

(*C. delavayi*; No. 58394) is described as one of the finest and hardiest timber trees of its region, and it bears in addition a sweet edible nut.

The Chilean strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*; No. 58024), of which several earlier introductions have been made by this office, is proving of much interest to plant breeders in the United States, who are using it to cross with North American strawberries in the hope of producing new forms having their excellent color and flavor combined with the firm texture of the Chilean berry.

Agati tomentosa (No. 58377), received from the Hawaiian Islands through C. S. Judd, should be especially interesting for trial in the Southern States where *Sesbania macrocarpa* succeeds. If it is as palatable to stock as Mr. Judd's note indicates and should prove as resistant to nematodes as is *S. macrocarpa* in the South, it may prove to be quite worth while.

An unusually large number of promising tropical fruits have been received during the period covered by this inventory. The marang (*Artocarpus odoratissima*; No. 58025), which P. J. Wester considers a fruit of unusual promise, has again been introduced for trial in the American Tropics. A new lot of mango-steen seeds (*Garcinia mangostana*; No. 58027), supplied through Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., of Paris, will be used to provide plants for establishing small orchards of this excellent fruit in the Canal Zone and other parts of tropical America where a few scattered tests have shown that it can be cultivated with success. The ilama of Mexico (*Annona diversifolia*) has fruited at the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Miami, Fla., from seeds introduced by this office several years ago. Its behavior indicates that it may prove a valuable acquisition for southern Florida; plants grown from the seed presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus (Nos. 58030 and 58408) will therefore be used to test this species further in the warmest parts of that State. Mango growers in Florida and the American Tropics generally should devote special attention to the Carabao variety (*Mangifera indica*; No. 58031), which has proved to be a more dependable bearer than most of the Indian sorts at the Miami garden and is at the same time a fruit of excellent quality. The wild avocado of Costa Rica, which may possibly be an ancestor of some of the cultivated avocados, was originally introduced by this office in 1920 for trial as a stock on which to graft the cultivated plants. Though preliminary tests indicate that it may not prove suitable for this purpose, it has seemed advisable to procure an additional lot of seed (*Persea americana*; No. 58365) in order to test the matter thoroughly. The Winslowson avocado (*Persea americana*; No. 58444), a seedling grown at the garden at Miami, has been planted commercially in a number of Florida orchards, where it is proving valuable because of its vigor, its productiveness, its late season of ripening, and the good quality of its fruit. The langsats (*Lansium domesticum*; No. 58382) is probably too tropical in its requirements for cultivation anywhere in the continental United States, but it should succeed in the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and elsewhere in the American Tropics.

The director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, has sent a number of promising ornamental plants, including seven Cotoneasters (Nos. 58145 to 58151), one Cornus (No. 58144), and one Hydrangea (No. 58152). The American consul at Teheran, Persia, has sent seeds of the best Persian tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*; No. 58029). A variety of sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), considered by the director of the Insular Experiment Station, Porto Rico, the most valuable seedling at present planted on the island, is represented by No. 58034. S. K. Mitra, economic botanist to the Government of Assam, sends a broomcorn mutant (*Holcus sorghum*; No. 58129) which will be tested in this country with interest. *Eremochloa ophiuroides* (No. 58389) is being tried as a lawn grass. Tests with earlier introductions of this grass have shown that it is suited for this purpose in Florida and the Gulf coast area of the Southern States. Varietal differences have been observed and further introductions may give better adapted or more valuable strains. A valuable strain of *Lespedeza striata* (No. 58397), originally collected by J. B. Norton in 1919 near Kobe, Japan, has been numbered, so that its history will become a matter of record. Its strong-growing quality makes it superior to common lespedeza.

The botanical determinations of these introductions have been made and the nomenclature determined by H. C. Skeels, and the descriptive matter has been prepared under the direction of Paul Russell, who has had general supervision of this inventory.

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