

attention by the late Frank N. Meyer, appears to be a fruit highly prized by the people who grow it. In size and flavor it rivals the Chinese species, *Crataegus pinnatifida*, and the conserve made from it is quite as delicious.

With such materials as these Guatemalan and Chinese introductions to work with, it would seem possible to produce hybrids with our hardy species of *Crataegus* that would prove valuable in our Southern States.

The injerto, or green sapote (*Achradelpha viridis*, Nos. 43439 and 43788), unlike its relative, the sapote, is an inhabitant of high altitudes and therefore may be expected to thrive in Florida and California, although in both places the true sapote has failed. It is reported by Mr. Popenoe as having a better flavor than the sapote.

Three selected hybrids between the Chinese and European pears, produced by Dr. Van Fleet and because of their attractive shape, color, texture, and flavor now considered by him worthy of a wide trial throughout the country to determine their productiveness and their resistance to pear blight, are here described (Nos. 43442 to 43444).

*Enterolobium timbouva* (No. 43455), a characteristic tree of northern Argentina, sent in by Mr. H. M. Curran, is reported as being of such beauty that it is used as an ornamental in Buenos Aires. It is of very rapid growth and is an important timber tree. It is probably hardy enough to grow in California and Florida.

The introduction of seeds of the Paraguayan tea, or maté (Nos. 43456 and 43598), and their easy germination bring up again the whole question of this important crop from which millions of South Americans obtain a beverage corresponding to our tea and coffee, since it contains the same alkaloid. As pointed out by Mr. George F. Mitchell, maté differs from tea and coffee in that the theine which it contains is more easily extracted by hot water, and in the preparation of the drink much less tannin becomes dissolved in the brew than is the case with either tea or coffee. Just why the British Army and the Japanese Army should be tea-drinking armies, whereas the American is essentially a coffee-consuming one, is a question probably traceable to the vagaries of taste.

*Pinus merkusii* (No. 43462), from Java, has the distinction of being the only true pine known to be a native of the Southern Hemisphere, the so-called Kauri pine of New Zealand being a species of *Dammara*. It may thrive in California and Florida.

*Mangifera verticillata* (No. 43479), from the Philippines, introduced as of possible value as a stock for the mango, turns out to be a violently poisonous species, producing water blisters like those caused by the poison ivy or the tropical poison wood, *Hippomane mancinella*.

Whether *Persea azorica* (No. 43480), from St. Michaels, will be as refractory as our *Persea pubescens* as a stock or whether crosses can