

*Chilopsis linearis* (Cav.) Sweet. (Bignoniaceae.) 42202. Seeds from the Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona. Collected by Dr. David Griffiths. "This is a willow-like small tree inhabiting desert washes from Texas to California. It is very showy when in blossom, the flowers being purplish tinged and resembling those of a miniature catalpa. In nature its habit is quite open and lax, but it stands pruning and can easily be shaped as desired. The seed can probably be planted in the open in a situation where there is good drainage and where moisture conditions can be controlled when the hot, dry season arrives." (Griffiths.)

*Cornus bretschneideri* Henry. (Cornaceae.) 42188. Seeds from Kew, England. Presented by Sir David Prain, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens. A Chinese *Cornus*, with the young wood blood red, which succeeds well as far north as Rochester, New York. The flowers in dense cymes and fruit black.

*Cymbopetalum penduliflorum* (Dun.) Baillon. (Annonaceae.) 42047. Seeds from Guatemala. Presented by Mr. Stuart K. Lupton, American Consul, Guatemala City. "Sacred ear flower, or *orejuela*, as it is locally known. These petals and seeds were obtained through the kindness of Mr. R. S. Anderson, an American resident in Coban, Guatemala." (Lupton.) See article by Mr. W. E. Safford on this plant, Smithsonian Report 1910, p. 427-431.

*Dasyllirion wheeleri* S. Wats. (Liliaceae.) 42203. Sotol seed collected by Dr. David Griffiths. "The sotol is on the whole a rather stiff, formal plant of the yucca family. It has a short, thick trunk, long, narrow, flat, spiny-edged, gracefully-drooping leaves, very different in this respect from the stiff, rigid century plants which are not distant relatives. It does not sucker like the century plants, neither does the plant die when it has thrown up a flower stalk, thus leaving an ugly break in the planting. Its flower stalks are immense. They often reach a height of 8 or 10 feet, the myriads of small flowers occupying a solid, spindle-shaped space 4 feet in length. The plant itself, with its glaucous graceful leaves, is handsome, but it is strikingly attractive from early blossoming until late winter after the mass of seed has fallen. They are most attractive as specimen plants. In Mexico the leaves are stripped of their curved teeth by being pulled through a slit cut in a piece of tin and then woven into a durable floor covering, the ones which I have seen lasting in good condition for a couple of years under ordinary wear. The usual practice is for the weaver to enter the house with an armful of the leaves suitably stained, begin in one corner of the room and weave a mat to fit the floor, composing the design as he proceeds. The price is usually