

Mr. Cardinell, which represents varieties reported to grow wild in Matto Grosso, can hardly fail to interest the corn breeders, as will also the dwarf varieties (Nos. 47202 and 47327) sent by Mr. Wester from Cotabato on the island of Mindanao, where this crop has been grown for a long time by the wild tribes.

The roselle as a source of brilliant-red jelly-making material is a valuable plant, and Mr. Fraser's prolific variety (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*, No. 47119), which he has selected on Ramrod Key, Fla., will interest those who are growing the common varieties.

A named collection of 14 varieties of Japanese flowering cherry trees from Yokohama (*Prunus serrulata*, Nos. 47132-47145) includes some of the loveliest of these superb early-flowering trees. It will be recalled that the selected sorts arranged for by Mr. E. H. Wilson and later by Mr. Frank N. Meyer from the famous Arakawa collection near Tokyo were previously introduced.

Mr. Zon, of the Forest Service, is inclined to recommend for trial in Florida the 100-foot Tasmanian cypress pine (*Callitris cupressiformis*, No. 47151), which grows well on the coast on poor soils and may prove useful in furnishing a comparatively soft light wood for local use.

I do not know that the Taranaki rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*, No. 47154) has been tried around Santa Barbara, Calif., but, if not, its weeping-willow habit should make it worth trying there.

The culture of certain drug plants has been commercially profitable, and *Strophanthus gratus* (No. 47217), which yields the crystalline strophanthin, may prove to be one of the valuable species for cultivation.

From the quantity of sweets and sweetened chewing gums which many Americans use, it would seem as though their chief aim was to keep their mouths sweet all the time. For such as these Mr. Kirby has sent in from Nigeria seeds of a tropical tree (*Synsepalum dulcificum*, No. 47219) whose berries when eaten in considerable quantity are said to make everything eaten thereafter, for a whole day, whether vinegar, lime juice, or tartaric acid, taste as though it were composed solely of saccharine matter.

Various species of *Vitex* are hardy in America. Because they bloom profusely and produce large quantities of nectar they have been proposed as honey plants. A tropical species, *Vitex grandifolia* (No. 47220) from Nigeria, growing at 1,000 feet altitude, and bearing an edible plumlike fruit which is made into "a kind of honey," will be of particular interest, and it is hoped that it will grow in southern Florida at least.

It is not without a feeling of relief that I call attention to the fact that a remarkable species of tree (*Kokia drynarioides*) has been