

along the bank of a small stream. It seems, however, to be comparatively rare, and does not occur in great numbers. It is erect and slender in habit, growing to a height of 40 or more feet, with foliage somewhat finer than *J. nigra* of the United States. The nuts resemble those of *J. nigra* in size and appearance, though sometimes smaller. The kernels, however, are removed with difficulty, the septae being very thick and woody. In its present wild state the Cuban walnut, as it is called, does not seem of great horticultural value, but with very little improvement by selection it seems that it might become an excellent nut for tropical regions. It has been suggested that it might serve as a stock for the Persian walnut, making possible the culture of this species in Cuba and other tropical regions where it is not now successfully grown. For illustrations of the tree and fruit see Journal of Heredity, December, 1915." (Wilson Popenoe.)

*Litchi chinensis* Sonnerat. (Sapindaceae.) 43034. Seeds from Swatow, China. Presented by Mr. G. C. Hanson, American Consul. "This fruit is placed on the market at the beginning of summer, and can only be obtained during a very short period. The Swatow litchi has the reputation of not being as good as the Canton variety, which also matures early in the summer. Grown in the neighborhood of Chaochowfu." (Hanson.)

*Osterdamia matrella* (L.) Kuntze. (Poaceae.) 43023. Seed from Yokohama, Japan. Purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Company. A creeping grass, important for binding coast-sands, which does well on alkali soils, and also as a lawn-grass. Said to be relished by stock.

*Paeonia brownii x albiflora*. (Ranunculaceae.) 43015. Seeds from Los Angeles, Calif. Presented by Mr. P. D. Barnhart. "From our native paeonia which are the products of flowers that I pollinated with pollen of the Chinese type, such as you grow in the East. I got the material of the Henry A. Dreer people last year. They collected it from white varieties in their great field. I hope to get a cross that will bear large flowers, and plants that are adapted to this climate. Our hills are covered with them, but the flowers are small and inconspicuous, though they begin to bloom, and profusely too, in early February and continue into March. This year the first flowers appeared in January, and those that I worked failed to set seed. I used heavy paper sacks to protect the subjects from rain and insects." (Barnhart.)