

P. H. Dorsett, A. D. Shamel, and Wilson Popenoe. These will be of special interest to experimenters in California, southern Texas, and Florida. They include a large-fruited variety of the cashew (No. 37027), a fruit tree which deserves to be better known in Florida. Not only is its fruit edible, both out of hand and preserved or in the form of an ade, but the nut when roasted is one of the most delicate of all table nuts.

The pitomba (*Eugenia luschnathiana*, No. 37017), a deep orange-colored aromatic fruit of the myrtle family which ripens in December; the imbu (*Spondias tuberosa*, No. 37018), a drought-resistant tree of the caatinga lands of the interior of Brazil, the fruits of which are consumed in great quantities, both fresh and preserved, and also used to a considerable extent in making imbuzzada, a drink peculiar to the country, made of the juice and pulp of the fruit mixed with boiling milk; the so-called wild lemon (*Rheedia edulis*, No. 37384), a relative of the mangosteen; the cambucá (*Myrciaria edulis*, No. 37094), a relative of the jaboticaba, with a flavor resembling that of the passion fruit; the grumichama (*Eugenia dombeyi*, No. 36968), another species of the myrtle family, which resembles remotely our cultivated cherry and is pronounced by the members of the expedition one of the most agreeably flavored fruits of its class; the gravatá (No. 36967), a wild relative of the pineapple, with straw-colored, spicy, delightfully acid fruits and a skin containing a strong vegetable acid which attacks the hands, lips, and mouth of anyone thoughtless enough to handle it carelessly; the pera do campo (No. 37392), an extremely interesting wild fruit-bearing bush which has not yet been cultivated, although it bears large pear-shaped aromatic fruits on shoots not over 4 feet high; the laranja da terra (No. 36971), a citrus stock on which in Bahia the navel orange is grown; the laranja selecta (No. 36947), a promising variety of orange which it is thought is likely to mature its fruits in California during spring and summer, and as it has no thorns and produces fruits of ideal shape for packing, it may possibly prove to be of considerable value to citrus growers in Florida and southern California; the lime orange (Nos. 36949 to 36951), with a flavor halfway between that of the orange and the lime; a shaddock reported to be seedless (No. 36946), and a juicy pink-fleshed shaddock (No. 36945) are some of the other introductions of the expedition covered by this inventory.

The Japanese and Chinese persimmon collections now in this country have been materially added to through the introduction of 9 varieties (Nos. 37465 to 37473) collected by Mr. Meyer near Ling-pao, Honan; 16 varieties (Nos. 37525 to 37540) from Nantotchu, south of Sianfu; and a collection of 46 varieties (Nos. 37168 to