

The Botanical Magazine says: "This is one of the few Cape of Good Hope plants mentioned by the earlier botanists. Clusius received a specimen, by a Dutch ship that had touched at the Cape, so far back as 1605."

In the United States, its cultivation out of doors will most likely be practicable only in California and the Southwest. When dried, the flowers retain their form and color admirably; for this reason they may be used as "everlastings."

PINUS PUMILIO (Pinaceae), 59697. **Pine.** From Lwow (Leopol), Poland. Seeds presented by Walery Swederski, director, Station Experimentale Botanique et Agricole.

Botanists differ as to the status of this plant; by some it is considered a dwarf form of *Pinus montana*, the mountain pine of central and southern Europe.

According to W. J. Bean (Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles), *Pinus pumilio* grows to 5 or 10 feet in height, forming not one leader, but a cluster of several stems curving out from the bottom. It is considered in England an extremely useful evergreen covering for dry slopes and mounds, and is said to thrive on poor soil. Since it is native in Europe from the Jura Mountains of Switzerland to Montenegro, its cultivation should be practicable in many parts of the United States.

POLYGONUM CAMPANULATUM (Polygonaceae), 60252. From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden.

This Himalayan contribution from Mr. Cave is likely to find a congenial home in those parts of the United States which have moist, cool climates with mild winters. The plant, which is a perennial of compact, bushy habit and handsome foliage, is recommended as useful for growing in half-shady, moist situations. During late summer and autumn it produces dense racemes of charming, bell-shaped, fragrant, rosy white flowers.

RUBUS TURQUINENSIS (Rosaceae), 60242. **Blackberry.** From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Presented by Gonzalo M. Fortun, director, Estacion Experimental Agronomica.

During the past six or seven years the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction has obtained several interesting species of *Rubus* from Tropical America. *Rubus glaucus*, the Andes berry, which grows from Mexico to Peru, has shown promise in the United States, and is being used by plant breeders. *Rubus macrocarpus*, the giant-fruited Colombian berry, has proved too exacting in its climatic requirements to succeed in most parts of this country. From regions as distant as Sweden and Australia we have received requests for this species, mainly from persons engaged in breeding new berries, who desire to use it in crossing, because of its gigantic size. Several wild blackberries from Guatemala, Colombia, and Ecuador have been propagated and supplied to breeders, who are now working with them.

From the mountains of eastern Cuba comes this new species, *Rubus turquinensis*, first collected by the well-known botanist, Brother Leon, in 1922. It takes its