COTONEASTER SPP. (Malaceae.) 35179-183. Seeds of Cotoneasters from Paris. Presented by Mr. Maurice L. de Vilmorin. A collection of five species from the private fruticetum of Mr. Vilmorin, No. 35179 being grown from seed No. 1133 collected by Mr. E. H. Wilson in Central China, and the others from the collections of Mr. H. M. Vilmorin. For distribution later.

LONICERA THIBETICA. (Caprifoliaceae.) 35188. Plants of a honeysuckle from the private fruticetum of Mr. Maurice L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, Nogent sur Vernisson, Loiret, France. "A shrub from one half to one and a half meters in height, with slender spreading and recurving, often rocumbent branches forming a dense intricate bush much broader than high; young branchlets villose-puberulose or tomentulose; older branches clothed with greyish-brown shredding bark. Flowers appear in May and June and sparingly during the whole summer and autumn. Fruit ripens in August and September. This Lonicera in the Arnold Arboretum proved hardy with slight protection during the winter and seems well suited for planting on rocky slopes and banks. The flowers are very fragrant, and the bright color of the berries makes the shrub ornamental in Autumn." (C.S.Sargent.) For distribution later.

LONICERA SPP. (Caprifoliaceae.) 35189-190. Plants of honeysuckles, from Mr. Maurice L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, Nogent sur Vernisson, Loiret, France. Two promising species as yet undetermined from Mr. Vilmorin's private fruticetum, which is probably the greatest collection of ornamental shrubs ever brought together. For distribution later.

LYCOPERSICON SPP. (Solanaceae.) 35151-154. Seeds of tomatoes from the Museum of Natural History, Paris. Presented by the Director. Introduced for the use of breeders in the attempt to bring together all recorded species of this valuable fruit. For distribution later.

MISCANTHUS JAPONICUS. (Poaceae.) 35227. Seeds from Naples. Purchased from Messrs. Dammann and Company. "This grass has been found in our experimental work to produce a light bulky paper in many respects similar to that made from esparto. The yield of fibre is up to the average of esparto, and there may be areas where the plants can be grown especially for paper making. It thrives on the poorer soils in this region and has been grown with some success even in Maine; the excessive winter killing there, however, would prevent its becoming a successful crop plant." (Charles J. Brand.) For distribution.