

the 'pili' cannot be surpassed as a table dish. The nuts are very hard and thick-walled, and rather difficult to crack. The local practice is to crack the nuts, then roast the seeds and remove the thin brown coating after roasting, as it is rather difficult to remove this coating from the fresh seeds." (Merrill.) The pili nut is the triangular double-pointed very hard-shelled nut which has been introduced into the mixed nuts of the holiday season the last year or two. For distribution later.

CAPSICUM ANNUUM. (Solanaceae.) 34613. Seeds of red pepper from Rome. Presented by Dr. Gustav Eisen, San Francisco, Cal. "Ercole giallo or Golden Hercules. Some reach the length of 6 inches by 4 inches in diameter, with flesh from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The flesh is sweet, and tender, and can be eaten raw like an apple, or stewed, boiled, roasted, fried in oil, etc. For three months these giant peppers are our best vegetables and in Naples you see whole cartloads sold on the streets. The flesh has rarely any trace of heat, and is frequently as juicy as an apple. This in my opinion is the best, and I have eaten it raw every day for three months without any ill effect." (Eisen.) For distribution later.

CASSIA BEAREANA. (Caesalpinaceae.) 34367. Seeds from East Africa. Presented by Mr. Pliny W. Keys, Superintendent of the Limpopo district, Methodist Episcopal Missions, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa. "A small tree attaining 20 to 30 feet, with leaves about 8 to 10 inches long. The seeds are blackish brown, oval, about $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in length." (E. M. Holmes.) The roots of this tree are said to furnish an unusually valuable remedy for the blackwater fever so much feared in East Africa. For distribution later.

CASTANEA SP. (Fagaceae.) 34517. Seeds of chestnut from Tientsin, China. Procured through Mr. Samuel S. Knabenshue, American Consul-General. A large quantity of chestnuts of a Chinese species which has shown indications of being resistant to the chestnut blight. For distribution later.

CITRULLUS VULGARIS. (Cucurbitaceae.) 34484. Seeds of a watermelon from the Kalahari desert. Presented by Mr. J. Burtt-Davy, Government Agrostologist and Botanist, Pretoria, Transvaal. "Tsama melon, collected in the heart of the Kalahari desert. It is one of the most useful desert plants, being the sole source of water supply for cattle trekking through the desert in the dry winter months; animals which are eating the melons do not seem to require any water. When the water supply of travelers gives out, the moisture is ex-