

places this tree is called the New Zealand mulberry, on account of the large, heart-shaped leaves which are beautifully veined, soft, and fade quickly when gathered. The pure white flowers, with crumpled petals, are produced in large drooping clusters, each single blossom being about an inch in diameter. The fruit is dark brown and rough, with inch-long bristles. The wood is remarkably light, and was used by the Maoris for floats for their fishing nets and in the construction of small rafts. It is about half the weight of cork, and is sometimes termed the cork-wood tree. It has been suggested that it might be utilized for life-belts. (Adapted from Laing and Blackwell, *Plants of New Zealand*, p. 242.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 46749, *Plant Immigrants*, No. 153, January, 1919, p. 1389.

Eugenia sp. (Myrtaceae), 48083. From Sawtelle, Calif. Seeds presented by Mr. P. D. Barnhart. "An interesting *Eugenia*, from South America, especially valuable for ornamental planting in California and Florida. It is evergreen, with small, glossy, dark green leaves. The young leaves and twigs are a beautiful red. The plants lend themselves to shearing and will make excellent hedge plants as well as trained specimens for tubs, etc." (Peter Bisset.)

Gaya lyallii (Malvaceae), 48167. From Auckland, New Zealand. Seeds presented by Mr. H. R. Wright. "The giant-flowered southern lacebark, of New Zealand. This is without doubt the most beautiful of our hardy shrubs. It produces large clusters of pure white, cherrylike blossoms, hanging most gracefully on long stems. In colder parts this plant is deciduous. It is one of the easiest to cultivate, as it transplants easily and will grow from cuttings or seed." (Wright.)

Hordeum vulgare pallidum (Poaceae), 48092. **Barley.** From Johannesburg, Transvaal. Seeds purchased from the Agricultural Supply Association, through Mr. J. Burt-Davy, botanist. "Cape Barley (Transvaal Early). This type of barley has been grown for generations in South Africa under unfavorable moisture conditions. Given better soil treatment and more moisture, it can be grown into a good, plump, heavy grain. It is used to some extent by local maltsters, but is more largely grown for horses and milch cows." (Burt-Davy.)