

camels, and cows, but refused by horses and mules; its hard kernel furnishes the oil which replaces that of the olive in the cookery of South Morocco and is so unpleasant to the unaccustomed palate of Europeans." (Hooker and Ball, A Tour in Morocco, p. 96.)

*Chenopodium nuttalliae* (Chenopodiaceae), 46956. **Huaughtli**. From Mexico. Purchased from Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, Coyoacan, Mexico City. "A form of *Chenopodium* (**huaughtli**) having white or rose-colored seeds. This shipment includes the entire crop grown at the little village of Los Reyes, as well as that of an Indian woman at Coyoacan. This is the finest kind of *Chenopodium*, and is not at all bitter. The black kind (S. P. I. No. 45722) is slightly bitter but the Indians say it is healthful, and they like it." (Nuttall.)

*Cicer arietinum* (Fabaceae), 47000. **Chick-pea**. From Mexico. Obtained through Mr. S. W. Augenstein, Steward, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., from General Alvarado Obregon, Sinaloa, Mexico. **Garbanzos** raised on the ranch of General Obregon in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico. Obtained for experimental work in this Office. "The exports of this **garbanzo** to Spain before the war were very large, and in Mexico as well as Spain it ranks as a staple food. It deserves the serious consideration of Americans." (Fairchild.)

*Coelococcus amicarum* (Phoenicaceae), 47007. **Ivory-nut palm**. From Hawaii. Fruits presented by Dr. Harold L. Lyon, Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu. "These fruits were collected a few days ago on the premises of Mr. John Scott, of Hilo. Mr. Scott purchased fruits of this palm from a sea captain many years ago and succeeded in rearing one plant which is now a large, handsome palm, the only fruiting specimen in these islands." (Lyon.)

"A pinnate-leaved palm introduced into Guam from the Caroline Islands. The nuts are of an ivory-like texture and are exported from the Carolines to Germany for button-making. The spheroid fruit, about 7 centimeters long and 8 centimeters in diameter, has a reddish brown, glossy, scaly shell. The surface of the seed is glossy, black, and thickly striped, but not furrowed. The allied species of the Solomon Islands, *C. solomonensis*, has a straw-colored shell and the Fijian form, *C. vitiensis* (which is not used in the arts), is yellow. The inflorescence of this genus has not yet