

*Atalantia racemosa*. (Rutaceae.) 36102. Seeds from Gaganbavda, Kolapur District, India. Presented by Mr. R. R. Dhavle. "A small tree or shrub, differing from the other species of *Atalantia* in that it is always unarmed. It is found in the lower mountain regions of Ceylon, in Southern India and in the western peninsula from the Concan to Travancore. In February the plant produces its white flowers which are arranged in short but distinct racemes with the peduncles a little less than a quarter of an inch in length. The berry is globular-ovoid, three-fourths of an inch wide with a long epiculus, four-celled, four-seeded." (Trimen, Handbook of the flora of Ceylon, and Hooker, Flora of British India.) Introduced for the citrus breeding work of the Office of Crop Physiology and Breeding Investigations. For distribution later.

*Brassica pekinensis*. (Brassicaceae.) 36113. Seeds of the petsai cabbage from Peking, China. "A large variety of chinese winter cabbage coming from near Tientsin, called 'Ta pai tsai.' Chinese winter cabbage is a vegetable of first class quality, having a rich flavor all its own. It is very much easier digested than the ordinary cabbage and emits no offensive odors when boiled. It can be served in many different ways and may be eaten boiled or stewed, raw, pickled or salted. To obtain the best results a rich well worked soil is needed, the plants must have a space of about two feet in all directions and they must be regularly cultivated, and they must never suffer for lack of sufficient soil moisture. The best time for sowing the seed is about the end of July or early in August; for regions with a very long summer even later will suffice. To keep them during the winter the Chinese proceed this way; after the first heavy night frost the cabbages are pulled out by a twist of the hand, the earth roughly shaken off the roots and the plants left lying on the field for a day or so to dry them off, then the outer leaves are pulled off, the dry soil beaten from the roots and the cabbages brought to dry dug-out cellars, where they are neatly stored layer on layer with the heads facing the entrance. Dry straw is now put over them and the whole covered with a heavy coat of soil. When stored carefully they last until late next spring. The roots must never be cut off as otherwise the plants begin to rot. When grown for seed the roots with just an inch or so of the leaf-stumps left on them are planted out in the spring on a special piece of land, where the soil is not too heavy. They soon form new rootlets and in a short time stalks rise up with but very scanty foliage and bearing pale yellow flowers. The process of setting seeds