

**34211. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. Peach.**  
(*Prunus persica* Stokes.)

From Soochow, China. Presented by Mr. N. Gist Gee, Soochow University.  
Received August 12, 1912.

"Small hardy peach." (*Gee.*)

**34212 and 34213.**

From Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut, director, Service Botanique.  
Received August 12, 1912.

**34212. PISTACIA ATLANTICA Desf. Betoom.**

"This round-topped tree, which grows only singly and not in forests, is characteristic of the high plateaus of the Atlas Mountains. The fruits are gathered for use by the Arabs." (*Martins, Von Spitzbergen zur Sahara.*)

**34213. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA L. Date.**

"*Medjhoal.* This date comes from the Tafilet (also written Tafilet and Tafil-alet) region in southeastern Morocco. It is the finest variety in the Tafilet country, but is unknown in America and comparatively little known in Europe, except in England and Spain, in both of which countries it brings a higher price than any other date on the market in spite of the fact that it is almost never put up in attractive form but is sold in bulk. Dates of this variety can be found in practically every grocery in Spain, where they are known as 'Datiles de Berbería.'

"The fruit is large, from 2 to 2½ inches long and from three-fourths to 1 inch thick. It is semitranslucent, dark brown in color, and has flesh rather firm in texture and of a most delicious flavor. It is much darker in color than the Deglet Noor variety and keeps much better. The dates always have the calyx (zenta) attached to the stem end.

"The four offshoots comprised under this number were secured for Dr. L. Trabut by Si Mohammed ben Idris Fassi in the Er Reteb region, that part of Tafilet said to produce the best quality of this well-known date, which has made the whole Tafilet country famous.

"This gift from the Service Botanique of the Algerian Government to the Department of Agriculture marks an epoch in American date culture. These selected offshoots from the best locality in Tafilet will not only show how this famous variety succeeds in the New World deserts, but will also make it possible to determine how truly it has been reproduced by the seedlings, some thousands of which are already growing in California." (*W. T. Swingle.*)

For an illustration of the Medjhoal date, natural size, see Plate III.

**34214 to 34216.**

From Tientsin, China. Presented by Dr. Yamei Kin. Received August 10, 1912.  
Seeds of the following; quoted notes by Dr. Kin.

**34214 and 34215. ZEA MAYS L. Corn.**

**34214.** "This is the northern Chinese corn which is of the waxy-endosperm kind, though perhaps somewhat different from the kind (S. P. I. No. 34053) I sent before."

**34215.** "This species of the above corn had become mixed with some foreign corn and shows it clearly. The Chinese say that the foreign corn grows less cob and a given area producing corn will give more grain per bushel measure, but when milled to take off the outer skin of the kernel, which it seems they do before eating it, the foreign corn has so much thicker skin that a given lot of corn does not give as much meal as the Chinese."