

collected in South America up to the present time. It should be given a careful trial in the southern and western portions of the United States."

*Stevia rebaudiana* (Asteraceae), 53918. From Buenos Aires, Argentina. Plants presented by the director of the Botanic Gardens, Asuncion, Paraguay, through Mr. D. S. Bullock, agricultural trade commission, U. S. Department of Agriculture, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. "This plant has been the subject of at least two rather detailed researches, as follows: Rasenack, P., Arbeiten aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte, 28 (1908), 420-443; and Dieterich, Karl, Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle, 50 (1909), 435-40; 458-62.

"The latter reported the presence of two glucosides, rebaudin and eupatorin, whereas Rasenack found only one, which he terms only 'eupatoriums-sstoff.' Both investigators were interested in this material as a possible substitute for licorice, but determined that the active principles were not closely allied to glycyrrhizin. Dieterich reports that the glucosides are present in very small amounts, that their isolation is rather expensive and attended by considerable difficulty, and that the crude preparation comparable to licorice extract is with difficulty soluble and has a very bitter aftertaste. He states also that the plant is a very small one which occurs only in the mountainous regions of Paraguay. For these reasons he is very skeptical as to its potential commercial value, although both he and Rasenack suggest the advisability of cultivation experiments outside of South America." (E. E. Stanford.)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 47515, Plant Immigrants No. 159, July, 1919, p. 1459.

*Vaccinium* sp. (Vacciniaceae), 54281. From Ibarra, Ecuador. Plants collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, agricultural explorer. "No. 621. 'Mortiño' from Hacienda La Esperanza, near El Angel, Ecuador, at an altitude of about 11,500 feet. A very abundant plant native throughout the Ecuadorean highlands at altitudes between 10,000 and 12,000 feet. It is not cultivated. The fruit is sometimes brought into the markets of Andean villages. In some parts of the country its ripening season, March to August,