

Paz (*Juglans* sp., No. 49375); seven pasture and forage grasses from Alta Vera Paz (Nos. 49376 to 49382); *Persea donnell-smithii* (No. 49383), a wild species related to the avocado; two new species of scarlet sage (*Salvia* spp., Nos. 49389 and 49742), one with flowers somewhat richer in color than those of the scarlet sage in cultivation in America and the other with flowers twice as large; also a new blue-flowered species (*Salvia amarissima*, 49780) and a species of *Alpinia* (No. 49443), related to the ginger of commerce, which produces bright-red fruits used by the Kekchi Indians as an ingredient of soups and stews. *Dahlia maxonii* (No. 49757), a new species discovered by Mr. Popenoe, grows to a height of 18 feet and bears lilac-pink flowers, whereas *D. popenovii* (No. 49758) is only 4 feet high and bears crimson flowers. Doctor Safford considers the latter to be one of the wild parents of the cultivated cactus dahlias.

Doctor Shantz's introductions which should be emphasized are as follows:

*Panicum madagascariense* (No. 49210), a grass for the sandy soils of the South; the m'goma tree (*Ricinodendron rautanenii*, Nos. 49213 and 49214) of Southern Rhodesia, the wood of which is remarkably light; the Morula (*Sclerocarya caffra*, Nos. 49215 and 49315), a beautiful tree bearing edible fruits with oily seeds; a tropical jujube (*Ziziphus mucronata*, No. 49219) from Bulawayo; the Rhodesian teak (*Baikiaca plurijuga*, No. 49228); the Rhodesian ash (*Burkea africana*, No. 49230); the Rhodesian mahogany (*Pahudia quanzensis*, No. 49241); two wild persimmons (*Diospyros* spp., Nos. 49235 and 49236) from Victoria Falls and two from the Transvaal (Nos. 49298 and 49299); the inkulu (*Diospyros senegalensis*, No. 49586) from the Kafue River; the uteta tree (*Caesalpinia* sp., No. 49460), a legume bearing poisonous pods which the natives boil in four successive waters before they are safe to eat; the popular native fruit mahobohobo (*Uapaca sansibarica*, No. 49466), astringent when green but sweet when ripe; the impinji (*Ximenia americana*, No. 49467), a fruit resembling the American plum; and three as yet undetermined species—the m'seche (No. 49469) having the odor of a lychee, the m'fwefee (No. 49470) with very sweet edible fruits, and the m'tantanvara (No. 49471) with fruits like the wild cherry. The Kafir orange (*Strychnos spinosa*) has fruited so well in Florida that another small-fruited species (No. 49599), with an agreeable flavor, may make the improvement of this wild fruit possible. The m'tingele (No. 49607), the maululu (*Canthium lanciflorum*, No. 49608, reported to be one of the most delicious fruits of the Victoria Falls region), and the m'pila (No. 49609) are promising wild fruits.

Fenugreek is an important forage crop in Egypt and has just fallen short of being a real success in our own South. Its relative from New South Wales (*Trigonella suavissima*, No. 49124), which Sir Thomas Mitchell recommends for use like spinach, deserves to be thoroughly tested.

Through Consul Deichman, of Valparaiso, we have received a valuable collection of Chilean trees, some of which will doubtless find a home in the region around San Francisco, where already several of these Chilean species seem quite at home. They include three of the Chilean oaks (*Nothofagus* spp., Nos. 49274 to 49276).

Vicary Gibbs has sent us bulbs of the beautiful *Nomocharis* (*N. pardanithina*, No. 49281), a lilylike plant from western China, which, Reginald Farrer says, the Chinese eat as they do onions.