

flowers are followed by yellow capsules the seeds of which are entirely surrounded by a scarlet aril. The fruit ripens from August onward, and the leaves are brilliantly colored in fall. The wood is beautifully white, compact and close, not very hard, and is used for making spoons. The young shoots and leaves are lopped for fodder. Common in the outer Himalayan ranges from the Indus to Bhutan, between 3,800 and 8,500 feet altitude, also in the Khasia Hills, generally in mixed forest where there is some shade. Hardy in England. (Adapted from Brandis, Forest Flora of India, p. 78; and Arnold Aboretum, Bulletin of Popular Information, No. 13.)

Gossypium barbadense (Malvaceae), 53493. **Cotton.** From Alexandria, Egypt. Seeds presented by Mr. A. N. Anagnosti, through Mr. Henry G. Brooks, New York City. "'Suprema cotton.'" One of the men now connected with us developed some years ago in Egypt a variety of cotton but did not bring it out at that time owing to the fact that 'Sakellaridis' was then a popular variety. We understand that the seed of this cotton has been held for some ten to fourteen years in sacks in Alexandria, Egypt. From examination of some of the lint which has been sent us it appears that this cotton is not as long as the 'Sakellaridis' cotton but it has a very fine fiber and very good luster.

"As the 'Sakellaridis' cotton has been deteriorating of late in Egypt, and as the 'Pima' cotton grown in Arizona is too long and lacks luster for many purposes, and as the 'Sea Island' cotton, so-called, has been practically given up, it appears that this 'Suprema' cotton would supply length, fineness, and luster, that are not now supplied by the American crop." (Henry G. Brooks.)

Khaya nyasica (Meliaceae), 53474. From Mount Salinda, Southern Rhodesia. Seeds presented by Dr. W. L. Thompson. "One of our largest and most valuable (for timber) forest trees." (Thompson.)

A huge tree attaining a height of 150 feet or more, and sometimes a diameter of 15 feet; one that I measured in the Inyamkuwha forest patch having attained this diameter at 8 feet from the ground just above the buttresses. Diameters of 5 to 8 feet are not uncommon. The trunk is almost always very straight, and runs up to a considerable