

trititious grasses; *Chloris paraguayensis* (Nos. 41759 and 41897), related to Rhodes grass, but native of Burma and Ceylon, considered a good fodder grass in northern India and in Australia one of the best grasses for pasturage and hay; *Chrysopogon montanus* (No. 41899), a handsome species 3 to 5 feet tall, which already shows promise in Florida and Mississippi; *Iseilema wightii* (No. 41914), a natural pasture grass of India; *Pennisetum ciliare* (No. 41915), a most valuable pasture and hay grass there; and *Thelepogon elegans* (No. 41918), which grows in the Indian rice fields and can scarcely be distinguished from rice until it flowers.

The bread-nut tree of Yucatan, *Brosimum alicastrum* (No. 41880), the leaves of which are extensively used for forage purposes there, deserves trial in southern Florida, according to Dr. Lavedan, who sends the seeds.

Through Mr. Roland McKee, who secured it at the Australian exhibit of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, a collection of Australian fodder grasses (Nos. 41744 to 41762) is now being tested. It includes the extremely productive kangaroo grass, the cockatoo grass, the rice-grass, sugar grass, three species of grasses related to Rhodes grass, and *Panicum distachyon* (No. 41746), which ranks as one of the best of the indigenous grasses of northern Australia.

The true tropical yams (*Dioscorea* spp.) have grown so well in Florida and the quality of their tubers is so excellent that the introduction from Panama by Mr. O. W. Barrett of three selected strains (Nos. 42052 to 42054) is of special interest.

A palm, *Chamaedorea tepejilote* (No. 41705), the inflorescence of which forms a regular source of excellent food in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, according to Dr. C. A. Purpus, will grow on sandy soil and might accommodate itself to conditions in Florida.

A tall-growing variety of the ordinary bean, the tawana, or taguana (No. 42049), which climbs 15 to 20 meters into the tops of the high trees in Paraguay and produces heavy crops of beans, will be interesting to bean growers, even though it may not be a valuable acquisition.

The existence in the Dominican Republic of an indigenous walnut, *Juglans domingensis* (No. 41930), related to our black walnut, will interest those engaged in the hybridization of the species of *Juglans*; and the gathering together for propagation and distribution by Mr. C. A. Reed of the hardiest and best seedlings of the Persian or English walnut, *Juglans regia* (Nos. 42022 and 42023 and 42041 to 42045), from New York State and Canada, can not fail to attract attention to the neglect which the horticulturists of our Eastern States have shown to the possibilities of walnut culture on this side of the Rockies.

The Queensland nut, *Macadamia ternifolia* (No. 41808), has grown and fruited so well in California and Florida and its nuts are so delicious that it is a wonder more has not been done with it, especially