

LIGUSTRUM SP. 26767. From hills near Sebastopol, Crimea.

"A low, bushy, semi-evergreen privet growing on dry, rocky mountain sides in somewhat shady places. Of use as a garden shrub in semi-arid regions." (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later.

LUCUMA. 26768. From Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Presented by Mr. W. E. Hess. "Fruit $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long and wide. The pulp eatable, texture and color strongly suggesting the yolk of hard boiled egg. Should be valuable as an ornamental and avenue tree for South Florida and California. It might also prove a vigorous stock for *Lucuma rivicoa*, var. *angustifolia*; the fruit of this species is very delicious but it seems to be a very slow grower." (Hess.) For distribution later.

MORUS. 26761. From Estate of Maximoff, near Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia. "A handsome fastigiate form of the Russian mulberry resistant to drought and heat, suitable for an ornamental garden and park tree, especially in the semi-arid, hot-summered regions of the United States." (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later.

NEPHELIUM SP. 26658. Seeds from Medan, Sumatra, presented by Dr. L. R. de Bussy.

NOPALEA COCCINELLIFERA. 26611. Presented by Mr. R.W. Thornton, Cape Town, South Africa. "No record can be found as to where this variety was originally imported from, but of the 26 varieties grown in Cape Colony this is the most nutritious and is free from thorns. A strong point in its favor is that up to the present the fruit has never matured, which makes it impossible for it to cross with our thorny varieties and thus spread and become a pest instead of a blessing. It also seems to be almost entirely free of the acid principle which causes excessive scouring in stock; hence the local name of sweet-flesh prickly pear." (Thornton.)