

*Pennisetum ciliare*, the best native hay grass of the Ganges Valley, growing 2½ feet high; No. 33617, *Capriola dactylon*, apparently a more vigorous grower than the ordinary crab-grass, according to Mr. Piper, who saw it growing at Alighur, India; No. 33639, the *Assil* cotton, a new Egyptian variety secured by Mr. O. F. Cook from Alexandria; No. 33643, *Bacchousia citriodora*, from Sunnybank, Queensland, which yields 4 per cent of citral, the valuable constituent of all lemon oils; Nos. 33657 to 33665, nine probably extremely hardy varieties and crosses of *Prunus fruticosa* with *P. avium*, *P. cerasus*, and *P. domestica*, presented by Mr. A. D. Voeikov, a plant breeder of central Russia; No. 33689, the *Bumulan* banana, a robust variety from Manila, which has attracted some attention in the West Indies; No. 33692, *Anthephora hermaphrodita*, a renowned grass in the dry region of the province of Ceara, Brazil, probably valuable for hay; No. 33736, a variety of red clover from Trent, Austria, called the *Giant* or *Spodone*, recently introduced from Italy, which yields 25 to 30 per cent more than ordinary clover, according to Prof. Bassi, of the provincial administration; No. 33749, okra, or gumbo, a variety originally from Egypt which is an early bearer, has thicker flesh and is more tender than other varieties, selected by Mr. E. A. McIlhenny, of Avery Island, La.; No. 33762, *Cocos yatay*, from Haedo, near Buenos Aires, Argentina, a frost-resistant palm with fruit that looks like a crab apple and tastes like a green pineapple; No. 33779, a variety of pigeon-pea from La Noria, Mazatlan, Mexico; No. 33793, *Rubus hawaiiensis*, the akala fruit from Hawaii, probably the largest fruiting raspberry known, being over 1 inch in diameter, with a sharp, rather acid but pleasant flavor; Nos. 33800 to 33911, a very remarkable collection of Chilean seeds from Mr. José D. Husbands, of Limavida, Chile, of which the following are especially noteworthy—No. 33801, *Fagelia*, a remarkable yellow-flowered fragrant ornamental; Nos. 33802 to 33806, five varieties of Chilean yams; No. 33812, a species of large yellow-flowered senecio with flowers in bunches 2 feet long; Nos. 33819 to 33822, *Alstroemeria ligtu*, the linto of Chile, which is used for producing a very valuable arrowroot for infants and sick people; No. 33833, *Acacia cavenia*, a tree for live fences in arid regions, which is considered by Mr. Husbands to be one of the most valuable trees for cultivation on a Chilean farm, and the young foliage of which is much relished by sheep; No. 33869, the Chilean muermo, a magnificent evergreen tree which whitens the forest with its blossoms; No. 33872, the maravilla, a golden-yellow flowering shrub; Nos. 33888 to 33896, nine varieties of the little-known fruiting shrub called the arrayan, the fruits of which are said to be delicious; No. 33905, the murta, considered by Mr. Husbands to be the best wild fruit in Chile; Nos. 33907 to 33909, three varieties of an undetermined species of myrtus with edible fruits—Nos. 33913