

*Chenopodium spp.* (Chenopodiaceae.) 36304-312. Seeds of quinoas and caneguas from Peru. Collected by Mr. W. F. Wight, of this Bureau. Eight species and varieties of this interesting Peruvian grain crop from La Paz, the Puno district and Cuzco. For distribution later.

*Garcinia oblongifolia.* (Clusiaceae.) 36497. Seeds from Hongkong, China. Presented by Mr. William J. Tutcher, Superintendent, Botanical and Forestry Department. A yellow-flowered tree from Southern China, related to the mangosteen, and introduced for the purpose of trying it as a stock for that fruit. For distribution later.

*Hibiscus sp.* (Malvaceae.) 36528. Cuttings of a new variety of hibiscus from Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by Dr. E. V. Wilcox, Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station. "One of the most attractive of the new varieties, originated by Mr. V. S. Holt, and named by him Ruth Wilcox. It is a good form of shrub of free-flowering habit, and one of the few hibiscuses which emit a delicate perfume." (Wilcox, in report of Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station, 1912.) For distribution later.

*Karatas plumieri.* (Bromeliaceae.) 36260. Seeds of the curujujúl from Caracas, Venezuela. Collected by Mr. H. Pittier, of this Bureau. "One of the peculiar fruits common on the market at Caracas during the months from January to April is the curujujúl, said to be produced by the above-named species. It is a slender pod, somewhat alike in shape to a very young banana finger and of a pale greenish yellow color. Its thin skin contains a translucent fluid of syrupous consistency and very sweet, in which are imbedded the numerous black seeds. The curujujúl is very much relished on account of its refreshing qualities and its delicate perfume, being either sucked off hand or served in the form of a sherbet. It is also used in the preparation of a fine preserve. This plant grows wild in the lower belt of Venezuela; it is also planted at times in hedges. As it is, the fruit is a valuable addition to the Venezuelan fruit market, and it could very likely be improved by cultivation. The same plant is reported from Colombia, Central America and Mexico. I had previously partaken of the fruits in Nicoya, Costa Rica, where the plant is known as 'piñuela de garrobo' and in Chepo, Panama, where it is called 'piro' but they were much smaller and of a very inferior quality. These may have belonged to distinct species. The fruits of the Mexican 'piñuela' as sold 'cooked' on the market at