

which is abundant in dry soil throughout Tasmania and also in many parts of Australia. The leaves are narrow, often almost subulate, and the panicles, 6 to 10 inches in length, are very dense. (Adapted from Bentham, *Flora Australiensis*, vol. 7, p. 569.)

STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA (Malaceae), 56695 and 56696. From Elstree, Herts, England. Plants presented by Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Quoted notes by Edwin Beckett, superintendent, Aldenham House Gardens.

56695. "This may be trained as a small standard tree, otherwise it will be of bush form. The foliage is evergreen, and the terminal corymbs of white flowers are soon followed by the handsome bunches of scarlet fruits."

56696. "This yellow-fruited form was raised from the same batch of seeds as the preceding (S.P.I.No. 56695), but the fruits were found to have a distinct orange-yellow color. Seedlings of this may revert to the original type."

TACSONIA MOLLISSIMA (Passifloraceae), 56593. **Curuba**. From Bogota, Colombia. Seeds presented by Brother Ariste Joseph, Instituto de la Salle. "This species is more commonly cultivated on the mesa of Bogota than any of the several others whose fruits are also known as curuba. The vine is not quite so ornamental as that of some other species, but the fruit is considered one of the best. It is slender oblong-oval, 2 to 4 inches long, and slightly more than an inch thick with a thin, leathery pericarp (not brittle as in most other species) inclosing many black seeds, each surrounded by an orange-colored, juicy aril. The flavor is sprightly and aromatic. While much eaten out of hand, the fruit is perhaps best when prepared in the form of 'crema de curuba' or when made into an ice. Certainly the curuba is one of the most popular fruits of Bogota." (Wilson Popenoe.)

TARAKTOGENOS KURZII (Flacourtiaceae.), 56633. From Upper Chindwin, Northwest Burma. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 28, 1923. Collected in January 1923 near the jungle village of Kyokta, Upper Chindwin. These seeds are from the same forest as those sent in 1921." (Rock.)

"The world wide demand for chaulmoogra oil, a product used in the successful treatment of leprosy, has rendered essential the thorough study of the various trees from which it can be obtained and has made highly important their establishment in all parts of the world where leprosy occurs. To these ends the Department of Agriculture has twice sent Mr. Rock to the native home of the true chaulmoogra tree, *Taraktogenos kurzii*, and has secured through him considerable quantities of seed. The shipment received under the present number reached Washington safely