

- 3115.** *Flat-headed Brittany.* (*Camus de Bretagne.*) A very tall variety, often 4 feet high, with luxuriant leaves and large, broad, globular heads, flattened on top. This variety is very extensively cultivated in Anjou and Brittany, from which provinces large quantities are sent in May to the central market in Paris.
- 3116.** *Perpetual (Remontante).* See also Nos. 3118 and 3119.
- 3117.** **COCHELEARIA ARMORACIA.** **Horseradish.**
From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, April, 1899.
Bohemian horseradish. Distributed.
- 3118, 3119.** **CYNARA SCOLYMUS.** **Artichoke.**
See Note under No. 3113.
- 3118.** *Violet quarantain de Provence.* Probably the same as the violet quarantain or canargue, which is a medium-sized annual variety, bearing rather small heads with round, dark scales tinted with violet.
- 3119.** *Blanc quarantain de Provence.*
- 3120.** **PHOENIX MARIPOSAE.** **Palm.**
From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, April, 1899.
"This palm, which has been called *Phoenix melanospema* by Naudin, is probably a hybrid of the ordinary date palm and the Canary palm (*P. canariensis*). This palm originated from seed sown in 1875 by Madame B. Hall, then owner of the Villa Mariposa. There is a fine specimen in the Villa Victor de Cessole at Nice, but whether this is the same palm as the original one grown by Madame Hall is not known. Among the thousands of date palms growing along the northern shore of the Mediterranean, this is the only one which produces edible fruits of good quality. Unlike the ordinary date palm, which flowers in spring and ripens its fruit in autumn, this date flowers in autumn. The unripe fruits hang on the trees through the winter, ripening early the next summer. The fruits are small, about an inch to an inch and one-fourth long, and have a rather thin pulp, which is said to be delicious. The remarkable fact about this date is that the sugar contained in the fruits is not cane sugar, as in the ordinary date, but grape sugar. It being impossible to obtain suckers from this tree, young plants, grown from seed from the best one of the group at the Villa, were obtained and were included in the shipment. It is, of course, not certain as to what the quality of the fruits of these seedlings will be. It is hoped, however, that some of them may, like the parent tree, ripen fruit in humid regions near the sea. This palm should produce fruit abundantly along the coast of California as far north as San Francisco, where the ordinary date does not mature its fruits, because of the insufficient heat of the summer. The stem of the best palm at the Villa de Cessote is much more slender than the stem of the Canary Island palm. The leaf-stalks and fruit stems, however, are usually of a yellow coloration, unlike the ordinary forms of the true date palm, and much like the Canary Island palm." (*Swingle.*)
- 3121.** **LESPEDEZA SERICEA.** **Hagi.**
From Japan. Received through Prof. S. A. Knapp from Japan, May, 1899.
A perennial Japanese legume, valuable for forage.
- 3122.** **FATSIA JAPONICA.** **Fatsia.**
From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, May, 1899.
An ornamental Araliaceous shrub, with large evergreen leaves; said to stand a temperature of 7° F. Said to be more handsome than *Fatsia papyrifera*, the rice-paper tree, to which it is closely related. The seeds ripen in April in France, and must be planted at once, as they speedily lose their vitality.
- 3123.** **FATSIA JAPONICA.** **Fatsia.**
From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, May, 1899.
Moseri. A sort having a more stocky habit of growth and much larger leaves than the parent species. (See No. 3122.)