

1950. PHOENIX RECLINATA.**Palm.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898, as *Phoenix senegalensis*. (5 packages.)

An ornamental half-hardy palm for outdoor cultivation in Florida and southern California. It has a slender stem, often inclined, and handsome brilliant green leaves, spiny at the bases. If grown in masses it produces a superb effect. It is propagated by seeds and by suckers.

1951. PHOENIX.**Palm.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (5 packages.)

Sent under name of "*Phoenix tomentosa*." An ornamental palm for subtropical regions and for house cultivation.

1952. THRINAX.**Palm.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (3 packages.)

Received under name of "*Thrinax altissima*."

1953. SECHIUM EDULE.**Chayotte.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898.

"Chouchoute," or "chayotte," of Algeria. The plant is tender and must be protected from exposure to severe cold. It is a climbing cucurbit from Mexico, but extensively grown in the West Indies and also in Algeria. The fruit weighs from 1 to 3 pounds, and is eaten like the eggplant. It contains but one seed, and should be planted whole. This plant is a valuable novelty, which should be planted all through the South. (See No. 1401, inventory No. 2.)

1954. VITIS COIGNETIAE.**Grape.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898.

"Precoce Caplat." A sort originated from seed of *Vitis coignetiae* from Japan, planted in 1885 by Mr. Caplat in Brittany. The vine is said to be the finest ornamental grape known, having leaves often of extraordinary size, some being 19 inches long and 15 inches wide. The grapes are black, about $\frac{2}{5}$ inch in diameter, and are said to produce a fair wine. It is extremely early and very hardy, and grows farther north than the ordinary European grape.

1955. VITIS PAGNUCCII.**Grape.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898.

Early and very productive; of Chinese origin. The leaves are deeply lobed or even palmately 3 to 5 foliate. It is the only true grape sometimes having compound leaves. The fruit is said to be acid, maturing in October in the province of Shen-si, where it is native.

1956. VITIS.**Grape.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898.

Of Chinese origin; very late; leaves silvery below; adapted to hot countries. Sent under the name of "*Vitis carrieri*."

1957. VITIS.**Grape.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898.

A new Chinese variety for the table, offered for the first time this year under the name "L'Alençonnaise." It is an entirely new strain of grapes. Originated by M. Caplat from seeds sent him by M. Romanet du Caillaud as *Vitis chensii* (Chinese "Ma nao pon tao"), from Shen-si. It is claimed to be an excellent table variety, having small bunches of large grapes, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Resistance to *Phylloxera* unknown. (See No. 1954.)