

northern city markets. (The meaning of **yang tao** is 'male peach', which name is as inappropriate as is our name 'pineapple' for the Ananas.)" (Meyer.)

Amaranthus paniculatus (Amaranthaceae), 45811. **Guate.** From Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico. Procured by Mr. W. E. Chapman, American Consul, Mazatlan, from Mr. Frank G. Leeke, Culiacan. "**Guate** is an ancient Aztec foodstuff modernly used (popped) with sugar and milk as a breakfast food; also ground into meal after popping. Possible production, one half ton per acre. It grows semiwild amid corn as a secondary crop. The present production is very small, but can be stimulated if a market is opened." (Leeke.)

Castanea seguinii (Fagaceae), 45949. **Chinquapin.** From China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer for this Department. "(No. 2459a. Ichang, Hupeh, China. November 16, 1917.) A shrubby **chinquapin** occasionally growing into a tree 25 to 40 feet high. Occurring on mountain slopes here and there in central China often in great quantities. Sprouts only 2 feet high often produce seeds. It appears to be totally resistant to the bark fungus, *Endothia parasitica*, and may be of considerable value in breeding experiments such as Dr. W. Van Fleet has been conducting for several years. This species seems to be more moisture-loving than *C. mollissima*, but it grows well on the most barren mountain slopes. Chinese name **moh pan li** meaning 'hairy board-oak'." (Meyer.)

Ceratonia siliqua (Caesalpinaceae), 45924. **Carob.** From Valetta, Malta. Procured by Mr. Wilbur Keblinger, American Consul. The **carob tree** or **St. John's bread** is a handsome, slow-growing leguminous tree, with evergreen, glossy, dark green, pinnate leaves, forming a rounded top and attaining a great size. It grows well in the semiarid hills all around the Mediterranean, preferring limestone soils; it is sensitive to cold and does not succeed north of the orange-growing regions. The staminate and pistillate flowers are borne on different trees and it is necessary, in order to insure a crop of pods, to have a considerable proportion of staminate trees in the plantation. The large pods, which are chocolate-colored when ripe, are usually borne in great quantities and contain an abundance of saccharine matter around the smooth hard seeds. Italian analyses show the pods to contain over 40 per cent