

*Rhus lancea* (No. 48821) Dr. Shantz believes deserves careful study as a shade and timber tree for the southern Texas region, provided it will stand the frosts there.

Since the *Strychnos spinosa* has proved adapted to culture in southern Florida, another species, *S. pungens* (Nos. 48824 and 48825), may do as well. It forms an important element of the food of wild elephants in Mozambique, where the fruits, as large as pumpmelos, often lie thick on the ground beneath the trees.

Though no commercial variety of corn or sorghum may come directly from them, it is important for the cereal breeder to have for his work the types of these cereals which for centuries, perhaps, have been cultivated by the native African tribes. Under Nos. 48827 to 48832 are described authentic ears of the corn grown by the Basutos, who still control one of the least disturbed sections of South Africa, and under Nos. 48849 to 48859 are described a collection of their sorghums.

Through Mr. F. L. Rockwood, of Bogota, Colombia, comes an introduction of the seeds of the giant Colombian blackberry (*Rubus macrocarpus*, Nos. 48751 and 48752), which was later studied exhaustively by Mr. Wilson Popenoe.

Mr. Edwin Ashby, of Blackwood, South Australia, has contributed a new Australian fruiting bush (*Acrotriche depressa*, No. 48800) suited to regions of light rainfall (15 to 25 inches). It is known as the "native currant." The bushes are not over 2 feet high and bear their fruits in great abundance in masses low down on the main stems. This new fruit seems certainly worthy of the attention of the horticulturists of Texas, Arizona, and southern California.

Through the Forestry Commission of New South Wales a quantity of seeds of the quandong, or "native peach" (*Mida acuminata*, No. 48837), has been obtained. This tree grows in the hotter and drier parts of New South Wales and bears red fruit (from 1½ to 3 inches in circumference), which make excellent conserve and jelly.

Dr. Alvaro da Silveira, of Minas Geraes, Brazil, sends the pusa (*Mouriria pusa*, No. 48838), a new fruit about the size of a wild cherry, which is borne on a small tree 10 feet high and which ought to grow in southern Florida and California.

American children are all familiar with the elderberry, and their faces have more than once been stained by its fruits. Hugo Mulertt, of Wiesbaden, Germany, has discovered a mutation of the European elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*, No. 48839), which has very large berries that instead of being black are greenish golden in color and semi-transparent; they do not stain linen or one's teeth and yet are most excellent when cooked.