

MANGIFERA SPP. (Anacardiaceae.) 35403-412. Rooted cuttings of mango from Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. J. C. Koningsberger, Director, Botanic Gardens. Nine species of mango, and one related species shipped by Wardian case, introduced in order to secure the best Java-
nese varieties for comparative tests. For distribution later.

MEDICAGO SATIVA. (Fabaceae.) 35427-428. Alfalfa seed from Lima, Peru. Purchased from Dr. C. H. Tyler Townsend, Chief Entomologist, Peruvian Department of Agriculture. Two forms, one from a high altitude, the other from a drier region near sea level. For distribution later.

MEDICAGO SATIVA. (Fabaceae.) 35427-428, 35435-443. Alfalfa seed from Poona, India. Presented by Mr. T. Forester Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture. Nine varieties differing but slightly from those of Western India. For distribution later.

MIDA ACUMINATA. (Santalaceae.) 35323. Seeds of the quandong from Sydney, Australia. Purchased from Anderson and Company. "The quandong, which is found in all the states of the commonwealth except Tasmania, is a beautiful evergreen tree, finally attaining a height of about 30 feet. It has opposite lance-shaped leaves, mostly two or three inches long, and rather numerous, insignificant flowers arranged on small, terminal branches. These are succeeded by globular fruits, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, of a reddish color when ripe, and in that condition are often called native peaches. When the quandong is carrying a crop of fruit the smaller branches often become pendulous from the weight of it, and then the tree is decidedly ornamental, and produces a very fine effect in the landscape. The succulent outer part of the fruit is acidulous, but can be made into an excellent preserve and jelly having a flavor somewhat similar to that of guava conserve. It can also be used for tarts or pies, or served with cream. The outer covering, after the nuts have been extracted, may be dried either in the sun or in an evaporator. The nuts, which are called quandongs, have edible and nutritious kernels of a very pleasant flavor. They contain a large percentage of oil, which burns readily, producing a bright light. The oil can be expressed from the kernels by ordinary methods, and may eventually prove of considerable commercial importance. The trunk of the tree is not of great dimensions, for it rarely exceeds 8 or 9 inches in diameter. Its