

For instance, Mr. Bert Lindeman of Colima writes me from that place that the anona is a 'strictly tropical fruit from the hot coast', whereas on the market now in temperate Guadalajara one can buy locally grown fruits called 'anonas' which differ from the later ripening chirimoyas only in the outside color. The chirimoya should grow well in our southern states as it is hardy and develops best in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico, where it is rarely very hot or very cold but where frost is not uncommon." (Magill.) For distribution later.

ASPARAGUS SPP. (Convallariaceae.) 33721-735. Seeds and plants of fifteen species of asparagus from Kew, England. Presented by Mr. Arthur W. Hill, Royal Botanic Gardens. Introduced to complete as far as possible the collection of the species of this genus, grown for comparative tests and breeding work. For distribution later.

ASPARAGUS ALBUS. (Convallariaceae.) 33780. Seeds of an asparagus from near Byamor, Tenerife. Presented by Dr. George V. Perez, Puerto Orotava. A Canary Island species introduced for the same purposes as the preceding. For distribution later.

CASSIA FISTULA. (Mimosaceae.) 33782. Seeds of the "Canafistula" from Cuba. Presented by Mr. Robert L. Luaces, Camaguey, Cuba. "The 'Cauandongá' tree. The fruits are much used through the province of Oriente (Santiago de Cuba) as food and for making of something like chocolate. The smell of the fruit is bad, very bad, but the taste is not. The tree is pretty and could be grown as a shade tree in the south and some application may be found for the fruit. I do not know the botanical name and only that it is called in other parts of the island 'Canafistula.'" (Luaces.) "The 'Canafistula' is a small wing-leaved tree of the bean family, producing abundance of yellow flowers, a native of the East Indies and now common in most tropical countries. It produces a smooth cylindrical pod twice the thickness of the finger and sometimes two feet in length. The interior is divided into numerous transverse portions, each containing a seed embedded in pulp of a sweet taste, which forms an important laxative medicine. The leaves are used as a cure for ringworm." (Smith, Dictionary of Popular Names of Economic Plants.) For distribution later.

CASTILLA SPP. (Urticaceae.) 33743-744, 33784. Seeds of Central American rubbers from Guatemala and Costa Rica. Presented by Mr. Edward Reed, American consular agent, Livingston, Guatemala, and Mr. Carlos Werckle, National Museum, San Jose, Costa Rica, respectively. Introduced for the work of the