

Allium odorum (Liliaceae), 55442. From Foochow, China. Seeds presented by C. R. Kellogg. This onion is cultivated in Japan for its leaves which are eaten as greens. In the spring the leaves, which attain a length of one foot, are borne luxuriantly by the old bulbs. (Adapted from Useful Plants of Japan, Agricultural Society, Tokyo, p. 17.)

Amaranthus viridis (Amaranthaceae), 55405. From Antigua, Leeward Islands. Seeds presented by Edwin A. Thompson, junior assistant, Imperial Department of Agriculture. "I obtained this variety recently in Montserrat; the seeds were from locally grown plants of a special type of West Indian spinach, which is an undoubted acquisition. The plant becomes about 5 feet in height, and during its early growth the leaves are large - about the size of a dessert plate. During the recent extreme drought in Antigua I have been able to have a side dish of this vegetable at least twice a week." (Thompson.)

Amerimnon sissoo (Fabaceae), 55411. **Sissu**. From Dehra Dun, United Provinces, India. Seeds presented by R.S. Hole, forest botanist. A large deciduous tree native to tropical and subtropical regions of the lower Himalayas. It is highly esteemed for its very durable wood, which seasons well, does not warp or split, and is strong and elastic. The thin layer of sapwood is white; the heartwood is brown with darker longitudinal veins, and very hard. (Adapted from Gamble, Manual of Indian Timbers, p. 124.)

Casimiroa tetrameria (Rutaceae), 55445. **Matasano**. From Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Seeds presented by G.K. Donald, American consul. A Central American tree about 30 feet in height, with pale, warty branches, digitate leaves about 8 inches long, and axillary panicles of greenish flowers. The edible fruit, approximately the size of an orange, has a green skin with spiny protuberances sparsely scattered over the surface; the white or yellow flesh is sweet or slightly sour, and incloses two or three large black seeds. (Adapted from Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Publications, Botanical Series, vol. 1, p. 401.)

"This species is closely similar to the true white sapote, *Casimiroa edulis*, both in character of foliage and fruit. Probably a few of the trees in California which have usually been considered to belong to *C. edulis*