

*Gundelia tournefortii* (Asteraceae), 51142. From Jerusalem, Palestine. Seeds presented by Mr. J. Ettinger, director, Agriculture and Colonization Department, Zionist Commission. "Accoub de Syrie." A spiny composite from Persia with buttonlike flower buds about the size of a large strawberry, which when boiled and served with butter make an extremely satisfactory dish. This delicious vegetable is said to be the equal of asparagus and more delicate in flavor than artichokes. The plant is perennial, requires four years to attain maximum production, and is as long lived, perhaps, as asparagus. (Adapted from Bulletin de la Société National d'Acclimatation de France, vol. 34, p. 450.)

*Inula royleana* (Asteraceae), 51037. From Kashmir, India. Seeds presented by Mr. Charles Hadow, British Embassy, Washington, D. C. "The 'Tunla' or 'Galmei sunflower,' collected at an altitude of 8,000 feet in Kashmir, India, on grassy slopes exposed to snow in winter." (Hadow.)

A very attractive sunflowerlike composite from the western Himalayas. The very stout stem is usually not more than a foot high, occasionally 18 inches, with yellowish-green, thick-veined, finely serrate leaves and very broad thick bracts. The flowers are usually solitary, and are of a brilliant orange color, with crenate ray flowers. (Adapted from Flora and Sylva, vol. 1, p. 310.)

*Madhuca indica* (Sapotaceae), 51155. **Mowra tree.** From Allahabad, India. Seeds presented by Mr. William Bembower, Allahabad Agricultural Institute. One of the most useful plants found in the plains and forests of the East Indies; the tree yields food, wine, and oil. It is 40 to 50 feet high with a short trunk and numerous spreading branches forming a close, shady, rounded crown. It thrives on dry and stony ground in all parts of central India and is protected by the natives. The part eaten is the succulent corolla which is rich in sugar and is highly valued as a foodstuff, and as the source of a spiritous liquor. Some conception of the value put upon the flowers is gained from an estimate made some years ago, that in the Central Provinces over 1,000,000 people use these corollas as a regular article of food, each person consuming about 80 pounds per annum; throughout India the corollas are looked upon as a valuable