

RUBUS sp. (Rosaceae), 57228. **Raspberry.** From Naini Tal, United Provinces, India. Seeds presented by Rev. N. L. Rockey. "This is our most common wild yellow raspberry and grows here in great profusion. The bush is tall, thorny, and hairy. The fruit which ripens in early May, is a trifle insipid in its sweetness and is full of seeds, but it is very tender and we enjoy it. I believe it will be valuable for breeding purposes. The native name is 'hissauloo.'" (Rockey.)

SABINEA CARINALIS (Fabaceae), 57078. From Dominica, British West Indies. Seeds presented by Joseph Jones, curator, Botanic Gardens. "This tree is known locally as 'Bois Charibe,' and is one of the most showy of our native plants. It is a very fine flowering tree and I have seen nothing in the Tropics to surpass it as a mass of color. If grown on fairly good land it will not make a good show but if planted on a dry, rocky hillside where it will be scorched by the sun for a period of 3 or 4 months each year, it makes a marvellous display of flowers." (Jones.)

A shrub or small tree, with featherlike leaves and large, scarlet flowers which are borne in clusters of three to five, appearing before the leaves. (Adapted from Grisebach, Flora of the British West Indies, p. 183.)

SOLANUM MAGLIA (Solanaceae), 57219. From Lima, Peru. Tubers presented by the Director, Estacion Central Agronomico. "This species is one of the most interesting of all the tuber-bearing Solanums; it was believed by Darwin to be the wild form of *S. tuberosum* L., the common potato. He first observed it while attached to H. M. S. Beagle on the islands of the Chonos Archipelago, off the western coast of Chile, 'growing in great abundance, on the sandy, shelly soil near the sea-beach. The tallest plant was 4 feet in height. The tubers were generally small, but I found one, of an oval shape, 2 inches in diameter: they resembled in every respect, and had the same smell as English potatoes; but when boiled they shrunk much, and were watery and insipid, without any bitter taste. They are undoubtedly here indigenous; they grow as far south, according to Mr. Low, as Lat. 50°, and are called "aquinas" by the Indians of that part. The Chilotan Indians have a different name for them. Professor Henslow, who has examined the dried specimens which I brought home, says that they are the same as those described by Mr. Sabine from Valparaiso, but that they form a variety which by some botanists has been considered specifically distinct. It is remarkable that the same plant should be found on the sterile mountains of central Chile, where a drop of rain does not fall for more than six months, and within the damp forests of these southern islands.' (Darwin, Charles, Journal, January 7, 1835.)

"This plant was referred by Poeppig to *S. tuberosum*: but Georg