

often found in fields in well shaded moist places, he has never found good plants growing directly from the seeds. He suggests trying to grow plants from root cuttings or suckers from the seedlings that we may secure. He also states that he finds seedlings only in soil well drained yet constantly moist and constantly shaded. I would suggest that these seeds be grown with a view to sending the young plants to Porto Rico. (Dewey.) For distribution later.

PENNISETUM AMERICANUM. 26180. From Tripoli-in-Barbary, North Africa. Presented by Mr. Wm. Coffin. Received Oct. 28. and Nov. 1. "The Arabs think very highly of this grain as a food and use the grass as fodder for their stock." (Coffin.) For immediate distribution.

PHYSALIS. 26195. From Mexico. Procured by Mr. David Griffiths. Received Nov. 5. "This big blue husk tomato is often four centimeters in diameter, as found upon the markets of Oaxaca and Mexico City especially." (Griffiths.) For distribution later.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA. 26048. PRUNUS DOMESTICA. 26049. From the Himalayas. Presented by Mr. E. Shearer, Assistant Inspector General of Agriculture in India. Received Oct. 2.  
 26048. Seed of "Shari" apricot. A nursery of Shari plants is prepared in January each year. The soil is first dug properly, cleaned and manured; ditches are then made about four inches deep and the seeds are put in and covered with earth. These seeds germinate in the following March. The plants are then transplanted where desired in January next: i.e. after one year. They are planted into pits dug deep enough and are watered every second or third day until they take root. Shari plants when grafted on Aru (peach) give a better variety of Shari fruit." (Shearer.)  
 26049. "Aloocha" plum. The season and process of sowing this seed is the same as that of Shari apricot (26048). Jamun (wild cherry), and Aru (peach) when grafted on Aloocha plants produce fine varieties of Jamun and Aru." (Shearer.) For distribution later.