

rounded apex and broadly rounded base, and the upper surface is glabrescent while the lower is usually pale and more or less pubescent. The solitary flowers are borne on spreading or decurved peduncles, one-third of an inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The edible fruit is erect or pendent, yellow or orange when ripe, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in diameter. This plant has been found in Upper Guinea, Lower Guinea, north-central Bornu, Nile Land, and Mozambique District. (Adapted from *Oliver, Flora of Tropical Africa, vol. 1, p. 16.*)

45799. JUGLANS REGIA L. Juglandaceæ. Walnut.

From India. Nuts presented by Mr. C. C. Calder, Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, near Calcutta, who obtained them from Mr. Green, Cinchona Plantation, Munsong. Received January 26, 1918.

"No. 2. The large-leaved, large-seeded walnut. The trees of this kind are more spreading than and not so lofty as those of the common kind. It attains a very large size." (*Green.*)

45800 and 45801. HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA L. Malvaceæ. Roselle.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by the Bureau of Agriculture. Received January 30, 1918.

45800. Archer. "Plant robust, frequently exceeding 1.60 meters in height, branching freely, all parts of the plant being greenish or whitish; stems nearly smooth; leaf lobes rather narrow; flowers smaller than those of the red types; eye yellowish; pollen pale yellow; stigma green; full-grown calyx greenish white, sparsely covered with short stiff bristles; average length of calyx 45 mm., width 26 mm., including epicalyx 32 mm.

"The *Archer* is very prolific, the fruit is somewhat less acid than that of the red types, and the products made from it are whitish or amber colored. In the West Indies a wine is made from this variety which is said to resemble champagne in taste and appearance.

"Seed of the above-described variety was received from Mr. A. S. Archer, Antigua, British West Indies, by the writer early in 1913, and it was tested at the Lamao Experiment Station the same year. It has been named in honor of Mr. Archer." (*Wester, Philippine Agricultural Review, June, 1914.*)

45801. Rico. "The young plants of the *Rico* retain their unifoliate leaf characters longer than the *Victor*, and the leaves later are mostly tripartite instead of five parted. The stems and calyces are dark red and the leaves dark green with reddish veins. The pollen is golden yellow. The calyx is of about the same length as that of the *Victor* [45 to 50 mm.], but of greater equatorial diameter [28 mm.]; the fleshy spines subtending the calyx lobes are stout and stand at nearly a straight angle from the axis of the fruit; the apex of the calyx lobes is frequently incurved.

"The *Rico* has been named and described from plants grown from seed obtained by the writer in 1911 from Mr. J. E. Higgins, horticulturist of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, and has probably descended from a variety grown in 1902 in the Agricultural Experiment Station, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, by Mr. O. W. Barrett, now chief of the division of experiment stations of this Bureau." (*Wester, Philippine Agricultural Review, March, 1912.*)