

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

scarlet red and then pass on through the darker shades of red, becoming eventually almost black. The berries are distinctly flattened instead of round and have the appearance of very small apples. They hang on the trees for a long time, probably all through the winter, with the effect of the Christmas holly. A botanical peculiarity, perhaps of this species, is that the lowest branch of the fruit cluster is usually subtended by a very much reduced, oval, sharp-pointed leaf or bract, but is like the other leaves in color, texture, and persistence. The small leaf adds a little touch to the appearance of a twig with its cluster of berries. This tree might prove attractive for ornamental planting along the California coast or wherever it will grow. In view of the high altitude where the tree is native it may be expected to stand cold weather, if not actual frost."

For an illustration of the lengli, see Plate II.

41326. ESCALLONIA RESINOSA (R. and P.) Persoon. Escalloniaceæ.

Chachacoma.

"(No. 1886. Seeds from Ollantaytambo, Peru, July 14, 1915.) A handsome tree, bearing clusters of white flowers. It is common in the valleys about Ollantaytambo at altitudes of 9,000 to 11,000 feet. In the lower valleys, where the climate is dry, the *chachacoma* grows intermingled with cacti and other desert vegetation and seldom attains a height of more than 12 to 15 feet. In the upper valleys, where the climate is cooler and the supply of moisture is ample, the *chachacoma* trees grow to much larger size, often attaining a height of 40 to 50 feet and a diameter of 2 to 4 feet. The largest trees were seen in the valley below Panticalla Pass, on the south side, but none were found on the north side, in the region of Yanamachi."

For an illustration of the chachacoma, see Plate III.

41327. CITHAREXYLUM sp. Verbenaceæ.

"(No. 1888. Dried fruits from Pinasniocj, Peru, July 17, 1915.) A tree or shrub with small yellowish green leaves and slender, square, angular, green branches. Grows in the dry lower valleys as a bush, but in favorable situations attains a diameter of over a foot. The general appearance is somewhat like box when the foliage is close, as in the dry valley between Torontoy and Ollantaytambo. It might be expected to grow in the same places as the California pepper tree (*Schinus molle*) and would serve better than that tree as a hedge or windbreak. It stands severe cutting back and apparently springs up rapidly. The mature berries are red. Those collected were from trees about a league below Pinasniocj at an altitude of about 10,000 feet."

41328. PRUNUS SALICIFOLIA H. B. K. Amygdalaceæ.

Capuli.

"(No. 1913. Seeds from Ollantaytambo, Peru, July 19, 1915.) A tree very common throughout the Urubamba and Vilcanota Valleys at altitudes of 12,000 feet and under. The lower limit of the *capuli* in the Urubamba Valley is near Torontoy at an altitude of about 8,000 feet. The flowers and fruits are borne in clusters, and the general appearance is much like the chokecherries of the United States, but the fruit is unlike the chokecherry in having a thick, firm flesh and an agreeable taste. Though not highly flavored, it is pleasant and juicy and of good texture and is sold in quantities in the markets of Cuzco and other towns of the plateau region. It is the only kind of cherry that is grown in quantities in this region. The ripe fruit begins to appear on the market in Novem-