

vines grow to a length of 40 feet. They seem to sprout from the roots every year and grow here plentifully over an area of, I would say, 160 acres. They seem to have originated on one of the mountain sides and been washed down by the rains until you find them half a mile down the foot-hills." (Leenhouts.)

MANGIFERA INDICA. 26599-510. Presented by Mr. Aston W. Gardner, Kingston, Jamaica. 26509, Bombay. This special fruit has realized very high prices in London and New York. 26510, Mangalore. For distribution later.

MEDICAGO SATIVA TUNETANA. 26590. From Aures, Algeria. Procured by Mr. A. Clave. "A wild form said to occur in arid, exposed situations and presumably very drought resistant." (Westgate.)

PUNICA PROTOPUNICA. 26511. Presented by Dr. Isaac Bayley Balfour, Director Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland. Native of the Island of Socotra. "It was considered desirable to introduce this plant which, aside from the ordinary pomegranate is the only species of the genus Punica and is possibly the ancestral form of the cultivated pomegranate, in order to test its value as a drought resistant stock on which to graft pomegranates in the hottest part of the Southwest." (T. H. Kearney.)

PYRUS SP. 26591. Presented by Mr. Edward C. Parker, Mukden, Manchuria. "Seeds of the native Manchurian pear. I am of the opinion that the pear seedlings when tested out in western nurseries or used for grafting purposes will prove more valuable than the scions (S.P.I. Nos. 26485-489.) (Parker.) For distribution later.

SPONDIAS DULCIS. 26470. From Monrovia, Liberia. Presented by Mr. E. L. Parker. The We fruit or Tahiti apple. The tree is of rapid growth, highly ornamental and attains a height of 50 feet in its native habitat. The golden yellow fruits about 2-3 inches in diameter, are produced in loose clusters. The brownish yellow flesh partakes of the flavor of a pineapple and most people become very fond of it when once accustomed to it. It is a trifle less hardy than the