

**41316 to 41341**—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. O. F. Cook.)

other leguminous trees; but in the *tara* the small size of the seeds makes it difficult to extract the edible material, which is also rather tough and tasteless.

"A few trees of *tara* or a related species were seen about Lima, but they were much less upright than those about Urubamba. If the trees should behave in this manner in California it would be much less desirable for the purposes considered above. The *tara* about Lima, however, may be a different variety. It was noticed that the pods offered in the market were broader than those of the trees of the interior valleys."

For an illustration of the *tara*, see Plate I.

**41324. ESCALLONIA** sp. Escalloniaceæ.**Tasta.**

"(No. 1827. Seeds from Pinasniocj, Peru, July 14, 1915.) A fine-leaved tree, comparable to the boxwood in foliage, but with horizontal branches and a more open habit of growth, which often produces an artistic effect like some of the dwarfed Chinese evergreens. The appearance is also somewhat similar to that of the *chachacoma* (*Escallonia resinosa*, S. P. I. No. 41326), but the foliage is much finer and of a dark and more shining green. Like the *chachacoma*, the tree will endure cutting back to any extent, and the new crown soon takes a graceful rounded shape. This may render the *tasta* very useful for ornamental planting in situations where space is limited, and it should also serve well as a hedge plant. Old trees have deep-red heartwood of the same texture and appearance as the wood of *chachacoma*, and are said to be used in the same way. The form of the fruits also suggests affinity with that tree, and the habit of growth is similar, but the flowers are solitary instead of clustered. The color of the flowers is said to be white, as in *chachacoma*. The leaves of young vigorous shoots are much larger than those of mature branches and are distinctly dentate. Like *chachacoma* the tree may be rooted from cuttings and layered branches. It ascends to higher elevations than *chachacoma* and may be expected to have greater resistance to cold, but less resistance to heat. It may thrive along the California coast as far north as San Francisco and might become popular as an ornamental or hedge plant."

**41325. HESPEROMELES OBLONGA** Lindley. Malacææ.**Lengli.**

"(No. 1874. Dried fruits from Pinasniocj, Peru, July 14, 1915.) A tree growing at altitudes of 10,000 to 12,000 feet, found in the valleys of the two streams tributary to the Urubamba River, on the stream that enters at Ollantaytambo and the other the stream that comes down from the Panticalla Pass a few miles below Ollantaytambo. On the other side of the pass in the upper part of the Lucumayo Valley the *lengli* appears to be absent. In unfavorable places where the trees remain stunted they have an appearance somewhat like our thorn-apple or hawthorn, but in some of the sheltered ravines and reforested terraces where the conditions are more favorable the *lengli* trees attain a height of 30 to 40 feet, with trunks 1 to 2 feet in diameter having a very attractive appearance. The foliage is very fine, the leaves being of a very regular elliptical shape with slightly dentate margins. The upper surface is of a fresh deep-green color with neatly impressed veins, while the lower surface has a warm reddish brown tomentum, affording a very pleasing contrast. The fruit clusters give a festive appearance like holly, the mature berries being deeply and richly colored. They begin by changing from green through various shades of pink to