

and Pacific coasts. It would be a mistake to consider melilot better than alfalfa or other useful home fodders, its advantage being in its ability to redeem poor land." (Baker.)

ORYZA SATIVA. 25469. From Canton, China. Presented by Mr. Leo Bergholz. Received May 8. Szemiu. "This is absolutely the best rice grown within this province." (Bergholz.)

PEDILANTHES. 25511. Candelillo from Saltillo, Mexico. Presented by Mr. J. R. Silliman. Received May 12. "A wild, euphorbiaceous Mexican plant which is of great interest because the dry stems yield, it is claimed, from 3 to 5 per cent of a firm, hard wax which seems suited to coating phonograph cylinders and similar uses. Grown in the dry, semi-desert regions of North Central Mexico, Lower California and Southwest Texas." (F. Chisolm.) For propagation; plants available later.

RUBUS. 25466. A wild red raspberry from Bataan Mountains, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. Wm. S. Lyon. Received May 7. "A rather promising and prolific raspberry. It was in fully ripe fruit March 1 and found at 3700 feet altitude on dry, rocky, sterile ridges. Should prove hardy. A little dry (not offensively so) and quite as showy as the best garden Cuthbert I ever recall seeing." (Lyon.) For propagation; plants available later.

SOLANUM ZUCCAGNIANUM. 25467. Grown at Miami, Florida, by Mr. P. J. Wester. "An herbaceous plant growing about two feet high with smooth, ovate, wavy-margined leaves on long petioles. The flowers are white, borne in clusters of one to three or more, on short, drooping stems. The fruit is round, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, roughened and furrowed, becoming red when ripe."

STIZOLOBIUM SP. 25254. From Yokohama Nursery Co. Received April 9 and 12, 1909. This is widely cultivated in Hokkaido. It is an annual leguminous climber, cultivated on common dry land. The young soft grains are eaten boiled