

presumably will enable it to be grown in California and Florida; a South American black walnut (*Juglans sp.*, No. 41334), of distinct value of plant breeders, the bark of which is used for dyeing wood the color of the famous vicuna ponchos; and a remarkable species of the papaya (No. 41339), which produces fruits that will keep for two weeks or more after they are ripe and which are as deliciously fragrant as a well-ripened muskmelon and of excellent flavor but tough texture. Although the quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*, No. 41340), has often been introduced into America and has nowhere yet found a home, it is important to get an opinion regarding this plant from a keen observer and thoroughly trained agricultural explorer. Mr. Cook reports that previous to the introduction of wheat and barley this cultivated pigweed was one of the two most widely grown crops of the remarkable Inca civilization, that it is pronounced by a Scotchman resident there to-day as being better than oatmeal for a breakfast food, and that it appears very vigorous and productive and may possibly be gathered and thrashed by machinery.

Among the introductions sent in by correspondents or collected by travelers, there are several unusual things covered by this inventory. To Rev. George Campbell, the American missionary who has sent in so many interesting plants from South China, we are indebted for a most remarkable dwarf peach (No. 41395), which is handled as a pot-grown tree in China and which he says comes true to seed. He reports that one small tree 15 inches high with a stem no larger than a lead pencil ripened five good-sized edible clingstone peaches. The behavior out of doors at Chico of a number of seedlings of this peach suggests the possibility of a dwarf race of peach trees of value as fruit producers and for plant breeding. Mr. Carlos Wercklé, of Costa Rica, sends seeds of the sansapote (*Licania platypus*, No. 41393), the most beautiful forest tree in Costa Rica, which grows to gigantic size, bears an edible fruit, and produces timber nearly as good as the Cedrela timber of Cuba. Mr. A. Rolloff, director of the Tiflis Botanic Garden, who has sent so many new hardy plants from the Caucasus, presents us with seeds of the beautiful sulphur-yellow peony (No. 41476, recently discovered near Lagodekhi in eastern Central Caucasus by Mlokosewitsch, for

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