

tung and retailing at from .10 to 12 cents Mexican per pound. It is much relished as a condiment in soups and with meat dishes and is considered to be very healthful, so much so in fact that Confucius advised his pupils to make ginger one of their relishes to be eaten daily. The Chinese plant the rhizomes as soon as the soil becomes warm and harvest the plants in the autumn after a light frost; the rhizomes are stored in cool dugouts and kept covered over with slightly moist sandy soil. Chinese name 'Hsien chiang', meaning 'Fresh ginger.'" (Meyer's introduction.)

*Ziziphus jujuba*. (Rhamnaceae.) 38244-247, 38249-253, 38258-261. Scions of jujubes from Shansi and Honan, China. Thirteen varieties, all from regions heretofore unexplored horticulturally, and one with fruits said to be larger than ordinary hen's eggs. Some varieties preferably eaten fresh, others when put up in weak brandy. (Meyer's introduction.)

#### NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD.

Mr. O. F. Cook writes from Coban, Guatemala, May 20, 1914: "At last we have reached a place accessible to a post-office, and can begin sending a few things. As I feared the Florida trip has made us too late for several things that could have been had in abundance in March and April. The cotton has been harvested for the most part, and we were not able to carry out the plan of making individual plant selections, and were obliged to content ourselves with seed in bulk. The hard shelled anona at Cahebin has a definite season in April, and no fruits or living seeds were to be had, but an American coffee planter has located here and I left some mailing tubes with him for next year, and with proper reminding in February or March these seeds could probably be had without serious difficulty as the trees are not rare about Cahebin. The tree is quite large and of upright habit, quite different from the other anonas. The leaves are thick, dark green and shining, like those of a magnolia. It is also said to be a free bearer, and the shell is very hard. Another find not properly appreciated before is the green sapote, injerto, or roxtul as the Indians call it. This was described recently by Pittier as *Calocarpum viride* but the generic name is a homonym and I have proposed *Achradelpha* to replace it. This new species is a much finer tree than the true sapote and apparently much better adapted to a cool climate. The foliage is much heavier than that of the sapote and of a deeper green color, in form and general appearance not very unlike that of the loquat. But the trees grow to a large size and are very handsome. They take the place of the sapote altogether at the higher altitudes around Coban, though both trees are found in the Senabu and Cajabin districts. The