

differential plant cell may resume its powers of growth and division becoming once again embryonic and thereby resuming its immortality.

"Whatever be the final verdict on Mr. Benedict's discoveries we cannot but be grateful to him for getting away from words and appealing to facts. Nor will horticulturists be slow to accept the moral that it behoves us to go on producing new varieties by cross breeding, for whether or no all existing varieties are doomed sooner or later to old age, the fact remains that there is still room for improvement among all our cultivated varieties of fruits and plants generally."

It would be interesting to have authentic records of the behaviour of Angsana trees raised from seed.

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***Echinodia theobromae*, Pat.**

The following notes are in continuation of the article in the "Garden's Bulletin" Vol. II, No. 5, page 144. Further specimens of *Echinodia theobromae*, Pat. as described by Patouillard in the Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France" Tome XXXIV, 2nd Fasc. have been obtained growing on small branches of a *Quercus* in the Botanic Gardens, Singapore. The smaller specimens agree entirely with the original description of Patouillard. In the larger specimens, which do not exceed 3 mm. in diameter, the older or generally middle portion of the specimens develops a typical polyporaceous tissue. The pores whose length is the same as the height of the plant, constitute the whole of the specimen except the thin crust of hyphae which is directly applied to the support, and the crust covering the outside edges of the specimens from which the stilboid fructifications arise. The transition from stilboid to porus formation is abrupt, the stilboid columns at the transition area quickly becoming the pore walls of the inner pore surface. The pore surface often presents a lenzitoid appearance. The diameter of the pores is small about 0.20 mm. No spores were found within the pores. (Singapore Field No. 5143).

T. F. CHIPP.

Paddy in the Economic Gardens.

Two adjacent fields measuring together 4398 square feet, or say, one tenth of an acre were put under Paddy on the 20th July.

The land selected is almost an ideal one for the purpose, being a flat of light sandy loam overlying a clay subsoil, which, owing to the low configuration of the ground, drains itself very slowly. After grubbing up the roots, which were heaped and burnt, the land was thoroughly broken up and strewn with the ashes. A corner of the field, 12 feet by 12 (= 144 sq. feet)* was, after 3

* Note—In Cochin China the rule generally followed is to allow, for the nursery 2 hundredths of the acreage to be planted,