

all woods, lighter even than cork. In Trinidad and other places it forms an article of commerce with fishermen, who use it in place of cork on their nets. (Adapted from Cook and Collins, Economic Plants of Porto Rico, p. 205.)

Phyllocladus trichomanoides (Taxaceae), 47573. From Auckland, New Zealand. Seeds presented by Mr. James W. Poynton. "Cones of the remarkable 'celery-topped pine'; native name 'tanekaha.' The bark contains two valuable red dyes and about 22 per cent of tannin. When about 18 months old the leaves become aborted and the leafstalks expand, become leaflike, and take on all the functions of leaves, as do some of the acacias, but I believe the 'tanekaha' is the only pine with this habit." (Poynton.)

Prunus serrulata (Amygdalaceae), 47567. **Flowering cherry.** From Chevy Chase, Md. Seeds collected by Dr. David Fairchild at his home, "In The Woods." "'Daizen.' Seeds from a tree at the southeast corner of my study. This tree and, in fact, all the other 'Daizen' trees on my place, have characterized themselves by their regular fruiting habit, the cherry fragrance of their single white flowers, and the vigor of their trunks and freedom from suckers. They have been particularly free from disease and have struck me as promising for stock purposes. These trees were bought originally from the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama, Japan, in the spring of 1906, and are now 13 years old and 20 feet or so high with trunks about 6 inches in diameter. It is possible of course that the plants from these seeds will show the result of crossing with other of the varieties such as 'Murasaki,' 'Jobeni,' and 'Naden,' with which they are closely planted." (Fairchild.)

The tree has made thrifty growth at Boise, Idaho, and at San Jose and Kerman, Calif.

Prunus subhirtella autumnalis (Amygdalaceae), 47534. From Chevy Chase, Md. Seeds collected by Dr. David Fairchild, at his home, "In The Woods." "Seeds from a tree of the 'October-blooming' Japanese flowering cherry imported from the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama, Japan, in 1906. I suggest it as a stock for commercial cherries because of its unusual vigor, the fact that its trunk has been very free from disease, that it does not sucker, that its seedlings are not subject to the usual leaf blight (*Cylindrosporium padi*),