

The fruit is about an inch in diameter and is used in Japan as a pickle. The fruits are picked just before becoming ripe and soaked in water for 24 hours; then they are mixed with salt and the leaves of the red-leaved variety of *Perilla nankinensis* and allowed to stand a week or less, depending on the temperature. After this, the fruits are spread in the sun to dry and while drying are sprinkled with the juice of the *Perilla* leaves. After three to five days they are put up in weak brine, in which they will keep indefinitely. The pickled fruit is exceedingly sour; it often forms a part of the ration of the Japanese soldiers. For best results the trees should be grown in a shady place. (Adapted from notes of Frank N. Meyer.)

#### 45524. *CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIODES* L. Chenopodiaceæ.

From India. Seeds presented by Mr. H. G. Carter, director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta. Received November 28, 1917.

"Obtained from plants grown near Calcutta." (Carter.)

Especially developed strains are said to afford a high percentage of an essential oil, to which tonic and antispasmodic properties are attributed. In Europe it has a reputation as a useful remedy in nervous affections, particularly chorea. (Adapted from *The National Dispensatory*, p. 1067.)

#### 45525 to 45534.

From Hupeh Province, China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received November 21, 1917. Quoted notes by Mr. Meyer.

45525 and 45526. *LYCORIS AUREA* (L'Her.) Herbert. Amaryllidaceæ.

45525. "(No. 1283. Chienchingshan, near Kingmen. September 21, 1917.) Seeds of a bulbous plant, flowering in late summer, with large ocher-yellow flowers borne on stems often over 2 feet tall. The foliage dies down in summer, but comes up again in early spring or late winter where the climate is mild. Apparently withstands zero temperatures. Collected in pockets of humus soil beneath tall trees on a rocky, mountain slope at an altitude of more than 2,000 feet above sea level. May possibly be hardy at Washington, D. C."

45526. "Bulbs of No. 1283 [S. P. I. No. 45525]."

45527 and 45528. *LYCORIS RADIATA* (L'Her.) Herbert. Amaryllidaceæ.

45527. "(No. 1284. Kingmen. September 26, 1917.) Bulbs of a plant, with large masses of carmine-red flowers, which flowers in late summer and early autumn. The foliage dies down in spring, but the leaves sprout up again after flowering has ceased. It loves partial shade, does well on dry banks, debris, and beneath trees, but seems to withstand less frost than the preceding number. This ought to thrive throughout the whole southern United States, and possibly in California. Chinese name *Lung chiào hua* (dragon's-claw flower.) Obtained from the garden of Rev. J. S. Johnson, Swedish American Missionary at Kingmen."

45528. "(No. 1285. Kingmen. September 26, 1917.) Var. *flavescens*. Bulbs of a dragon lily, with pale-yellow flowers borne on stalks considerably taller than those of the preceding number [S. P. I. No. 45527], of which it seems to be a variety. This and the three preceding numbers [S. P. I. Nos. 45525 to 45527] can