

which is farther north than where lima beans can usually be grown. During the past summer I had the privilege of going through Mr. Harkness's garden and was very favorably impressed with the fine appearance of the beans. The plants were not very large, being about 16 to 18 inches in height and of about the same breadth, but they were very productive. I will venture to say that some of the plants produced as many as 75 pods of from 3 to 4 inches in length. Iroquois is in Dundas County and is approximately $44^{\circ} 45'$ N. latitude. Considering the fact that lima beans are native to climates which are much warmer than that of the St. Lawrence River Valley, I think that Mr. Harkness has secured very good results." (Nielson.)

Phytelephas macrocarpa (Phoenicaceae), 47513. **Ivory-nut palm.** From Para, Brazil. Burs purchased from Mr. George H. Pickerell, American consul. An arborescent palm with a thick, rough, creeping trunk, from the under surface of which roots are given off; native to South and Central America. The leaves, which crown the trunk, closely resemble those of the coconut palm in size, shape, and disposition. The flowers emit a strong perfume, — especially the large, white, pistillate flowers which are, however, few in number. The fruits grow on the trunk just above the bases of the leaves in bunches of 6 or 7, and are called **cabeza de negro** by the natives of Colombia. The albumen of the seed is the so-called vegetable ivory, and this becomes whiter and more opaque on exposure to the air. (Adapted from The West Indian Bulletin, vol. 9, p. 279, 1908.)

Saguerus pinnatus (Phoenicaceae), 47527. **Sugar palm.** From Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Seeds presented by Mr. D. W. May, Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. "The **gomuti** or **sugar palm** is one of the most useful of palms, and occurs in a wild state throughout the islands of the Indian Archipelago, but is more common in the interior, principally in the hilly districts, than on the sea coast; it is also very generally cultivated by the various people who inhabit that region. It is indigenous to Sunda and the Philippines, and is cultivated generally in tropical Asia. This palm attains a height of thirty to forty feet, and besides its saccharine sap furnishes a highly valuable, black, fibrous substance, ejoo fiber, superior in quality, cheapness, and durability to that obtained from the husk of the