

have been produced and prove to be delicious new creations, the idea may not be fantastic that some one some day will bring hardiness into this remarkable tropical fruit through crosses with our hardy Asimina. Mr. Popenoe has discovered, in fact, a tropical species of the Annona family (*Sapranthus* sp., No. 46786) which curiously resembles the Asimina in the shape of its fruits, but is bright orange in color. This might bridge the gap between the Annona and the Asimina. Acres of the tropical papaya (*Carica papaya*) in southern Florida provide this fruit regularly to the southern markets, and a new variety (*Carica* sp., No. 46782), with an edible coating, or aril, around its seeds, can scarcely fail to be of interest to the public, which is rapidly growing fonder of this appetizing fruit. Much remains yet to be done in the improvement of this remarkable fruit tree. It is hard for one living in the North to realize the craving of one who lives in a region where the grape does not grow for its peculiar refreshing flavor. Mr. Popenoe has introduced another promising tropical grape called the totoloche (*Vitis* sp., 46787), which is related to the Muscadine and although still in the wild state bears clusters of berries half an inch in diameter.

Mr. J. Burt Davy, who has contributed many new plants from South Africa, has sent in a collection (Nos. 46804 to 46820) which includes a sand binder from the Cape flats (*Acacia cyclops*, No. 46804); the kameel doorn, a shade tree from British Bechuanaland (*Acacia giraffae*, No. 46805); a pasture grass (*Eragrostis superba*, No. 46806); a hibiscus with deep-crimson flowers (*Hibiscus urens*, No. 46807); a beautiful blue-and-white Lobelia (*Lobelia erinus microdon*, No. 46808); the karree boom, a species of sumac which is reported to resemble the pepper tree so much used in California but to be hardier and even more ornamental in habit (*Rhus viminalis*, No. 46810); and a collection of the best yielding wheats from the western provinces of South Africa (Nos. 46812 to 46817).

During his trip to Europe on war work, Dr. W. A. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, visited the Plant Breeding Institute of Prof. Biffen, of Cambridge, England, and sent in seed of the Yeoman wheat (No. 46797) which had been such a remarkable yielder in England; a preliminary test gave 96 bushels per acre. It is a cross between one of Prof. Biffen's varieties and the Red Fife wheat of Canada and may prove suited to some of our own wheat areas.

The success of the Federation wheat (No. 46794) on the Pacific coast has, I understand, been a matter of keen satisfaction to the Australian friends of that remarkable plant breeder, Farrar, whose work was so long in being recognized.