

can scarcely fail to be of value for dooryard planting in the coldest portions of our country.

It always gives a feeling of satisfaction to realize that a tree introduction has reached a stage where it is producing a supply of seed in this country. The Queensland nuts (No. 41472) sent in from Homestead, Fla., by Mrs. L. L. Bow were produced by a tree sent to her by this office in 1911. Its productiveness and the quality of the nuts indicate that this new nut tree, which furnishes a basis for a small industry in Australia, is a promising one for both Florida and California.

Collections of seven winter-wheat varieties (Nos. 41510 to 41516) from Baluchistan, presented by Mr. A. Howard, of the Indian Service, and of 18 varieties (Nos. 41342 to 41356 and 41682 to 41684) from Pusa, India, should yield something valuable for the wheat breeders.

The hybrids between the American chinkapin and the Japanese chestnut (Nos. 41357 to 41360), made by Dr. Walter Van Fleet, bear nuts which in size and sweetness should recommend them to the serious attention of nut growers.

The Mascarene grass (*Osterdamia tenuifolia*, No. 41509), which has been used so extensively by the Japanese for lawns, but which comes to us from the island of Guam, has already shown its remarkable lawn-making character in southern Florida, where lawns are most difficult to maintain.

A species of *Rubus* (No. 41676) from India, making a growth of 20 feet and said to be the most robust of the genus, together with five other species from the same section of the Himalayas, may have special interest for breeders, even though they may not do well generally.

Those Americans who have tried in vain to grow as a border plant the brilliant *Calceolaria*, so common in Great Britain, may be glad to test as a substitute the Australian *Crotalaria* (No. 41571), which Mr. James Pink, who sends it in, predicts will be highly successful in borders in dry situations.

The Pondoland cocos (*Jubaeopsis caffra*, No. 41484) will have a botanical interest to all palm lovers as the only members of the tribe to which the coconut belongs which occurs in Africa, all the others being inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere.

Chinese place and plant names in this inventory have been brought, so far as possible, into accord with the best authorities, the geographic names (except when fixed by decisions of the United States Geographic Board) being given in the form accepted by the Chinese Ministry of Communications Postal Guide. Many of the smaller vil-