

reaching a height of about 30 feet, the trunk stout and occasionally as much as 3 feet thick, and the bark rough and grayish. The young branchlets are dotted with grayish lenticels. The leaves, which are borne upon slender petioles $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, are commonly $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth at the widest point, and oblong-lanceolate in outline, with a long, slender tip. The upper surface is dull green, the lower surface glaucous, and the margin is rather finely serrate. The flowers, which are produced from January to May, are white, about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, and very numerous on slender racemes 2 to 4 inches in length. As many as 15 or 20 fruits sometimes develop on a single raceme, but many drop off before reaching maturity, with the result that 2 to 5 ripe fruits are commonly found on each raceme. The season of ripening in Guatemala is from May to September. The ripe fruits, which are slightly oblate in form and up to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, separate readily from the short fruit stalks, leaving the green, 5-toothed calyces adhering to the latter. In color the fruit is deep glossy maroon-purple. The skin is thin and tender, but so firm that the fruit is not easily injured by handling. The flesh is pale green, meaty but full of juice. The flavor is sweet, suggestive of the Bigarreau type of cherry, with a trace of bitterness in the skin. The stone is a trifle large in comparison to the size of the fruit. Pleasant to eat out of hand, this cherry can also be eaten stewed, or made into preserves or jams. In Guatemala it is most commonly eaten out of hand and as a sweet preserve. This species does not appear to be adapted to hot tropical sea-coasts, but it seems to be distinctly subtropical in character. It may succeed in moist subtropical regions such as Florida, where other types of cherries do not thrive." (Popenoe.)

Ruprechtia fagifolia Meisner. (Polygonaceae.) 44878. **Duraznillo** seeds from Estacadita, near Sabanita de Coro, Venezuela. Presented by Mr. H. M. Curran. "**Komari**. A small tree. May, 1917." (Curran.) South American tree with smooth bark which, in renewing itself each year, wrinkles in a peculiar way, giving the tree a characteristic appearance. In the spring it is covered with yellowish flowers which later become pinkish, making the tree very ornamental. The wood is of no commercial use, so far as is known. (Adapted from Lillo, Contribución al Concimiento de los Arboles de la Argentina, p. 83.)