

PYRUS SP. 27770. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A native Caucasian variety of pear suitable for regions with dry, hot summers. PYRUS NIVALIS ELAEAGRIFOLIA. 27670. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A shrubby, wild pear occurring in very dry places, mainly in Eastern Caucasus. Recommended as a dwarfing stock for pears and as an ornamental garden shrub. (Meyer's introductions.)

RHAMNUS PALLASII. 27669. From Tiflis, Caucasus. An ornamental, deciduous shrub growing in very dry and sterile places. Recommended for bank-binding and as an ornamental garden shrub. (Meyer's introduction.)

RHEEDIA MACROPHYLLA. 27578. From Para, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer. "Bacury-pary. This is a yellow or orange-yellow fruit the size of an egg, with a very pronounced beak at the calyx end and filled with four seeds, each surrounded by a very small quantity of agreeable tasting and refreshing acidulous pulp. This tree is said to be quite common about Para, but I have not as yet seen one, having purchased the fruit on the market. It had the odor of gooseberries. (Fischer.) For distribution later.

ROLLINIA ORTHOPETALA. 27579. From Para, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer. "This is, as Prof. Baker wrote, the finest anonaceous fruit in tropical America, at least as far as my experience goes. It is the only one of those I have tasted that I liked, and on first trial I immediately pronounced it delicious. The seeds are enveloped in a large amount of pulp, which is of a custard-like consistency and of a very agreeable acidulous taste. It would undoubtedly do to try in the Everglades, as it grows here in localities which are often flooded for some time during the rainy season." (Fischer.) For distribution later.

RUBUS FRUTICOSUS. 27441-450. Ten varieties of wild blackberry from Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "All sweet and good flavored, some especially so. In their wild state they would serve well for commercial and domestic uses, if the people had learned to esteem them. The only objection is their excessive plant growth; 15 feet would be the average height. They spread quickly. They make an effective hedge, but need annual pruning to keep them from becoming a pest. I consider the blackberries of the South as superior to those of Central Chile, (Nos. 27442, 443 and 446), but incomparably less productive. If by crossing you can obtain their flavor and great productiveness upon dwarf plants, you will have made a great advance." (Husbands.) For distribution later.