

cherry, about seven-eighths of an inch long by three-eighths to seven-sixteenths of an inch thick in the middle, black or purple black, and with a bright glossy skin. They usually occur singly, strung along the branches, but sometimes there are two together. From one small shrub we have eaten, I think, about 300 fruits. The flesh is about one-eighth of an inch thick over the seed and it is soft and juicy, tasting more like a black cherry than any other northern fruit I can think of. When I recall the size of the wild fruit from which the common cherry is supposed to have originated, I think this little fruit promises well to repay cultivation. I would suggest trying it in Florida or California or Texas; the last-named State may be the best for it. From mid-August until the end of September is the time of fruiting—i. e., in early spring here." (*Birch.*)

32064 to 32069.

From Mexico. Presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus, Zacuapam, Huatusco, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Received November 6, 1911.

Seeds of the following; quoted notes by Dr. Purpus:

32064 to 32067. SOLANUM NIGRUM L. **Nightshade.**

32064. "From Minas San Rafael, San Luis Potosi, 1,600 meters [5,250 feet]."

32065. "From Esperanza, Puebla, 2,700 meters [9,850 feet]."

32066. "From Tehuacan, Puebla, 1,700 meters [5,575 feet]."

32067. "From Rascon, San Luis Potosi, 400 to 500 meters [1,300 to 1,650 feet]."

32068 and 32069. NICOTIANA spp. **Wild tobacco.**

32068. "From Guascama, San Luis Potosi."

32069. "From Minas San Rafael, San Luis Potosi."

32070. CACARA EROSA (L.) Kuntze.

From Tampico, Mexico. Presented by Mr. Clarence A. Miller, American consul, through Mr. E. C. Green, in charge, South Texas Garden, Brownsville, Tex. Received December 18, 1911.

"*Hicama de Agua.*" See No. 27959 for previous introduction.

32071. CALLITRIS CUPRESSIFORMIS Ventenat.

Tasmanian cypress pine or Oyster Bay pine.

From Tasmania. Presented to the United States Forest Service by Mr. L. A. Evans, editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*, Hobart, Tasmania, and to the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction by Mr. Raphael Zon, Chief of Silvics, United States Forest Service. Received November 8, 1911.

"This pine is described by Col. W. V. Legge in a report on the 'Tasmanian cypress pine,' published this year [1911]. According to this paper, the tree is confined mainly to the coast, where it does well on poor soils. It seems to have a slow growth, but in time reaches a height of 100 feet and a diameter of about 2½ feet. In spite of the fact that it is chiefly a warm climate tree, it also thrives in some of the colder parts of Tasmania, where there is considerable frost. It has a plain whitish wood, without figure, and with little difference in color between the sapwood and the heartwood. Its grain is hard and close, and the wood is exceedingly durable. It is largely used for piles, telegraph poles, and in general construction work. It not infrequently grows in mixture with eucalypts and when grown in the forest under moderate light conditions its form is that of a sharp cone, which is tall both in proportion to the diameter and the spread of the lateral branches. There are all gradations from this form to the spreading bushy tree found in the open.