

To an amateur who will take the trouble to breed them the Actinidias offer a promising field, and he will want to add *A. strigosa* (No. 47633) to his collection for breeding purposes. When one considers the vigor and beauty of these climbers and their freedom from disease, they seem worth improvement as decorative vines alone, but when the delicate character of their fruit is taken into consideration the problem of their breeding and selection becomes one of real importance.

*Arundinella hispida* (No. 47641) is a grass from the hilly parts of India, which is distributed pretty generally through the Tropics and which in Sao Paulo, Brazil, is considered a good forage plant for dry lands.

The Buddleias have proved a great addition to our garden plants and a tree species from India (*B. asiatica*, No. 47650), with sweet-scented white flowers which bloom continuously for three months, may add another perfume to the dooryards of Florida and California.

*Eriobotrya petiolata* (No. 47679), a relative of the loquat of Japan which occurs in Sikkim and the eastern Himalayas, may be interesting to try as a stock for the more familiar Japanese species.

*Grewia multiflora* (No. 47689), a tree related to the linden, the wood of which is suitable for ax handles, oars, etc., and which grows at 4,000 feet altitude in India, may be worthy of trial in the South.

A vigorous vine (*Holboellia latifolia*, No. 47693), which bears racemes of delightfully fragrant green and violet flowers and fruits 5 inches long resembling a passion fruit in flavor, is something which everyone who lives where it can be made to grow will be interested in testing.

Mr. Cave, the curator of the Lloyd Botanic Gardens in Darjiling, has sent in a remarkable collection of 230 species of Himalayan ornamental and economic plants (Nos. 47629 to 47858), among which are many that will doubtless find a permanent home in America. The Puget Sound region, if not too cool in winter, should be admirably adapted to their culture. Among the trees of interest are found Himalayan maples (*Acer* spp., Nos. 47629 to 47632); a new birch (*Betula utilis*, No. 47647); an Indian tamarisk (*Tamarix dioica*, No. 47810) which is often planted along the seacoast and which may prove of value for our own Florida coast; and two species of the genus Terminalia (Nos. 47855 and 47856), which may be worth trying as shade trees in Florida since *T. arjuna* has proved so successful there. There are a number of fruits of interest, including a wild olive from Sikkim (*Olea gamblei*, No. 47742), which bears fruits an inch in length; a yellow-fruited raspberry (*Rubus ellipticus*, No. 47781), said to be one of the best wild fruits of India; *Solanum verbascifolium* (No. 47800), a shrub cultivated in southern India for