

His verdict is, "They are a real acquisition for this desert country."

W. B. Pratt, State Forester, at Sacramento, Calif., tells us that, "*Casuarina cunninghamiana* has made remarkable growth at the State Nursery ..... This winter we had a cold spell which frosted back many of our eucalyptus and acacia trees, but it did not affect this tree."

From San Diego, Calif., comes the report of C. P. Barrows who says, "The tree has done remarkably well and I think much of it. The soil is not deep and quite stony, yet this tree has found good rooting."

C. J. West, of Lake Stearns, Fla., does not report the critical temperatures, but he says, "A very beautiful tree which outgrows everything else on the place."

Henry Nehrling, of Naples, Fla., reports that *Casuarina cunninghamiana* is "an excellent plant for south and central Florida, much finer in my opinion than *C. equisetifolia*."

From Appleton, S. C., where the State Experimental Farm is located, Mrs. Dora D. Walker, Specialist in Production and Conservation, reported February 16, 1924, that her tree was still living, having endured the cold waves up to that time. This is the "farthest north" for this species at present. Time will be required to show that it can be cultivated successfully in such latitudes on the Atlantic slope.

Reports from more unfortunate experimenters show that all the trees of this species on the Gulf Coast were lost in the cold spells of January 12, January 22, and February 11, 1924.

At College Station, Tex., Prof. H. Ness says, "They were killed by the first frost of the season, in December, 1923. The frost was hardly sufficient to kill such tender vegetables as tomatoes and garden beans. The plants were in fast growth at the time of its occurrence."

One loss only was attributed to frost in California, when Albert Etter, of Ettersburg, lost all of his trees at a temperature of 17° F. The temperatures which killed the Gulf Coast trees were 18° and 19° F., so that the temperatures 17° - 19° F., are probably the critical ones for young trees.

Reports concerning the hardiness of *Casuarina cunninghamiana* are a trifle conflicting. Differences in the age and exposure of the trees may account for this. But it seems quite certain that this species can be grown farther north than any other of its kind yet tried in this country.

Specimens of *Casuarina* received from experimenters of this Office show that even keen plantmen get confused about the species. Furthermore, in some cases the names under which this Office received seeds were incorrect. Until recently it has been impossible to check up these errors, but now several identifications have been corrected. The Office therefore invites experimenters to send for identification branches, especially flowering or fruiting ones, together with S.P.I. numbers if possible, in order that the names of *Casuarinas* distributed in past years may be revised.

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