

ARRACACHA ESCULENTA. 26204. From H. F. Schultz, Panama. The Arracacha does not like a hot climate, but as the root needs about nine or ten months for full development, the temperature must be rather equable all this time - say 60-68°. The root contains a large amount of starch and a sweet, yellowish sap from which a fermented liquor is sometimes prepared. But generally the root is boiled and eaten like potatoes, being superior to the best variety of the latter. (Ernst.) For distribution later.

BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA. 26241. Presented by Mr. A. A. Williamson, Dalny, Manchuria. "The Manchurian cabbage is one of the chief articles of diet of the inhabitants of these regions. It is particularly tender, succulent and well-flavored." (Williamson.) For distribution later

CASTANEA SPP. From Little Silver, New Jersey. Presented by Dr. W. Van Fleet. 26230-231. *Castanea pumila* x *crenata*. "Mostly shrubby in habit, good growers; nuts twice as large as *C. pumila*, often 3 in bur; productive and bears at 2 to 3 years from seed. Supposed to be resistant to the destructive bark disease, caused by *Diaporthe parasitica*, which threatens to destroy the native chestnut trees." 26232-233. *C. pumila* x *vesca* (Paragon variety). Nuts 4 times as large as those of *C. pumila*, sometimes 3 in a bur; good grower, arborescent, productive and bears 6 years from seed." 26234-235. *C. pumila* x *crenata*. Second generation from self pollinated seeds. Vigorous, not fruited. Supposed to be resistant to bark disease." (Van Fleet.) For later distribution.

CHRYSANTHEMUM HYBRIDUM. 26189. Presented by Mr. Geo. J. Streater, Santa Cruz, California. "Seed of the so-called Shasta daisy from the finest semidouble, quilled, fimbriated or fringed forms." (Streater.) For distribution later.

CITRULLUS VULGARIS. 26225-227. From Bucharest, Roumania. Three varieties of the small, individual Roumanian water-melons. For official test before distribution.