

9000 to 11000 feet." (Forrest, Primulaceae from western Yunnan.) For distribution later.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA. (Amygdalaceae.) 34264-265. Seeds of apricots from Rome. Presented by Dr. Gustav Eisen, San Francisco, Calif. 34264. "These seeds were procured in a restaurant in Rome. Locality not known. This variety is probably the finest apricot I have tasted, being larger than our average Moorpark, globular but with apex characteristically pointed, the point being short but very acute and set off suddenly and distinctly. Ripe evenly all around. Very sweet and highly flavored. Color deep orange." For distribution later.

PRUNUS DOMESTICA. (Amygdalaceae.) 34267-268. Seeds of plums from Rome. Presented by Dr. Gustav Eisen, San Francisco, Calif. 34267. "Papagone. Average  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. Largest  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to even 3 inches long by  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches wide. Elongated ovoid. Greenish yellow, with darker green on shaded side. Stalk a short half inch or less long. Fine grey bloom. Very thin and smooth skin. Seed very thin pitted, sulcate edge and remarkably small for the size of the fruit. Flesh firm, sweet and highly flavored, adhering slightly to the stone." 34268. "Prune called Prunaringia grown near Naples. The name may also, and more properly be spelled Prunarigno or Prunarignia, and I am told that possibly it means Prune of India, though I prefer to think that the name in some way refers to the main characteristic of the fruit; one or two vertical cracks, 'rigno,' when the fruit is fully ripe. In size this prune or plum resembles the Papagone but is more irregular. General shape like Papagone but the color is deeper green. Very sweet and even more flavored, but the value of this splendid plum is lowered by the fact that when ripe it always possesses one or two vertical splits on the cheek. Thus it does not present the same fine appearance as the Papagone and could not stand long shipment. But for canning and preserves this plum should be excellent. The seed in proportion to the fruit is considerably larger than the Papagone but somewhat similar in shape; thin and oblong but less curved than in that fruit. Both ripen at about the same time and are at the height of perfection at Boscotrecase by August 1." (Eisen.) For distribution later.

#### NOTES FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

AFRICA. Southern Nigeria. Mr. Frank Evans writes under date of August 16, 1912. "After leaving Honolulu in April 1911, I took a trip around the Orient, visiting and studying