

The guar of India ought to be given unusual attention, and four new varieties, *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (Nos. 51598 to 59601), used as a vegetable, should be thoroughly tried because of the drought resistance of the species.

Vitex cuneata (No. 51604), with leaves larger than the horse-chestnut and large, highly scented flowers, may prove valuable as a shade tree in the South.

Ribes longeracemosum (No. 51617), from the mountains of western China, bears large black fruits in racemes $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and ought to be useful to plant breeders. If it proves resistant to the white-pine blister rust, for which black currants generally are hosts, it might be the beginning point of a race of long-clustered black currants.

Doctor Pittier has sent in a new cultivated fruit tree, the guayabo pesjua (No. 51626), an undescribed Myrciaria, which bears fruits that are favorites among the Venezuelans and should have a chance of succeeding in Florida.

Cuttings of *Pyrus malifolia* (No. 51702) have been procured from the Museum of Natural History in Paris. This is a supposed hybrid with leaves resembling those of the apple.

The guisquil de papa, *Chayota edulis* (No. 51704), is a perfectly smooth skinned white chayote, which when cooked is unusually smooth in texture and reported to be of a better flavor than the common kind. It should be widely tested wherever the chayote will grow.

Leonard Coates, of Morgan Hill, Calif., has been using the seeds of a hybrid peach-almond (No. 51705) as a stock and strongly recommends it as making double the growth of the ordinary peach.

The director of the plant-breeding station in Buitenzorg, Java, has sent a remarkable collection of palm seeds (Nos. 51707 to 51726 and 51733 to 51739) and seeds of screw pines or *Pandanus* (Nos. 51727 to 51732) for trial in Florida, where both palms and screw pines thrive remarkably well and are beginning to be of very great landscape importance.

The Turkish hazel, *Corylus colurna* (Nos. 51779 and 51780), of which Mr. Dunbar has a beautiful specimen in the park in Rochester, N. Y., unlike our hazel, is a good-sized tree, attaining when mature 60 feet in height. Its nuts, although smaller than the cobnut or commercial filbert, compare favorably with the wild American hazelnuts. This hazel will probably make a good nut tree for roadside planting in the Northern States.

The *Mimusops kauki* (No. 51820), which grows on the islands scattered around the Straits Settlements region, bears fruits resembling dates in shape which are of unusual value to the natives, who dry them and keep them for seasons of scarcity. Perhaps it would grow on the Florida keys.

The guada, *Trichosanthes anguina* (Nos. 51824 to 51827), is a rapid-growing cucurbit from the Solomon Islands which within a few months from the time of planting produces as much as 25 pounds of fruit. These are 3 to 6 feet long, range from orange to green in color, and weigh as much as 2 pounds apiece. When sliced and served with a French dressing they are said to be quite a luxury. They may serve as a substitute for cucumbers in the South.