

evergreen tree, up to 80 feet in height, native to the eastern Himalayas at altitudes of 3,000 to 8,000 feet. The wood is grayish brown, close grained, and durable, and is very much used in Darjeeling for planking and for doors and window frames. (Adapted from Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 1, p. 545.)

*Citrus sinensis* (Rutaceae), 47931. **Sweet orange.** From Auckland, New Zealand. Plants presented by Mr. H. R. Wright. "'Dunning's Seedless' (navel orange). Seedling, from the Washington navel, raised in Queensland, Australia, where it is said to surpass the Washington navel (new)." (Wright.)

For previous introduction and description see Plant Immigrant Bulletin No. 124, p. 1034, S. P. I. No. 43147, and Inventory No. 37, Pl. 5.

*Citrus webberii* (Rutaceae), 47919. From Zamboanga, P. I. Seeds presented by Mr. P. J. Wester, agricultural advisor. "*Mangapug*. The largest known, loose-skinned citrus fruit in the world. The fruit is citron-yellow, has 13 to 15 locules, very thin skin, and juicy flesh. The fruit is eaten by the natives in Cotabato. It is apparently a rare form for I saw no trees anywhere during my stay in Cotabato, where I went as far as Fort Pikit in the interior. Nowhere did I see any signs of canker though I was on the lookout for this disease." (Wester.)

*Engelhardtia spicata* (Juglandaceae), 47842. From Darjeeling, India. Seeds presented by Mr. G. H. Cave, director, Lloyd Botanic Garden. A large, handsome tree belonging to the walnut family, native to the foothills of the eastern Himalayas. The thick, brown bark contains much tannin; the wood shows a beautiful grain and is said not to warp. (Adapted from Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 3, p. 244.)

*Exocarpus cupressiformis* (Santalaceae), 47866. From Sydney, Australia. Seeds presented by Mr. J. H. Maiden, director, Botanic Gardens. "Native Cherry." A small tree, about 20 feet high, with very numerous, green, wiry branches sometimes collected in a dense, conical head, sometimes loose and pendulous at the ends. The leaves are reduced to tiny alternate scales. The flowers are small, in terminal spikes, and soon fall off, except one in each spike; after fertilization, this one is raised on an obconical pedicel which thickens to a