

with a long after-taste, of all sorts of creams and ices. There is nothing to mar the perfection of the fruit, unless it be that the juice from the rind forms an indelible stain on a white napkin. Even the seeds are often partly or wholly lacking, and, when present, are generally so thin and small that they are really no trouble to get rid of. Where cheap and abundant, as in Java, one eats these fruits by the half peck, and is never tired of them. They produce no feeling of satiety, such as the banana and the mango do, for there is little substance to the delicate pulp." (David Fairchild.)

Gossypium barbadense x hirsutum (Malvaceae), 46074. Cotton. From Brisbane, Australia. Presented by Mr. Leslie Gordon Corrie. "Jones' Hybrid. This variety was first observed in numerous fields of cotton in 1906, and, as far as can be surmised, is a sport originating from a Sea Island variety **Seabrook** and an Upland type **Russell's Big Boll**." (Quoted from an article by Mr. D. Jones, in the Queensland Agricultural Journal for March, 1916, p. 153.)

Lansium domesticum (Meliaceae), 46220. **Langsat**. From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the Director, Botanic Garden. A moderate-sized ornamental tree, native of Malaya. It bears long, pendant clusters of closely packed berries which have a thin tough skin enclosing opaque, aromatic, juicy pulp. The berries are pale yellow when ripe and are said to be much relished in their native country, being "eaten fresh or variously prepared." Dr. Ward described it as "one of the finest fruits of the Malayan peninsula." (Adapted from MacMillan, A Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting, ed. 2, p. 168.) For previous introduction and description see S. P. I. No. 45616.

Prunus cerasoides (Amygdalaceae), 46093. From Darjeeling, India. Presented by Mr. G. H. Cave, Director, Lloyd Botanic Garden. A large tree, making a brilliant appearance when in flower, native of northern India at an altitude of 3,000 to 8,000 feet. The leaves are ovate to lanceolate, 3 to 5 inches long, with doubly serrate margins. The flowers, which appear before the leaves, are either solitary or in umbels and are rose-red or white. The acid fruits, on prominently thickened pedicels, are oblong and have a thin, yellowish or reddish flesh. (Adapted from Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 314.)