hawaiian Islands of a species of cotton entirely new to this country (No. 31680). This is a good-sized tree with large scarlet flowers, and seeds with a remarkable short brown lint on them. Only a few trees are in existence and these will be carefully guarded to prevent this very striking relative of our cotton plant from becoming extinct and forever precluding the possibility of hybrids being made between it and the cultivated species.

The attention of the same experimenters in the South is called to a collection of grasses made by the New Zealand Government for the purpose of regrassing the denuded areas of South Island (Nos. 31489 to 31509); to a collection of apple varieties resistant in the mild climate of New Zealand to the woolly aphis (Nos. 31511 to 31536); to a new chance seedling plum of the Satsuma type (No. 31652) and a new variety of subtropical apple from Natal (No. 31653); to seven distinct varieties of the New Zealand flax which are reported to be superior fiber producers (Nos. 31884 to 31890); to six varieties of the sweet potato which have been either developed by the Maoris of New Zealand or brought, according to their tradition, from the Hawaiian Islands by their ancestors (Nos. 31908 to 31913); and to nine varieties of rice from Chinese Turkestan (Nos. 31823 to 31832), one of which is said to ripen its grain 10 weeks after sowing.

To those whose experimental gardens lie south of the zone of severe freezes some of the following introductions may appeal, for, although many of them are reported to be strictly tropical, their ability to grow farther north than the latitude in which they were discovered remains to be determined.

The success of the Carissa as a hedge and fruit plant has made it seem advisable to get other species of the same genus from Natal (Nos. 31840 and 31841). The awakening of subtropical horticulturists to the value of the avocado has led to the introduction of the best varieties of "paltas" from Quillota, Chile (No. 31631), and five different forms from various localities in Costa Rica and Guatemala (Nos. 31375, 31376, 31478, 31614, and 31616), while the introduction of the new species *Persea pittieri* (No. 31928) should interest particularly those who have begun to improve this new fruit plant by breeding and selection.

Since the days of Capt. Cook the seedless breadfruits of Tahiti have been famous, but the culture of these seedless forms, which are