subterranea (at least in its broad-leaved states), is considerable and the two have actually been confused, it may be useful to point out the following differences:

Kerstingiella geocarpa.	Voandzeia subterranea.
Flowers subsessile in the axils of the leaves, paired or solitary without a distinct common peduncle.	Flowers usually in pairs on a common, more or less hairy, peduncle terminating with a callous swelling.
Calyx deeply divided, with narrow, linear, subequal segments.	Calyx with short, broad and uneven teeth.
Style glabrous.	Style hairy on the inner side upwards.
Stigma terminal, capitate.	Stigma lateral, below the pointed apex of the style.
Stipes of pistil lengthening considerably after fertilization.	Pistil without a stipes.
Seeds oblong - ellipsoid, 6-7 mm. by 5 mm.	Seeds globose-ellipsoid. 1-1.5 cm. by 0.9-1.05 cm.

"The mechanism by which the pods of Kerstingiella become buried in the ground is very singular and almost unique in Leguminosae. When the flowers, which seem to be chasmogamous, are fully developed, they are close to the ground. After fertilization the solid base or stipes of the pistil, which in the flower is very short, lengthens into a carpopodium and at the same time turns towards the ground; then the corolla and the style are thrown off. The ovary, still very small, is pushed out of the calyx, and by the root-like carpopodium gradually driven into the ground, where finally the growth and the maturation of the ovary into the seed-bearing pod takes place." (From the Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, No. 5, 1912, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England.) For distribution later.

LICANIA PLATYPUS. (Rosaceae.) 34915. Seeds of the sonzapote from San José, Costa Rica. Presented by the Department of Agriculture. "It grows in the form of a tree, rather scarce on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, but more common in other parts of Central America, where it is