

*Acacia pendula* (Mimosaceae), 52800. From Sydney, New South Wales. Seeds presented by Mr. George Valder, director of Agriculture. One of the most beautiful of all the Australian Wattles is this "Boree" of the aborigines, generally known among stockmen as "Myall" and "Weeping Myall." It is a handsome evergreen tree, attaining sometimes a height of 35 feet, and growing more or less abundantly over large areas in the interior. It gives quite a distinct character to some parts of the country, and few inland trees have a more ornamental and attractive appearance. The lance-shaped, silver-gray leaves (phylloides) are 2 to 5 inches long; and both sheep and cattle are so partial to them that one may travel for days in a country where these animals are pastured and rarely see a young tree, as the seedlings are eaten as soon as they are well above the ground. In very dry seasons the "Myall" is often cut down and fed to sheep and cattle, particularly the former, and they seem to thrive on it. (Adapted from Pastoral Finance Association Magazine, vol. 5, No. 19, p. 131.)

*Aesculus indica* (Aesculaceae), 52625. From Elstree, Herts, England. Plants presented by Hon. Vicary Gibbs. A tree 100 feet high, found at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet in northern India and flowering the latter part of June when the other horsechestnuts have finished. The rich luxuriant foliage is shining green; and the dainty white flowers which are borne in fairly dense racemes have the two small upper petals heavily blotched with yellow changing to orange-red, and the lower petals tinged with pink. (Adapted from The Garden, vol. 76, p. 376; and Gardening Illustrated, vol. 39, p. 405.)

*Callitris whytei* (Pinaceae), 52807. From Mount Silinda, Melsetter, Southern Rhodesia. Seeds presented by Mr. W. L. Thompson, American Board of Missions. "Native cypress of this region. These seeds are from trees in our own grounds." (Thompson.)

The "Milanji cypress" was originally found at an altitude of 10,000 feet, on Mount Milanji, in Nyasaland, by Mr. Alexander Whyte. It is a magnificent tree reaching a height of 140 feet, sometimes with a clear straight stem for 90 feet and a diameter of 5 1/2 feet at 6 feet from the base. The pistillate cones, crowded 4 to 6 together on a short lateral shoot, are subglobose and about 1 inch wide when open. The staminate cones are solitary and terminal. The pale reddish