

varieties used for the production of mustard. An annual plant cultivated throughout India, especially in the lower provinces for rape seed production. There are two forms: one tall and rather late, the other shorter and very early. The seeds are usually brown and of the same size as those of the *sarson* (*B. campestris sarson*). The oil-content is very variable. (Adapted from Watt, Commercial Products of India, p. 178-180.)

Brassica campestris sarson Prain. (Brassicaceae.) 44787. **Sarson** seeds from Ranchi, India. Presented by Mr. A. C. Dobbs, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Chota Nagpur Division. These seeds were sent in response to a general request for all *Brassica* varieties grown for mustard. An erect annual of rigid habit, cultivated in many places in India for the seeds. There are two forms; one with erect pods and one with pendent pods, the former being the true *sarson*, and the latter being found commonly only in northern Bengal and eastern Tirhut. The seed is sown in September, either broadcast or in parallel lines, usually with wheat or barley, and the plants are cut soon after the harvest of the associated crop. *Sarson* is very liable to be attacked by insects and blight, and is quite susceptible to climatic vicissitudes. (Adapted from Watt, Commercial Products of India, p. 176-178.)

Bromelia chrysantha Jacq. (Bromeliaceae.) 44796. Seeds from Venezuela. Presented by Mr. Henry Pittier. "This has been called *B. chrysantha*, but it may be simply *B. pinguin*. The fruit, which is sweet acidulous and quite agreeable to the taste when mature, is sold in the market." (Pittier.)

Campomanesia feniziana (Berg) Glaziov. (Myrtaceae.) 44784. **Guabiroba** seeds from Lavras, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Presented by Mr. B. H. Hunnicutt, Director, da Escola Agricola de Lavras. A small Brazilian tree with foliage remarkably similar to that of some of the European oaks. It is usually 20 to 25 feet in height, though occasionally taller. The fruits greatly resemble small guavas, being orange-yellow, oblate in form, and up to an inch in diameter. The skin is thin and encloses a layer of granular, light yellow pulp, which has a flavor somewhat stronger than that of the guava. The fruits are used principally for making jam and jellies. The tree should prove suitable for southern California and southern Florida. (Adapted from note of Dorsett, Shamel, and Popenoe.)