

deniya, Ceylon. Presented by Mr. H. F. Macmillan, superintendent. "A small semi-herbaceous tree with a crown of large coarse palmate leaves, native of Colombia and Ecuador, similar to the papaya, but with fruit only about one fourth the size of the latter. It has been introduced at Hakgala Gardens, Ceylon, in 1880, and is now commonly grown in hill gardens for the sake of its fruit, being often found in a semi-naturalized state about up-country bungalows. The ovoid angular fruit is in season all the year around; though too acid to be used for dessert, it is very agreeable when stewed, and it can also be made into jam and preserves. When ripe the fruit has a pleasant apple-like odor." (Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting.)

*Castanea* sp. (Fagaceae.) 35891. Chestnuts from San Tun Ying, China. "A good quality of seeds of a Chinese chestnut coming from the best chestnut district of north China. This north China chestnut has no value as a lumber tree, being of a low branching, open-headed growth, while the trees do not grow tall, specimens over 40 feet in height being rare. It seems however much more resistant to the bark fungus disease than the American chestnut and it might be utilized in certain hybridization experiments trying to combine the good qualities of both the American and the Chinese parents in one tree. This chestnut loves a well drained, decomposed granite soil, preferably at the foot of hills or of mountains; it also seems quite averse to strong winds and therefore thrives best in well sheltered valleys. In its native localities it is but little cultivated, the peasants being content to plant a few trees here and there along the bases of the hills and on sloping fields and the trees in general look much thrifter when close to rocks and boulders than on fairly level fields. From the nature of the trees and the climate where it grows one might conclude that sheltered valleys in the foothill section of the Rocky Mountain region will suit this chestnut better than any other section of the United States, and some serious attempts should be made to establish it in these regions as a hardy nut-bearing tree. The Chinese roast these nuts in winter time in large open pans in a mixture of sand with some coarse sugar or molasses in it. This treatment gives the chestnuts a glossy appetizing appearance." (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later. It was at San Tun Ying that Mr. Meyer made his very important discovery of the chestnut bark disease in China, a discovery which may result in an expedition to the chestnut region for the proper study of the