

a low, moist, or even marshy soil, but it will grow successfully in dry soil also. I have seen it growing luxuriantly in very wet localities, even in water." (Day.)

*Cotoneaster frigida* (Malaceae), 47664. From Darjeeling, India. A collection of seeds presented by Mr. G. H. Cave, director, Lloyd Botanic Garden. "Of the stronger-growing Cotoneasters this is perhaps the best, for it grows into a very large bush, or sometimes a small tree, and rarely fails to fruit freely, the branches from late September onwards being laden with large clusters of bright red fruits. Moreover, it is more attractive when in flower than many of the Cotoneasters, the flowers being creamy white and produced in large cymes. Although a deciduous species, the leaves are often retained until well into winter, and after a mild autumn it not infrequently happens that many leaves are left until January. The fruit also remains until well into the New Year if not troubled by birds. It is a Himalayan plant, and succeeds in a light and sunny position in good loamy soil." (The Garden, Nov. 18, 1916.)

*Cotoneaster rotundifolia* (Malaceae), 47665. From Darjeeling, India. A collection of seeds presented by Mr. G. H. Cave, director, Lloyd Botanic Garden. One desirable feature of this Cotoneaster used as an ornamental plant is that the berries are less attractive to birds than those of any of the other kinds. This is a very important point, as some members of the genus are very quickly robbed of their beauty after the berries color. *C. rotundifolia* is one of the Himalayan species, several of which run into each other by almost imperceptible gradations, so that, as might be expected, a certain amount of confusion attends their nomenclature. The true *C. rotundifolia* is a beautiful shrub, usually forming a rather spreading bush 4 or 5 feet in height, clothed with small, dark green, roundish leaves, many of which are retained throughout the winter, unless the weather is particularly severe. The berries, which are about the size of peas, are very freely borne, and, being of a deep scarlet hue when ripe, the bush makes a goodly show, and, as above stated, the birds leave it alone until the last. (Adapted from Journal of Horticulture and Home Farmer, Dec. 18, 1913.)