

will be feasible to plant a whole mountain slope in the Adirondacks with one of Japan's largest and loveliest flowering cherry trees for the production of cherry wood remains to be seen. *Prunus serrulata sachalinensis* (Nos. 45074 and 45178), which forms a forest tree 60 feet tall and several feet in diameter, is probably the best timber-producing species of the true cherries. In 1906 the writer introduced for his private place in Maryland a collection of Japanese cherry trees, buying them from the Yokohama Nursery Co., of Japan. Out of 23 varieties several have shown themselves particularly well adapted to the soil and climate of the region, and although the Japanese names which accompanied them are some of them not listed in the Arakawa collection it is deemed desirable to make a distribution of budded trees from these trees which have proved themselves so well suited to the conditions on the Atlantic seaboard (Nos. 45049 to 45062).

An unusual interest attaches to two species of Rubiaceæ, *Pavetta indica* (No. 45153) and *Psychotria bacteriophila* (No. 45155) from Java, because of the fact that their leaves have embedded in them nodules, like the nodules on the roots of leguminous plants, which furnish to the plants nitrogen gathered from the air. The question of whether or not these shrubs will be of service in Florida in the enrichment of the soil must be answered by actual tests.

The botanical determinations of seeds introduced have been made and the botanical nomenclature revised by Mr. H. C. Skeels and the descriptive and botanical notes arranged by Mr. G. P. Van Eseltine, who has had general supervision of this inventory, as of all the publications of this office. The manuscript of the inventory has been prepared by Mrs. Ethel M. Kelley.

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