

*Dolichos jacquinii* (Fabaceae), 48668. Purple Dolichos. From Montevideo, Uruguay. Seeds presented by Sr. Luis Guillot, Dirección General de Paseos Públicos. A perennial herb from the West Indies. The pods of this plant are a common food throughout India, eaten as our kidney beans are. It is hardy enough to endure our ordinary winters in England when placed against the wall in a sheltered part of the garden; but it is usually kept in a greenhouse as a climber, and it continues during most of the summer to throw out an abundance of bright purple flowers. It is easily propagated from seed. (Adapted from Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 380.)

*Eugenia australis* (Myrtaceae), 48670. From Montevideo, Uruguay. Seeds presented by Sr. Luis Guillot, Dirección General de Paseos Públicos. A handsome evergreen East-Australian shrub with graceful, slightly winged branches, and smooth, shining, elliptic leaves. The dainty white flowers have persistent calyces with spreading red sepals, small petals and very many extremely long, large-anthered stamens. The leaves and flowers have a pleasantly acid, aromatic taste. The palatable fruit is utilized particularly for jam, but the seed must be removed from the pulp. (Adapted from Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 2230; and Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, p. 212.)

*Helianthemum chamaecistus* (Cistaceae), 48675. From Montevideo, Uruguay. Seeds presented by Sr. Luis Guillot, Dirección General de Paseos Públicos. This beautiful evergreen shrub grows quickly into a shapely bush, bearing during the summer multitudes of large white flowers with crimson spots at the bases of the petals. The narrow, bright-green leaves are slightly viscous. It is drought-resistant, and if planted in a border extends itself two or three feet over the edge. The original species is a native of England; it is readily propagated by cuttings and will grow in any moderately light soil. Bees are exceedingly fond of the rock rose, as this genus is called, and during dry seasons, when many other flowers fail, it is much frequented by bees, which probably accounts for the many natural hybrids known to botanists. (Adapted from Flora and Sylva, vol. 2, p. 44; and Gardening Illustrated, vol. 22, p. 212.)