

Of the nine plants represented by cuttings, No. 4 [S. P. I. No. 39809] represents the plant which fruited in 1913; the remainder first bore fruit in 1914.

39808. No. 3. "This proved to be one of the best among the hybrids that fruited this season." (*H. T. Edwards.*)

39809. No. 4. "Fruited last year." (*H. T. Edwards.*)

39810 to 39816.

"These proved to be the best among the hybrids that fruited this season." (*H. T. Edwards.*)

39810. No. 5.

39814. No. 14.

39811. No. 6.

39815. No. 16.

39812. No. 11.

39816. No. 17.

39813. No. 12.

### 39817 to 39819.

From Tolga, Queensland, Australia. Presented by Mr. J. A. Hamilton. Received January 16, 1915. Quoted notes by Mr. Hamilton.

39817. *CYMBIDIUM SUAVE* R. BROWN. Orchidaceæ.

*Distribution.*—An epiphytal orchid with narrow leaves 1 foot long and racemes of red-blotched greenish flowers, found along streams in Queensland and New South Wales.

39818. *PASSIFLORA EDULIS* SIDDS. Passifloraceæ.

Passion fruit.

"Large-fruited passion fruit. Season 1914."

39819. *RUBUS* sp. Rosaceæ.

Wild raspberry.

"Wild raspberry, *Evelyn Table-land* No. 2."

### 39820 to 39826. *PRUNUS SERRULATA* Lindl. Amygdalaceæ.

Flowering cherry.

From Tokyo, Japan. Presented by Mr. E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum. Cuttings received January 15 and 23, 1915.

"To be grown on the ordinary Japanese cherry stocks." (*Wilson.*)

39820. No. 58.

39824. No. 62.

39821. No. 59.

39825. No. 63.

39822. No. 60.

39826. No. 64.

39823. No. 61.

### 39827. *FICUS SYCOMORUS* L. Moraceæ.

Fig.

From Cairo, Egypt. Presented by Mr. Thomas W. Brown, director, Horticultural Division, Gizeh Branch, Ministry of Agriculture. Cuttings received January 26, 1915.

"No. 3. Var. *bedei*. A variety which is most commonly eaten at Alexandria." (*Brown.*)

"The tree is cultivated in Egypt and is identical with the sycamore of Scripture. *Ficus sycomorus*, or the Egyptian fig, seems to be invariably infested with the insect *Sycophaga crassipes*, which is the same insect supposed to effect caprification in Malta, according to Rev. T. F. Marshall. This fig never produces ripe seed in Egypt, though it has been introduced from the earliest times. Not only are the ancient coffins made of the wood, but it was adopted as the sacred 'Tree of Life.' It probably came from Yemen, where Prof. Dr. Schweinfurth saw many seedling trees grown spontaneously. The tree bears three crops per annum, in May, June, and August-September. Boys cut off the top of the