

*Prunus simonii* Carr. (Amygdalaceae.) 39437-438. Seeds of plums from Pao tien, Shansi, and Ho dien, Honan, China. Large varieties of green plums, one having a small stone, the other with somewhat hard flesh, and apparently a good shipper. (Meyer's introductions.)

*Prunus* sp. (Amygdalaceae.) 39436. Seeds of a dwarf plum from Yun cheng, Shansi, China. "A variety of wild Chinese dwarf plum, with fruits as large as good sized cherries, but of sour flavor. Said to grow here and there in the mountains near Yun cheng. Chinese name *Soo li*, meaning 'sour plum.'" (Meyer's introduction.)

*Rhamnus* sp. (Rhamnaceae.) 39433. Seed from Ku lo, Shansi, China. "A tall, shrubby Rhamnus, often growing into a small tree. Of spreading habit, leaves slender, lanceolate and serrate, looking not unlike slender *da-vidiana* peach leaves. This shrub is apparently rare; it is found here and there in loess cliffs and on old grave mounds. It seems to be able to withstand a good deal of alkali. Of value as a park shrub and possibly as a hedge plant, especially for the drier sections of the United States. The purplish-black berries possess a sickening sweet taste and are apparently not eaten by the Chinese." (Meyer's introduction.)

*Spathodea campanulata* Beauv. (Bignoniaceae.) 39415. Seeds from Peradeniya, Ceylon. Presented by Mr. H. F. Macmillan, Superintendent Royal Botanic Gardens. "This seems to be the only species of *Spathodea* generally known in the East. The tree flowers profusely at Peradeniya almost throughout the year, except in the dry season, but seldom or never bears fruit here. It produced, however, fruit and seeds in our former garden at Anuradhapura, now abandoned, where the climate is much drier than at Peradeniya, the rainfall being limited to three months of the year." (Macmillan.) Seedlings grown from seed collected by Dr. B. T. Galloway in Java are now twenty feet tall in the Miami Gardens, Florida. (Fairchild.)

*Xanthoceras sorbifolia* Bunge. (Sapindaceae.) 39431. Seed from Tchao yu, Shansi, China. "A shrub, occasionally growing into a small sized tree, found in loess cliffs. The shiny pinnate foliage reminds one of an ash, but the drooping racemes of white flowers, with yellow stamens, produced in great masses in early summer, give the shrub quite a distinct appearance. The Chinese eat the kernels of the fruits and call the plant *Mu kua hua*, meaning 'quince flower,' on account of the large fruits resembling those of the Japan quince (*Choenomeles japonica*). This