

year or prove otherwise more valuable will require several years to determine, but it seems probable that out of these new importations new and valuable strains will come.

As further results of this Brazilian expedition covered by this inventory may be mentioned the discovery of the Rosa mango at Rio de Janeiro, the showiest and one of the best mangos in that region (S. P. I. Nos. 36688 and 36841, Pl. IV), and the interesting fruit known as the jaboticaba. This latter, curiously enough, although one of the favorite fruits of the Brazilians, appears to have attracted little or no attention in other parts of the world, notwithstanding its delicious character and the remarkable way in which the fruits are borne on the trunk and limbs of the tree. (S. P. I. Nos. 36702 and 36888. Reproductions from photographs appeared in "Plant Immigrants," No. 92, December, 1913.)

Prof. S. C. Mason, of the Office of Crop Physiology and Breeding Investigations, prosecuted an extended study of the date-palm varieties of Egypt and Nubia, visiting the Oases of Dakhleh and Khargeh, where he established the identity of the long-sought "Wahi" with the Saily, the choice export date of the Libyan Oases. A visit to Merowe, capital of the Province of Dongola, Sudan, was a very satisfactory and profitable trip. Through the unusual courtesies extended to him by Governor Jackson and the British officials generally, in Egypt, he secured as gifts from the important sheiks to the American Government, or by purchase, date offshoots of rare and valuable varieties. The Gondeila (S. P. I. No. 36827), one of the choicest dry dates; the Bentamoda (S. P. I. No. 36818), which Prof. Mason thinks will rank with the Deglet Noor and Menakher in quality; the great staple food date Barakawi (S. P. I. No. 36826), a variety as hard as bone but softening quickly in water; and the Kulma (S. P. I. No. 36828), which reminds one of the Moroccan variety, the Tafilelt, are among those described in this inventory.

In the governor's garden at Merowe Prof. Mason discovered a subtropical plant, *Dodonaea viscosa* (S. P. I. No. 36813), which will be tested in Florida and California as a new hedge plant.

The collections of Mr. Frank N. Meyer, agricultural explorer of this office, during the three months covered by this inventory, were for the most part made in the Chihli Province of China. They include large-fruited varieties of the Chinese walnut (S. P. I. Nos. 36662 and 36663), suited, he thinks, for the lower Rocky Mountain region; a species of Chinese chestnut, *Castanea mollissima* (S. P. I. No. 36666), which, while it does not form a large tree, bears excellent nuts and is seemingly more resistant there to the bark disease (*Endothia parasitica*) than our American chestnut is here; a wild hazelnut of good quality (S. P. I. No. 36726), occurring at an elevation of 5,000 to 7,000 feet, for trial in cool regions in America and