

anything to do with it because they are taken indiscriminately and when sufficiently large are grafted upon." (J. F. Waby, Acting Curator.)

"The 'Louis' bears very young, has no fiber nor any sourness at the core, and the flavor is nearly as good as that of the 'Julie,' which is the best for flavor I have ever eaten." (O. W. Barrett.)

Melocanna baccifera (Poaceae), 54430. **Bamboo.** From Dehra Dun, U. P., India. Seeds presented by Mr. R.S. Hole, Forest Botanist, Forest Research Institute and College. "Muli" or "Moorli." The Terai Bamboo. This is an evergreen arborescent bamboo, unarmed and beautifully erect without any bend or inequality of surface. It grows in its native habitat, the Chittagong Hills, to a height of 30 to 50 feet with a circumference of 12 to 13 inches at the base. *Melocanna*, though indigenous to Chittagong, is also found all over eastern Bengal and Burma; it delights in a sandy soil, and dry spots suit it admirably.

The culms sprout at some distance from each other from an underground ramifying rhizome; and though thin-walled, the bamboo is strong and durable, being largely used for mats and building purposes. It is also observed that white ants and other insects, so destructive to the dry bamboo, seldom attack *Melocanna*. This bamboo also yields more or less "tabasheer," locally called "choona" (lime), but its most remarkable feature is the large fleshy fruit. This berry is the shape of an inverted pear, 3 to 5 inches long, with a long curved tapering point. There is a single oval seed inside the pericarp. The fruit is eaten by the natives. (Adapted from Proceedings and Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, 1913, p.62.)

Persea americana (Lauraceae), 54273. **Avocado.** From Ecuador. Collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer. Quoted notes by Mr. Popenoe. "(No. 630. Ibarra, Ecuador.) Cuttings of Avocado No. 51. 'Carchi.' The parent tree is growing in one of the 'huertas' of the Hacienda San Vicente, about half a mile north of the house. This variety, except for its color, might be called a Mexican 'Trapp.' It has the form of the latter, and it also has a seed somewhat larger than the ideal; but if the size of the fruit increases when the variety is given the advantage of good culture in the United States, it may prove to be a valuable sort. The fruit is oblate, about 8 ounces in weight, purple