

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

ber and continues until April, coming probably from different altitudes. The size is that of a rather small cherry and the color a deep reddish purple, becoming nearly black with maturity. The leaves, stems, and bark are strongly charged with prussic acid and are very bitter to the taste. The trees are usually 20 to 30 feet high, but often of large size, 40 feet or over, with trunks 2 feet in diameter. Many are found in a wild or half-wild state, quite independent of cultivation. This was observed particularly in the neighborhood of Sicuani at an elevation of about 12,000 feet. Nevertheless, it is not certain that the species is a native of Peru. At Lima the same name, *capuli*, is applied to an altogether different type, a small plant of the genus *Physalis*, related to the tomato, but with the fruits small and inclosed in a large papery calyx like the so-called strawberry tomato, known in some parts of the United States. As the *capuli* tree appears to be a healthy, vigorous, rapid-growing type, it may be worthy of a trial along the Pacific coast. The possibility of using it as a stock for other cherries or for the production of desirable hybrids is also worth considering, but the species is not closely related to our cultivated cherries and may need to be looked upon as a distinct type to be improved through selection rather than by hybridization."

41329. *DATURA SANGUINEA* Ruiz and Pavon. Solanaceæ.

Puca campacho.

"(No. 1915. Peru, July 14, 1915.) Seeds from above Pinasnioej, Panticalla Pass, at an altitude of about 12,000 feet. A large treelike species, somewhat smaller than *D. arborea*, with smaller leaves and more narrowly tubular flowers. The corolla tube is green at the base, orange yellow in the middle, and scarlet at the mouth. In addition to these striking differences, the species should be much more hardy than *D. arborea*, which appears in Peru to be a native of the lower tropical valleys, while *D. sanguinea* extends to the high altitudes where heavy frosts are encountered every night."

41330. *LUPINUS CRUCKSHANKSII* Hooker. Fabaceæ.

Tarhui.

"(No. 1919. Seeds from Ollantaytambo, Peru, July 20, 1915.) Apparently a native species, commonly cultivated at altitudes of 9,000 to 11,000 feet. The pods are very thick and fleshy, with distinct but not prominent irregular veins; the surface glaucous and somewhat pubescent, but not very densely so. Flowers very handsome, the banner erect, blue at the sides, then white, but yellow in the lower half of the middle, the lower petals deeply blue, covering the whitish keel. Flowers usually in whorls of five, four, or three. Leaves naked above, sparsely hairy beneath, glaucous. Seeds pure white. Said not to yield very well. After being ground into meal this has to be soaked several days in running water to extract the bitter taste; considered a delicacy, notwithstanding the difficulty of preparation."

41331. *PASSIFLORA* sp. Passifloraceæ.

Tumbo.

"(No. 1922. Seeds from Ollantaytambo, Peru, July 19, 1915.) Leaves somewhat like that of the Tinta species, but upper surface much smoother and under surface not so cottony. Flowers without fringe, very similar to those from Tinta, except for the absence of tentacles, involucre with bracts united, and fruit with yellow pulp, attaining a length of 3 cm. and a width of 4 cm. The skin surrounding the pulp very thin and tough, surface of fruit strongly pubescent, with simple