

America, Africa, and the Orient. It deserves, in Mr. Popenoe's opinion, to rank with the date as a food-producing palm.

A single bush of the grumichama of Brazil has proved hardy in southern Florida, withstanding the freeze of 1917, and it has bloomed profusely there. Its excellent cherrylike fruits and its dark-green foliage and white flowers will probably make it very popular wherever it can be grown. It is interesting to get seeds of it (*Eugenia dombeyi*, No. 54777) and a favorable opinion regarding it from Mr. Regnard, of Mauritius.

*Davidsonia pruriens* (No. 54785), from Queensland, with acid, plumlike purple fruits the size of a goose egg, used by the settlers for jams and jellies, may prove to be a useful fruit tree in southern Florida and California.

The walnuts (*Juglans regia*, Nos. 54788 to 54790) from the lower Himalayas in the Northwest Provinces of India, according to Howard Spence who sends them, have special vigor and hardiness and on account of the ease with which they can be transplanted are believed valuable as a stock.

Through Henry S. Wellcome we received from Kordofan seeds of the hashab (*Acacia vereh*, No. 54799), the acacia which furnishes the finest quality of gum arabic.

A variety of sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*, No. 54902) which originated in the Shahjahanpur Sugar-Experiment Station of British India and has shown a remarkable resistance to frost in Queensland may prove of unusual value to sugar-cane growers in Florida and Louisiana.

A wild apple (*Malus doumeri*, No. 54903), sent by Mr. Miéville from the mountains of French Indo China, which, according to Chevalier, was probably cultivated there in ancient times and is now preserved as one of the sacred trees around Laos pagodas, can hardly fail to attract the attention of apple breeders and those who are hunting for the best stock on which to grow our cultivated varieties.

Three strains of the ma-yuen, or adlay (*Coix lacryma-jobi mayuen*, Nos. 54906 to 54908), a soft-shelled variety of Job's tears, which, according to Wester, has decided advantage over upland rice for tropical agriculture, being more drought resistant, a much heavier yielder, and requiring not over half the cost of cultivation, deserve an extensive trial throughout the Tropics. Demonstrations have shown that the adlay can be used in most of the ways in which we use corn.

E. W. Davy sends us from the dense humid forests of tropical Africa *Myrianthus arboreus* (No. 54910), which bears edible fruits 4 inches in diameter that are much appreciated by the natives. It should be tried in those regions in the Tropics inhabited by people with discriminating palates and might prove to be a valuable fruit.

A collection of early-ripening, stiff-stemmed varieties of oats and barley (Nos. 54911 to 54917), sent by Haakon Foss, should prove useful in the regions of the United States having high altitudes.

Dr. E. O. Fenzi has sent from the northern slope of the Cyrenaican plateau of Tripoli seeds of the wild forms of *Cupressus sempervirens* and *Juniperus phoenicea* (Nos. 54918 and 54919) which