

as India rubber in removing black lead marks." (Watt, Dictionary of Economic Products of India, and Dodge, Useful Fiber Plants of the World.)

*Pittosporum macrophyllum* Laut. & K. Sch. (Pittosporaceae.) 39728. Seeds from Nice, France. Presented by Dr. A. Robertson-Proschowsky. "The plant has existed in my garden for more than 20 years. It is the most beautiful of the dozen or so *Pittosporum* species which I cultivate. The leaves occasionally attain nearly the size of those of *Magnolia grandiflora* and the flowers are perhaps not surpassed in fragrance by any other flower. Indeed the fragrance is most exquisite. Would such highly fragrant flowers not be of value for the extraction of perfume?" (Proschowsky.)

*Prunus pseudo-cerasus* Lindl. (Amygdalaceae.) 39743-798, 39820-826. Cuttings of sixty-three varieties of Japanese flowering cherries from Tokyo, Japan. Presented by the Arnold Arboretum through its collector, Mr. E. H. Wilson. The Arnold Arboretum sent Mr. E. H. Wilson to Japan last year for the purpose, among other things, of arranging for an authentic named collection of the Japanese Cherry Blossom trees. Mr. Wilson secured botanical specimens of a large private collection of these trees and the budwood was taken by him personally from the same trees and the budwood from each variety was given its own correct Japanese name by the owner of the collection who is known to be an authority on cherry blossom trees. This collection will be propagated and sent out under a cooperative agreement with the Arboretum and under these authentic Japanese names made permanent by Mr. Wilson's herbarium specimens.

*Quercus insignis* Mart. & Gall. (Fagaceae.) 39723. Acorns of a white oak from Zacuapam, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Purchased from Dr. C. A. Purpus. "They were sent to me by a friend Sr. Guillermo Ziche from Huatusco and were collected in the Sierras west of town at about 1500-1600 feet altitude. I am sure you will be able to grow them in the southern part of Florida where the palms (*Roystonea regia*) grow. They need a moist climate, sub-tropical forests do well." (Purpus.) "The tree is rapid in growth, and quite different in habit from most oaks. It reaches an ultimate height of 60 to 80 feet or more, is quite erect, and sends out large branches at the height of 30 or 40 feet above the ground. It is found in considerable abundance about midway down the flanks of Mount Orizaba, being most common about Chiapas, according to Dr. C. A. Purpus, who has recently been collecting in that region. It is a white oak, maturing its fruit the first season; and being a white oak, its