MEDICAGO MINIMA. 26674. MEDICAGO REGIDULA. 26675. MEDICAGO REGIDULA AGRESTIS. 26676. The same remarks apply to these as to 26673. MEDICAGO SP. 26813-814. From near Yalta, Crimea, Russia. An alfalfa growing on dry earth cliffs, having very long and strong roots. Perhaps a variety of the ordinary M. sativa. See also numbers 26666-667 for further remarks. MEDICAGO SP. 26815. From near Nikita, Crimea. Apparently like the preceding numbers (26813-814) but found at different locality. (Meyer's Introductions.)

MELILOTUS SP. 26816. From near Nikita, Crimea, Russia. "A Melilotus found on hill slopes in decomposed rock. May be of value as a fodder plant in regions with dry, hot summers and mild winters. (Meyer's Introduction.)

MYRICA NAGI. 26905. From Tientai, via Ningpo, China. Presented by Rev. A. O. Loosely. "Yiang-me or tree strawberry. A round, bright red, sweet, juicy fruit, growing on trees; construction similar to osage orange or hedge apple. It is splendid for eating raw or stewed. There is little to this fruit except juice, but it should become a favorite at once. Would make a good drink by pressing out pulp and seeds. It will be a better shipper than strawberries. (Loosely.) For distribution later. See Photograph.

ONONIS SP.(?) 26668. From near Kirikinesh, Crimea, Russia. An Ononis or perhaps a Lotus growing on earth cliffs with Medicagos. Seems to be very drought resistant and may be of value as a perennial fodder plant in regions where there are dry, hot summers and mild winters. (Meyer's Introduction.)

PALIURUS SPINA-CHRISTI. 26879. From near Sebastopol, Crimea. A zizyphus-like shrub with many hooked spines growing in abundance here and there on dry, stony places. A bad weed apparently. Of value as a botanical specimen in arboreta and botanical gardens. (Meyer's Introduction.)

PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA X CANARIENSIS (?) 26850. From Audobon Park, New Orleans, La. Procured by Mr. Peter Bissett. For the introduction of a cross similar to this see S.P.I. No. 3,20.

PSIDIUM GUAJAVA. 26755. Plants grown at Subtropical Garden, Miami, Fla., from seed received from Dr. H. J. Webber in 1906. These plants have proved to be very superior to the common sorts. PSIDIUM FRIEDRICHSTALLIANUM. 26756. Plants grown at Subtropical Garden. "From Costa Rica; extremely acid fruit similar to P. araca, of value in cookery." (Reasoner.) PSIDIUM ARACA. 26757. Grown at Subtropical Garden. "Native of Brazil; fruit extremely acid, of medium size; not very seedy." (Reasoner.)

RAPHANUS SATIVUS. 26906. From Tientai, via Ningpo, China. Presented by Rev. A. O. Loosely. "Large white radish. We use these as a cooked vegetable on the table and also raw. They are best cooked with meat." (Loosely.)

ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA, var. fastigiata. 26800. From Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England. This curious tree, now seldom seen, is represented at Kew by a specimen 50 feet or so high. It is one of the most erect and columnar of this class of trees, narrower in proportion to its height than the Lombardy poplar." (Gardener's Chronicle.)

ROSA SP. 26866. From near Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia. "A wild rose found in gullies and at the bases of rocky hills. A very strong grower, recommended as a stock. 26867. A wild rose of medium strong growth found in the same locality as the preceding number. To be used also as a stock. 26868. From near Baidari, Crimea. A wild rose growing in abundance in thickets and semi-shady places, having but few spines. May be used in hybridization and as a stock. 26869. A wild rose of very bushy habit, low in height and occurring on sterile and stony fields. May be of value as an ornamental shrub in regions where winters are fairly mild and summers hot and dry." (Meyer's Introductions.)

RUSCUS ACULEATUS. 26882. From near Kirikinesh, Crimea. The well known butcher's broom, growing wild in the Crimea in open woods and in thickets on the hillsides. Locally used as brooms for cleaning roads and courtyards. The plant is quite ornamental, being evergreen, only a foot or so in height and bearing large scarlet berries. (Meyer's Introduction.)

SALIX VITELLINA. 26671. Var. aurea. From near Baidari, Crimea. A handsome willow with golden yellow twigs, found wild in ravines and also cultivated in gardens. Wood very brittle. (Meyer's Introduction.)

SORBUS SP. 26870. From near Baidari, Crimea. A mountain ash, found on dry and exposed places remaining rather shrubby. Apparently able to stand more heat and drought than the ordinary mountain ashes. (Meyer's Introduction.)

TRIGONELLA SP. 26678. From near Balaklava, Crimea. A leguminous plant, perhaps only annual. Pods found on stony fields near Balaklava and in wild native hay that was given to horses. May be of value as a fodder plant. (Meyer's Introduction.)

UNIDENTIFIED. 26886. From Dongsi, China. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal. Numbered for convenience in recording distribution. "A rare fruit that looks like an apricot, but sour like a plum; very fragrant and downy, dull yellow skin, rather small in size. Perhaps a natural hybrid between the apricot and the plum." (Meyer.)

VIGNA UNGUICULATA. 26844. From Vinemont, Alabama. Townsend "A smooth white seeded pea with a medium brown eye. This pea branches like the speckled or whippoorwill pea and is good for the table or for stock." (Townsend.) For immediate distribution.

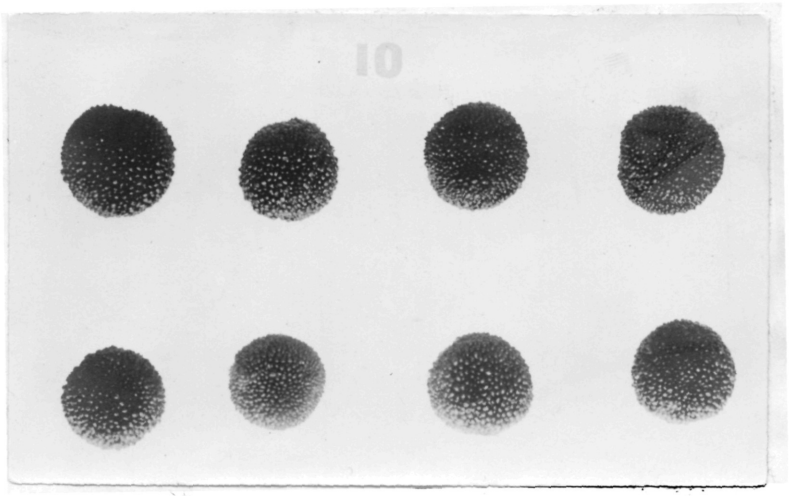
VITIS VINIFERA. 26895. From Aghin, 14 hours distant from Harput, Turkey. Procured by Mr. Wm. Masterson, Consul, from Mr. Barnum. "A kind of yellow grape of good size, which has been developed to such an extent that they are easily kept until the following May and even into June, and I understand from our missionaries who frequently visit the place that the grapes are most excellent in flavor and noted throughout this country for their keeping quality." (Barnum.)

ZEA MAYS. 26887-890. From near Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Presented by Mr. Samuel McClintock, American Consul. 26887. Yellow mountain corn from the Santa Lucia region. 26888-890. Three varieties grown on the plains; bluish black, red and reddish yellow.

ZEA MAYS. 26913. From the Hacienda Maguey, some 70 miles northwest of the City of Durango, Mexico, at an elevation of 6,100 feet. Procured by Mr. Charles M. Freeman, American Consul, from Mr. Dyer, Manager of the Hacienda. "Mr. Dyer says that this corn will mature in less time and stand the lack of moisture better than any other corn he has been able to procure." (Freeman.)

ZEA MAYS. 26914-916. From Guatemala. Presented by Mr. Wm. Owen, Vice Consul-General. 26914. Mixed lowland corn; altitude 700 feet; matures 90 days from date of planting. 26915. Yellow highland corn; altitude 4,700 feet; matures 130 days from date of planting. 26916. White highland corn; altitude 4,200 feet; matures 120 days from planting.

ZIZANIA LATIFOLIA. 26760. From Tamsui, Formosa. Presented by Mr. Samuel C. Reat, American Consul. "This plant, which is closely related botanically to American wild rice, is, however, a perennial which perpetuates itself by underground root stocks. It grows wild and is also cultivated in various parts of China, Japan and Formosa and is the source of 3 separate food products which are; the seeds, a fungus growth produced in the inflorescence and the succulent vegetative shoots which are produced from the root stocks. This fungus is probably not unlike the smut occuring in the inflorescence of Indian corn wiich latter is sometimes eaten by Mexican Indians. The seed of this plant is apparently not generally used for food in China, as are the other parts, tho mention of their use as human food is made in very early Chinese literature. The plant is said to be cultivated in the vicinity of Canton, China." (Scofield.) For distribution later.



Photograph of the fruits of the Nagi (Myrica nagi), one-half natural size. It is a showy, wine-colored fruit produced by a slow-growing tree that will probably be hardy in northern Florida and the Gulf States. It has a vinous flavor and is altogether a very attractive table fruit.