

western locality in China. Those interested in the breeding of hedysarums for the production of hardy forage varieties or as ornamentals will welcome two species, as yet undetermined, which Mr. Meyer found in Kansu (S. P. I. Nos. 40746 and 40747). The gall nuts of China, which are exported in large quantities from Hankow and are used for a black dye by the Chinese and for tanning purposes by Europeans, Mr. Meyer found to come from the Shensi Province and to be produced by a gall insect which attacks the leaves of a native sumac, *Rhus potanini* (S. P. I. No. 40717), which sumac might easily be grown on cheap lands in our Southern States, as it is not particular as to soil requirements. Both this species and another from the same region, *Rhus javanica* (S. P. I. No. 40716), are handsome ornamentals.

Since the Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*) has shown itself adapted to the Southwest and avenues of it have been started, it is interesting to have Mr. Meyer's record of a tree at Tsaichiapu (S. P. I. No. 40662) which has a girth of 16 feet, measured 5 feet above the ground. The wide range of territory in which the Chinese elm (*Ulmus pumila*) has succeeded will make Mr. Meyer's introduction of a weeping variety of this species of unusual interest (S. P. I. No. 40507).

Camoensia maxima, the largest flowered legume known, a tropical vine producing fragrant blooms as beautiful as many orchids, has flowered in Cuba from plants distributed from this office, and another introduction (S. P. I. No. 40391) has been made from Angola, where it spreads underground to great distances. It deserves to be naturalized in the hammocks of southern Florida.

Ninety-one species and varieties of the genus *Ribes* (S. P. I. Nos. 40406 to 40496) has been assembled for the studies of the white-pine blister rust, for which certain species appear to be a secondary host. Among these are a number of very interesting hybrids and new or rare species, such as the hybrid between the black currant and the gooseberry (\times *Ribes schneideri*), Wilson's *Ribes longeracemosum*, and the \times *Ribes succirubrum*, the plants of which are reported to be in their second generation identical with those of the first generation.

Dr. Eisen has sent in a fig variety from Naples called the Troiaro (S. P. I. No. 40499) which he considers superior to the White Adriatic and declares to be the best table fig in Italy. It requires a more even climate than that of Fresno in which to mature, but is not affected seriously by fall rains. Prof. Savastano, the veteran horticulturist of southern Italy, has sent from his own garden at Acireale, Sicily, what he considers to be the best walnut of the Sorrento type (S. P. I. No. 40394).

Prof. J. Burt Davy calls attention again to the success in the Transvaal of the Abyssinian teff (*Eragrostis abyssinica*; S. P. I. No.