

NICOTIANA RUSTICA. (Solanaceae.) 34820. Seeds of tobacco from St. Petersburg, Russia. Presented by the Director of Agriculture. Seeds of several strains of this species have been secured for the use of various tobacco growers interested in producing the best nicotine-yielding strains for the manufacture of commercial nicotine. For distribution later.

PERSEA AMERICANA. (Lauraceae.) 34855-856, 34904. Cuttings of avocados from Merida, Mexico. Presented by Mr. G. N. Collins, of this Bureau. From trees reported to be of unusual quality. For distribution later.

PHASEOLUS SPP. (Fabaceae.) 34888-900. Seeds of beans from Merida, Mexico. Presented by Mr. G. N. Collins of this Bureau who procured them in the Merida markets. Thirteen species and varieties of native beans. For distribution later.

SOLANUM SP. (Solanaceae.) 34866. Tubers of potato from near Guatrache, Argentina. Presented by Mr. W. F. Wight, of this Bureau. "These tubers came from near Guatrache, Argentina, where there has been practically no rain since last May. It is said the Indians eat them raw and while the taste is agreeable enough at first I can't say the taste later is particularly good." (Wight.) For distribution later.

STERCULIA QUADRIFIDA. (Sterculiaceae.) 34873. Seeds from Australia. Presented by Mr. James Pink, Wellington Point, near Brisbane, Queensland. "An umbrageous tree producing its seeds in large pods which when ripe are a brilliant crimson color containing black seeds which are sometimes eaten by children. When ripe the pods burst open and their bright crimson color contrasting with the black seeds gives the tree a very handsome and striking appearance." (Pink.) For distribution later.

STEVIA REBAUDIANA. (Asteraceae.) 34883. Seeds from Villarica, Paraguay. Presented by Sr. Carlos Mahaux. "This Paraguayan herb is of peculiar interest because of the very large saccharin content in the leaves. A tiny fragment placed on the tongue seems as sweet as a lump of sugar of similar size. Several years ago the discovery that this plant, then called Eupatorium contained a substance many times sweeter than sugar, was heralded by the press and excited the keen interest of sugar planters all over the world. The substance turned out to be a glycerine