

- 3254.** *Eucalyptus stricta* (?) (Cordier, No. 10.) (Circum., 97 cm.) "Not unlike some forms of *Eucalyptus acmenoides*." (Darg.)
- 3255.** *Eucalyptus resinifera* (?) (Cordier, No. 11.) "Off type. Perhaps *E. resinifera* $\times$ *Botryoides*." (Darg.) Labeled "Wolly bui (?) [=Wooly butt?] Ramel" in Cordier's list. (Circum., 103 cm.)
- 3256.** *Eucalyptus tereticornis*. (Cordier, No. 13.) (Circum., 92 cm.)
- 3257.** *Eucalyptus stricta* (?) (Cordier, No. 14.) "White iron bark." "Bark like that of cork oak." (Swingle.) "Determination doubtful because of absence of flowers." (Darg.) (Circum., 63 cm.)
- 3258.** *Eucalyptus tereticornis, brachycoris*. (Cordier, No. 22.) (Circum., 117 cm.)
- 3259.** *Eucalyptus leucorylon, siderorylon*. (Cordier, No. 25.) "Same as *E. siderorylon rosea*." (Darg.) (Circum., 109 cm.) "The pink flowers are large, abundant, and very pretty; much frequented by bees. The only species I saw so frequented. It differs from No. 3265 in having larger, brighter-colored flowers, and in being a much larger tree." (Swingle.)
- 3260.** *Eucalyptus leucorylon*. (Cordier, No. 29.) "Bark thick, like *E. leucorylon, siderorylon*." (Swingle.) (Circum., 126 cm.)
- 3261.** *Eucalyptus rostrata*. (Cordier, No. 32.) "Branches pendant." (Cordier.) (Circum., 117 cm.)
- 3262.** *Eucalyptus riminalis*. (Cordier, No. 34.) Identified by Dr. Trabut. (Circum., 91 cm.)
- 3263.** *Eucalyptus calophylla*. (Cordier, No. 39.) (Circum., 54 cm.)
- 3264.** *Eucalyptus leucorylon*. (Cordier, No. 43.) (Circum., 117 cm.)
- 3265.** *Eucalyptus leucorylon, siderorylon*. (Cordier, No. 46.) "*E. siderorylon* var. *rosea*. Small-fruited form." (Darg.) "Differs from No. 3259 in having lighter-colored flowers, not so frequented by bees." (Swingle.) (Circum., 59 cm.)
- 3266.** *Eucalyptus melliodora*. (Cordier, No. 47.) J. B. D. (Circum., 103 cm.)
- 3267.** *Eucalyptus rudis* var. (Cordier, No. 5.) J. B. D. "Perhaps *E. rudis* $\times$ *rostrata*." (Darg.) "Possibly *E. rudis* $\times$ *E. tereticornis*." (Dr. Trabut.) (Circum., 60 cm.)
- 3268.** *Eucalyptus rostrata*. (Cordier, No. 52.) "Red gum." (Cordier.) "Fruits small." (Trabut.) (Circum., 105 cm.)
- 3317.** *Eucalyptus rudis*. (Cordier, No. 45.) Broad-leaved form. (Darg.) (Circum., 118 cm.)
- 3318.** *Eucalyptus polyanthema*. (Cordier, No. 15.) (Circum., 108 cm.)

3269. IPOMOEA BATATAS.**Sweet potato.**

From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

Guillet. Bears tubers near surface of ground. A new variety, originated from seed by M. Fontaine, at Blidah.

3270. PINUS PINEA.**Stone pine.**

From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

Pignon. "The seeds are eaten. The cones are put for a few minutes in a fire, which causes them to open and allow the seeds to drop out. This pine, known in French as the Parasol pine, grows all about the Mediterranean. It has a dense, round top, and the tree is given a striking appearance by cutting away the lower branches for fuel, a procedure almost universal about the Mediterranean. This leaves a dense, umbrella-like top at the end of the slender, straight stem. The nuts are said to be used in certain nut foods and resemble in flavor the piñons of the Southwest. The tree is said to thrive best in deep, sandy, dry soil. When the seeds are desired for sowing, the cones are thrown into hot water, which causes them to open without risk of endangering the seed. The young seedlings are tender, but after four or five years are said to stand the climate of London and Paris without any protection. In the northern latitudes they are best grown in pots until four or five years old to avoid transplanting." (Swingle.)

3271. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA.**Date.**

From Algeria. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899. Donated by Mr. Yahia Ben Kassem.

Deglet el Beida. A dry date. (See No. 3329.)