

HIBISCUS MANIHOT. 27493. Purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Company, Yokohama, Japan. "The root of this plant is used by the Japanese as a size for their hand-made papers which are prepared from the inner bark of *EDGEWORTHIA GARDNERI* and various varieties of the paper mulberry. The root is macerated in water and added to the paper pulp. Mr. Iida of the Yokohama Nursery Company says that the best paper size in Japan is made from this plant." (Fairchild.)

JUNIPERUS SP. 27505. From British East Africa. Procured through Mr. Raphael Zon. East African cedar occurs abundantly in all the drier forests in the mountains of British East Africa at altitudes of from 7,000-11,000 feet. It appears to attain larger dimensions than any other juniper and often has a tall, straight, mast-like trunk. The wood is of great value and is scarcely distinguished from the typical cedar of the familiar lead pencil. Owing to the climatic condition under which this tree grows it is doubtful whether it will succeed in this country except possibly in Florida. For distribution later. **JUNIPERUS PACHYPHLOEA.** 27497. Collected in the Alamo National Forest, New Mexico. Received through Mr. Raphael Zon.

MANGIFERA INDICA. 27495. Mazagon mango from Kingston, Jamaica. Presented by Mr. Aston W. Gardner, Manager of the Tangley Fruit Company. For distribution later.

MELILOTUS SPP. 27463-477. A collection of 15 varieties of Melilotus from Madrid, Spain. Presented by the Madrid Botanical Garden. For distribution later.

ROSA GIGANTEA. 27301. From Oporto, Portugal. Presented by Baron de Soutellino, who procured his original plants from Kew. "It is now 25 years since Sir George Watt discovered this king of wild roses in Manipur, India. Here is an account of it by Mr. Hildebrand who knew and grew the rose in Burma. 'The plant is a creeper and does not flower until it grows beyond the tree on which it is climbing. The boles of some of the plants are as thick as a man's thigh. These specimens are on large evergreen trees.