

The color is light green. The fruit begins to ripen about the first of October, but the season is not at its height until after the end of the year. Many of the fruits are attacked by an insect which burrows in the seeds. Its presence can be detected by small round holes on the surface of the fruit." (Popenoe.)

Campylotropis macrocarpa (Bunge) Rehder. (Fabaceae.) 43679. Seeds from Jamaica Plain, Mass. Presented by the Arnold Arboretum and selected by Mr. H. C. Skeels and Dr. W. Van Fleet, of this Department. A shrub, up to 6 feet in height, with long-stalked leaves and oval leaflets. The purple flowers appear in many-flowered racemes about 3 inches long, and the glabrous pods are more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. This shrub is found in northern and central China. (Adapted from Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, p. 1845, under *Lespedeza macrocarpa*.)

Cassia eremophila A. Cunningham. (Caesalpiaceae.) 43650. Seeds from Cairo, Egypt. Presented by the Director, Horticultural Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Giza Branch. A woody plant, found in Australia, in all the colonies except Tasmania. The leaves are composed of two pairs of very narrow leaflets, and the pods are very smooth. In Australia both the pods and the leaves of this plant are eaten by stock. (Adapted from Maiden, Useful Native Plants of Australia, p. 47, under *Cassia nemophila*.)

Cordia myxa L. (Boraginaceae.) 43654. Seeds of **Sebesten** from Cairo, Egypt. Presented by the Director, Horticultural Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Giza Branch. A moderate-sized deciduous tree, found in tropical Asia and Australia, with oval leaves and thick, rough bark. The wood is soft, and is said to have furnished the wood from which the Egyptian mummy cases were made. In India it is used for boat-building, gun stocks and agricultural implements; it is an excellent fuel. The fibrous bark is made into ropes, and is used for caulking boats. The fruits are succulent and mucilaginous, and when young these are eaten as vegetables, and also pickled. They have also been employed as pectoral medicines. (Adapted from Maiden, Useful Native Plants of Australia, pp. 19, 165, 407, 620, 639, and from Gamble, Manual of India Timbers, p. 270.)