

tainable the pods are relished by goats; and for scenic effect there is perhaps no prettier tree, growing as it often does on a flat rocky subsoil which will carry no other tree. In alluvial soil it responds freely and gives better growth, on hot rocky banks it is common, but it is never found in high dense forest. Bark rough, thick, dark; formerly much used locally in the tanning of leather, and even now, at about half the price per ton as compared with black wattle, it pays to employ it for local use, but not for export, as the percentage of tannin for the bulk is too low.

"The doorn-boom is the host of an innumerable lot of pests, being often cleared of foliage by caterpillars of several large moths, and by bagworms; its timber is often bored by *Apate dorsalis* and *Chrysobothris dorsata*; certain ants occasionally inhabit the thorns and induce a most thorny development, strange gall abortions or malformations of pods are caused by a fungus; another fungus *Oecidium ornamentale* makes artistic floriated curls of the young twigs; and Loranthus and mistletoe are frequent parasites.

"Doorn-boom makes a strong rough hedge if soaked seed is sown in line and kept watered till germination has taken place. It is also useful for sowing in beds of intermittent rivers with a view to arrest silt during future floods. It suffers severely during soft snowstorms, the horizontal branches and foliage breaking under a heavy weight of snow." (Sim, Forest Flora of Cape Colony.)

*Achradelpha mammosa* (L.) Cook. (Sapotaceae.) 39357. Seeds of the sapote presented by the Costa Rican National Museum, San Jose. "The sapote has an open crown of large, lanceolate, coarsely-veined, deciduous leaves, and fruit with yellow flesh and a firmer and more uniform texture (than the sapodilla), not crisp like the flesh of an apple, but more like that of a cooked carrot or squash. The triangular-fusiform seeds of the sapote are very large and thick and have the whole inner face covered by an enormous hilum. The sapote is of no commercial importance, though the fruit is used extensively for food by the native populations of Central American regions and the West Indies. It ascends into the plateau regions of Central America." (Adapted from O. F. Cook, Nomenclature of the sapote and the sapodilla, Cont. Nat. Herb., vol. 16, 1913.)

*Annona cherimola* Miller. (Annonaceae.) 39352, 39359. Seeds of the chirimoya from Bogota, Colombia, presented by Capt. H. R. Lemly, and by Mr. Robert Ancizar of the Colombian Legation. "The principal fruit cultivated by the aboriginal inhabitants of western South America. Endemic in the Andes, and subtropical rather than tropical in its