

36618 to 36621—Continued.**36620. EUCALYPTUS GUNNII** Hook. f.

From Australia. Received August, 1910. "The tree is usually not a tall one, but in some situations in Australia it is said to rise to a height of 250 feet. No trees growing in the Southwest, however, give promise of attaining a great height, though some of them are already 60 feet high. The trees are sometimes crooked and irregular in growth. In alpine regions they are said to be mere shrubs. The bark of the trunk is usually rough and brownish, and is continually flaking off, leaving the outer part smooth. The branches are usually smoother. The foliage is denser and darker than that of many eucalypts, frequently being confined to the ends of the branches, however. The leaves of the young trees are roundish, and opposite on the stem, and those of the adult tree are scattered and lance shaped. They are usually shiny and more or less stiff. The flowers are of medium size and the seed cases usually nearly top shaped. This species grows well near the coast and for some distance inland. It is a very hardy species, and, since in Australia it grows to an elevation of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, it ought to succeed in elevated regions of the Southwest. It endures fairly well the summer heat of the interior valleys, and during winter grows thriftily, even though the temperature fall to 20° F. each night. The tree does not furnish an especially useful timber. When it grows straight it is used by artisans for many purposes, and it also makes a fair fuel. It is a very promising species as a forest cover for mountain situations not subject to high summer temperatures. The sap of the alpine form of the tree is said to be used by the aborigines of Australia for making a kind of cider." (*McClatchie, Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 35, p. 64.*)

36621. EUCALYPTUS STUARTIANA Mueller.

From Australia. "The trees of this species never attain a very great size, but they make a comparatively rapid growth during the first 10 years, in some cases reaching a trunk diameter of 1 foot and a height of 30 to 40 feet during that period. The tree usually grows quite erect, with a somewhat stocky appearance. The bark of the trunk and main branches is rough and more or less fibrous. It is of a grayish-brown color outside and is salmon colored next the wood. The leaves of the young seedlings and of young suckers are opposite on the stem, and roundish or lance shaped, usually having a distinct bloom on the surface. The later leaves are scattered, lance shaped, or sickle shaped, shiny, and equally dark green on the two surfaces. When crushed they give forth a pleasant odor, somewhat resembling that of apples. The flowers are of medium size, usually in compact clusters of three to eight. The deciduous covering of the flower buds is cone shaped. The seed cases are rather small, and are commonly nearly top shaped. The species thrives at and near the coast, but does not do well in the dry, hot valleys of the interior. It endures minimum temperatures of 10° to 18° F., and it therefore may be planted in higher latitudes and at greater elevations than most species. Upon account of its resistance to frost, this eucalypt is useful for a forest cover, for wind-breaks, and for shade in ravines and on fairly moist hillsides and mountains where, on account of too heavy winter frosts, other species would not thrive. The tree furnishes a timber that is hard, but, not being straight grained, is somewhat difficult to split. It is useful for fence posts and for fuel. According to Baron von Mueller, it is employed to some extent for furniture manufacture in Australia." (*McClatchie, Bureau Forestry Bulletin No. 35, p. 81.*)