

rice paper and the *Hibiscus rosasmensis* from China; the *Cæsalpinia Gilliesii* of Peru; and the sacred tree of Nubia (*Kigelia pinnata*). Many of the trees have now been labelled, and among them may be found the Norfolk Island pine, Indian beech, *Yucca gloriosa*, twenty different kinds of figs, the India horse-chestnut, the *Acacia farnesiana*, and towering indiarubber trees. Then one sees also tropical sedge, oleanders which are bright with all colours in April and May, and many commoner varieties too numerous to mention. Here and there in the garden are solitary giants of the *Albizzia lebbek*, which was introduced into Egypt one hundred and fifty years ago, and, besides making beautiful avenues in Cairo, has now spread all over the country. It grows with great rapidity and with extraordinary ease, and requires no watering after the first few years. Unfortunately it has lately been attacked by the larva of a beetle, and some of the oldest trees have died in consequence.

*Flora.*—Almost the only strictly indigenous trees in Egypt are the tamarisk, the sunt (*Acacia Nilotica*), and the sycamore-fig, but the flora consist of about 1400 specimens. Among the many successfully introduced trees is the Jerusalem thorn (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), which flourishes especially in the desert at Abbassiyeh and Helouan. The lotus is found in Cairo in the spring, but is