

mellow sickening pulp, bitter and nonedible. Geographic distribution - Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Liberia, in the vast virgin forests. Flowers in May. The timber, reddish with beautiful markings, is one of the best African substitutes for mahogany." (Translation from the original description, Comptes Rendus de l'Academie des Sciences, Paris, Vol. 145, p. 226, 1907.)

*Gaultheria* sp. (Ericaceae.) 41556. Seeds from Bhutan, India. Collected by Mr. R. E. Cooper and presented by Bees Limited, Liverpool, England, at the request of Mr. A. K. Bulley. "A low creeping plant on rock surfaces and peaty alpine turf at an elevation of 12,000 feet. Showy blue berries are profuse. This is a much larger plant than the *Gaultheria trichophylla* and exists on exposed rock faces with only a mere suspicion of soil in occasional crevices." (Cooper.)

*Jubaeopsis caffra* Beccari. (Phoenicaceae.) 41484. Seeds from Johannesburg, Union of South Africa. Purchased from Mr. J. Burt-Davy, Botanist, Agricultural Supply Association. "I have just learned of the existence of a grove of wild coconut palms along the coast some 70 miles south of Port Shepstone. This appears to be a new species of coconut, adapted to warm temperate conditions; the nuts are said to be smaller than those of the typical *Cocos nucifera*. The fruits have the flavor of coconut, and are much prized by the Pondos, who travel scores of miles to collect and sell them. They are used as food, and I am told for oil." (Burt-Davy.) "Until quite recently only two genera of palm were known from South Africa. A few years ago Mr. Charles Ross, then conservator of forests at Umtata, reported the occurrence of another kind in Pondoland. This has now been found to be the representative of a new genus, named *Jubaeopsis* from its nearest ally *Jubaea*, a monotypic genus of South America (Chili). The fruit of *Jubaeopsis* differs from that of *Cocos* by the position of the germinating holes, which in the latter genus are situated near the base of the nut, but in *Jubaeopsis* near its equator. The endosperm is hollow, as in the coconut, and also of a sweetish taste, but without milk. A tree up to 20 feet high, with leaves 12-15 feet long. The staminate flowers are inserted on the upper parts of the branches of the spadix and possess 8-16 stamens, the pistillate flowers being on the lower parts. The fruits are about the size of walnuts, but nearly globular, the fibrous pericarp being yellow when ripe. The palm occurs, as far as known, only at two localities in Pondoland, viz. at the mouths of the Umsikaba and the Umtentu rivers, in both cases on the northern bank and in close proximity to the water. As this