

There is a place for a peach in the southern part of Florida, if only the tree suited to that region of tropical southern rains can be found. A freestone variety (No. 45662) of the peen-to type from the French West Indies, which is said to resist decay, may furnish this southern peach.

It has seemed a little strange that so excellent a fruit as that of the passion vine, which ranks among the best fruits of Australia, should still be practically an unknown fruit on our markets. The hard-shelled sweet granadilla of Guatemala (*Passiflora ligularis*, No. 45614), which instead of being purple in color is a deep orange-yellow and instead of shriveling keeps its plump form, may attract people more than the commoner species, *P. edulis*.

Mr. Frank N. Meyer's introduction of the grafted varieties of the Chinese jujube has resulted in the development of that very heat-resistant fruit in Texas and California. The introduction of 34 distinct varieties of jujubes from the island of Mauritius, which belong to a different botanical species (*Ziziphus mauritiana*, Nos. 45625 to 45658), may make the creation of new forms possible. This Mauritian fruit is said to be sold in the villages of the island in large quantities and to be appreciated by the Europeans as well as by the native inhabitants of the island. This inventory announces also the introduction of a third species from Argentina (*Ziziphus mistol*, No. 45227). Since no breeding has ever been done in this genus, it will be interesting to see what can be done in the crossing of these different species. News comes of the existence in the Punjab of jujubes of large size, whether of one of these species is not yet definitely known here.

The wide use of *Casuarina equisetifolia* as a street tree in southern Florida has engendered considerable discussion as to its benefits. It is possible that the Sumatra species (*C. sumatrana*, No. 45659), which is more handsome, may prove hardy enough and beautiful enough to warrant its substitution for the "Australian pine."

The breeders who are working with the genus *Ribes* will be glad to get the Chinese form, *Ribes fasciculatum chinense* (No. 45689), which is unique in that it ripens its bright-red fruits in the fall of the year instead of in the summer.

The Smyrna fig industry is an established thing in California, but apparently much work remains to be done in getting the best series of caprifig varieties which will harbor the *Blastophaga*. Dr. Trabut's hybrid (No. 45235) between the Abyssinian or Erythrean fig (*Ficus palmata*) and the common fig (*F. carica*) may play a rôle in this respect, since the Abyssinian species makes excellent caprifigs.