

hybridization, and in localities where spring frosts are of rare occurrence. Where *Pyrus calleryana* occurs wild one finds it associated with the Chinese pistache, the jujube, *Ligustrum lucidum*, *L. quihoui*, *Xylosma racemosum*, *Celtis sinensis*, *Ulmus parvifolia*, *Pinus massoniana*, *Vitex negundo*, *Cudrania tricuspidata*, *Phyllostachys* sp., *Poncirus trifoliata*, *Zanthoxylum alatum*, etc. In gardens with it, one finds cultivated *Osmanthus fragrans*, *Meratia praecox*, *Paulownia tomentosa*, Ichang lemon, grapefruit, mandarin orange, flowering cherry, raisin tree, loquat and others. The fruits of *Pyrus calleryana* when ripe become soft and assume a brown color, while those of *P. betulaeifolia* also become soft and turn quite black. When not soft, however the fruits of the two species cannot be separated when once mixed, unless there are leaves attached to them. Chinese name **Yeh tang li** (Wild crab apple pear)." (Meyer.)

*Saccharum officinarum* (Poaceae), 45611. **Sugar cane.** From Trinidad, B. W. I. Presented by the St. Clair Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture. **Louisiana 511**, one of the sugar cane seedlings tested in 1908 at the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station at Audubon Park, New Orleans, is particularly noteworthy because of the unusually high sucrose content (16.3 per cent) for Louisiana conditions. The parent cane was **Trinidad 189**. (From a paper by H. P. Agee, in the Louisiana Bulletin No. 127, May 1911.) "The success of seedling canes raised in Louisiana from imported Trinidad seed may make the reintroduction from that same island of seed produced by the Louisiana selected cane of special interest to sugar cane breeders." (Fairchild.)

*Stadmannia oppositifolia* (Sapindaceae), 45663. From Port Louis, Mauritius. Presented by Mr. G. Regnard. A large hardwood tree, once frequent in the primeval forests of the island of Mauritius but now becoming scarce, with alternate, pinnate leaves; dense panicles of inconspicuous flowers; and hard, spherical fruits nearly an inch in diameter. (Adapted from Baker, Flora of Mauritius.) The fruits make an excellent jelly, very much like that of the quince. This tree grows in a wild state, and the pulp of its fruit, unless made into a jam or jelly, is only fit to be eaten by monkeys." (Regnard.)