

gions of the globe, however, it is difficult to obtain edible fruits unknown to horticulture. Pomological varieties of real merit may be introduced, and it is worthy of note that in recent years more and more of these are coming from the newly developed regions of the globe rather than from Europe, as was the case in the early days of American horticulture. Salvador Izquierdo, of Chile, who has assembled at his place near Santiago one of the finest collections of fruit trees in South America, sends seven new peaches (*Amygdalus persica*; Nos. 57686 to 57692) which he thinks worthy of cultivation in the United States. H. R. Wright, whose New Zealand fruits have already shown much promise in this country, sends from Auckland seven new peaches (*Amygdalus persica*; Nos. 57912 to 57918), several interesting plums (*Prunus* spp.; Nos. 57919 to 57926), and a new pear (*Pyrus communis*; No. 57927), obtained as a seedling of the Bon Chrétien. The King Cole apple (*Malus sylvestris*; No. 57937), sent by its originator, C. F. Cole, of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, is recommended as resistant to the woolly aphid, and its fruit is of good quality and excellent for shipping. Specimens which Mr. Cole sent from Melbourne by parcel post reached Washington after a journey of six weeks in excellent condition for eating.

In the field of tropical and subtropical fruits this inventory contains a number of promising acquisitions. From Shanghai, China, Col. Clyde S. Ford has sent trees of the large, loose-skinned Swatow orange (*Citrus* sp.; No. 57693), well known and highly appreciated in China. In line with the effort to obtain good stock plants on which to graft the best varieties of the Japanese persimmon cultivated in the United States, Rev. A. S. Cooper has sent from Hupeh Province in central China seeds of the wild *Diospyros kaki* (No. 57733). Attention was directed to this plant three years ago by E. H. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, who believes, from having observed its habits and requirements in its native home, that it will prove one of the best stock plants for the cultivated varieties of the same species.

Nos. 57701 and 57771 represent two lots of plants of the true breadfruit (*Artocarpus communis*), the first lot coming from the Hawaiian Islands and the second from the Canal Zone. Efforts to establish this classic tree of Polynesia in southern Florida have not been successful up to the present, but they will be continued. Its congener, the jack fruit (*A. integræ*), has in recent years come into bearing at Coconut Grove, near Miami, Fla.

It seems strange that we should be introducing superior varieties of the cherimoya (*Annona cherimola*), a native American fruit, from a region as distant as Australia. It appears, however, that this tree has found a congenial home in Queensland and that seedling forms of superior merit have originated there. Pink's Mammoth (No. 57799), from the description given by A. H. Benson, seems to be a finer variety than any which has been grown either in California or Florida.

The giant raspberry of Hawaii (*Rubus macraei*; No. 57849), to which attention was called by Mr. Rock several years ago, has been reintroduced for the benefit of North American plant breeders. Experience indicates that this species may not prove adapted for open-air culture in any part of the continental United States. Like numerous other species of *Rubus* which we have introduced from tropical and subtropical regions, it is exacting in its requirements and withstands little cold.

From the Philippines P. J. Wester sends a rare citrus fruit, the tizon (*Citrus nobilis papillaris*; No. 57854), believed to be a natural hybrid between the mandarin and the pomelo. Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky forwards from Nice seeds of a primitive form of the plantain (*Musa paradisiaca seminifera*; No. 57859), desired by plant breeders in the American Tropics for use in connection with the attempt to breed new forms of bananas resistant to the Panama disease (*Fusarium cubense*). Henry Pittier's peculiar variety of avocado (*Persea americana*; No. 58019) from Venezuela and Frère J. Gillet's wild *Strychnos* from the Belgian Congo (*Strychnos gilletii*; No. 58020) will both be interesting for trial in southern Florida and the West Indies.

The introduction of Manila hemp, or abaca (*Musa textilis*; Nos. 57694 to 57696) is in line with the department's attempt to establish this valuable fiber plant in tropical America. From western Java Carl Hartley has sent an edible chestnut (*Castanopsis argentea*; No. 57732) which will be tested alongside the other subtropical species of *Castanopsis* and *Castanea* which Mr. Rock has recently obtained in Yunnan. Señor Tamayo, of Ecuador, who has done much to advance the work of plant introduction in that country, sends seeds of several ornamental plants; a tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*; No. 57744) which will be tested by breeders