

Chinese largely as a "room perfumer," and he remarks in regard to their use of it that "they carry them about to take an occasional smell of them, especially when passing malodorous places." But by the Europeans in Ichang the fruits of this lemon are preferred to the ordinary lemon for making lemonades. Since trees of it in the Changyang region have withstood temperatures of 19° F., it may have special value because of its hardiness. Mr. Meyer's introduction (No. 45931) is a large variety of this remarkable fruit.

The yang-tao (*Actinidia chinensis*) has so far established itself in this country that there are hundreds of plants of it scattered in private places from the southern Atlantic coast to Puget Sound. It has fruited sparingly, but its fruits have decided promise, being of excellent flavor and having good shipping qualities. The introduction by Meyer of a smooth-skinned variety (No. 45946) from the Hupeh Province, which he says "combines the flavors of the gooseberry, strawberry, pineapple, guava, and rhubarb," is not without especial interest at this time.

In the koumé of Zanzibar (*Telfairia pedata*, No. 45923) we may have a valuable addition to the list of tropical table nuts, providing it is a heavy bearer. Through the late Mr. Buysman, who conducted a private plant-introduction garden for many years at Lawang, Java, the first seeds of this curious cucurbit were received. It is a rank-growing tropical liana, covering the trees at the edge of the forests of East Africa. It produces fruits 3 feet long and 8 inches in diameter, bearing over 250 large, flat, oily seeds the size of an almond and of good flavor. Reports on this species have also been sent in by Dr. H. L. Shantz, who saw it during his exploration of East Africa and formed a favorable impression of its qualities.

Little has been done in the way of providing the Tropics with a good table grape, although there are species of *Vitis* which it would seem might easily be developed for this purpose. In *Vitis* sp. (No. 45796), a wild species from the brushwood of the low country of Zacuapam, Mexico, which tastes like a Catawba, and in another small-fruited form (*Vitis tiliaefolia*, No. 45797), both sent in by Dr. C. A. Purpus, we may have species which the plant breeder can use to advantage.

From our collaborator, Dr. L. Trabut, whose remarkable work has won for him the Frank N. Meyer memorial medal for distinctive services in the field of plant introduction, we have received an interesting species of wild rice from West Africa. Unlike the true rice, it sends out rootstocks, and from its character of holding its foliage for several months it converts swampy lands into excellent pastures. It rises to 1½ meters in height and, like our own wild rices, scatters its seeds, making the collection of grain difficult. Chevalier has