

36067 and 36068—Continued.

"This shrub or small tree is a native of New Zealand and is known by the colonists as the *pink broom*. The plant was discovered on Christmas, 1853, by the late Dr. Munro, on the sandy and rocky banks of the Waihopai River, in Nelson Province. This plant succeeds best in peaty soil, but it can also be grown well in turfy loam. It is a moderate-sized shrub in cultivation in England and produces weeping, cordlike, leafless branches, from which the short racemes of pink or purplish flowers are freely produced." (*Gardener's Chronicle, August 24, 1907; Hooker, New Zealand Flora.*)

36068. PITOSPORUM DALLII Cheeseman.

"An ornamental small tree, gathered on the mountains of South Island. The specimen is part of the only parcel of seed that has so far been secured. Sent me by a botanical friend." (*Petrie.*)

"This is a remarkably distinct plant, with very different foliage from that of any other New Zealand species. The flowers are quite unknown. This species came from the mountains near Collingwood, South Island. It is apparently a small tree with stout branches, the youngest of which are glabrous and are covered with a yellow bark." (*T. F. Cheeseman, Manual of the New Zealand Flora.*)

36069. CARICA CANDAMARCENSIS Hook. f. **Mountain papaya.**

From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Presented by Mr. H. F. Macmillan, superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received August 28, 1913.

"*Mountain papaw.* A small semiherbaceous tree with a crown of large, coarse, palmate leaves, native of Colombia and Ecuador, similar to the papaw of the low country, but with fruit only about one-fourth or one-sixth the size of that 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 seminaturalized state about up-country bungalows. The ovoid angular fruit is in season all the year round; 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 applelike odor. Propagated by seed." (*Macmillan's Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting.*)

36070. MANGIFERA INDICA L.**Mango.**

From Beira, Mozambique. Presented by the Director of Agriculture. Received August 30 and September 2, 1913.

"Cuttings of the *Diamond* mango obtained from the island of Chiloane in this territory."

These are supposed to be the same as the Lathrop mango, described under S. P. I. Nos. 9486 and 9669.

36071. RUBUS PHOENICOLASIUS Maxim.**Bramble.**

From Cambridge, England. Presented by Mr. R. Irwin Lynch, curator, Cambridge Botanic Gardens. Received August 29, 1913.

"A conspicuous and unique-looking Japanese bramble, the young shoots and leaf stalks of which are densely clothed with long bright-red setæ and very long stalked glands of the same color. As the plant matures, the deep color gives way to a paler shade. The papery leaves, the under surfaces of which are of almost a snowy whiteness, are trifoliolate on both the barren and fertile stems, the long-stalked terminal leaflets being much the largest. The compact panicles of the fruit are borne on short branches given off at right angles from the main stem, thus forming a compact pillar almost from the ground. When ripe, the fruit is of a beautiful bright coral red." (*Gardener's Chronicle, 1879.*)