

This variety of kohlrabi thrives especially well in the vicinity of Kalgan where occasionally specimens are obtained weighing up to 25 pounds." (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later.

Calligonum spp. (Polygonaceae.) 36536-540. Seeds from the Imperial Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg, Russia. Presented by Mr. Raphael Zon, Forest Service. Five species of this interesting group, some of which may have value as sand-binders, for which purpose they are being tried in the Trans-Caspian region. For distribution later.

Capsicum annuum. (Brassicaceae.) 36774-777. Seeds of red peppers from Kalgan, China. Four varieties, some of which may prove of value in alkaline soil in semi-arid regions. For distribution later.

Carapa guianensis. (Meliaceae.) 36715. Seeds of the *andiroba* from Rio de Janeiro. "An Amazonian tree belonging to the Meliaceae, used to good effect in the Rio Botanic Garden as an avenue tree. It grows to a height of 50 feet or thereabouts, and has compound leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, the individual leaflets 3 or 4 inches long, obtuse, dark green in color. The fruits are the size of a baseball, russet brown and rough on the exterior, thick-shelled, dividing into four sections when ripe and exposing the large brown seeds, somewhat similar in shape and appearance to chestnuts. Should be tried as an ornamental tree in southern Florida and southern California." (Dorsett, Popenoe and Shamel introduction.) For distribution later.

Castanea sp. (Fagaceae.) 36666. Chestnuts from Peking, China. "Chinese chestnuts, said to come from the Pang Shan region to the northeast of Peking. This North China chestnut has no value as a lumber tree, being of a low-branching open-headed growth while the trees do not grow tall, specimens over 40 feet in height being rare. It seems however much more resistant to the bark fungus disease than the American chestnut and it might be utilized in certain hybridization experiments trying to combine the good qualities of both the American and the Chinese parents into one tree. This chestnut loves a well drained, decomposed granite soil, preferably at the foot of hills or mountains; it also seems quite averse to strong winds and thrives best in well sheltered valleys. In its native localities it is but little cultivated, the peasants being content to plant a few trees here and there along the bases of hills and on sloping fields and the trees in general look much thriftier when close to rocks and boulders than when seen on fairly level fields. From