

so. The yellow or greenish fruit is usually smaller than the fruit of *P. armeniaca*, and the dry flesh adheres to the pitted stone. The tree is a native of Chosen and perhaps of China. It is very valuable as an ornamental, and the double-flowered form was introduced into Europe from Japan in 1878. In late years it has been imported from Japanese nurseries in quantity, and in various forms such as the white, double-white, double-rose, and weeping. The double-flowered form is especially valuable in gardens for its early profuse blooming, being in flower about the same time as the almond, and being, when at its best, almost as beautiful. The fruit is about an inch in diameter, and is used in Japan as a pickle. The fruits are picked just before they are ripe, and soaked in water for 24 hours; then they are mixed with salt and the leaves of the red-leaved variety of *Perilla nankinensis* and allowed to stand a week or less depending on the temperature. After this the fruits are spread in the sun to dry, and while drying are sprinkled with the juice of the *Perilla* leaves. After 3 to 5 days they are put up in weak brine, and will keep indefinitely. The pickled fruit is exceedingly sour, and often forms a part of the Japanese soldiers' ration. For best results the tree should be grown in a shady place. There are hundreds of distinct varieties grown in Japan for both flowers and fruit. This importation however is of seeds for trial as a stock, there being a possibility that it may prove resistant to crown gall. (Adapted from Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture; Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles; and F.N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer for this Department.)

Pterogyne nitens (Caesalpiniaceae), 45485. **Ybyra ro.** From Porto Murtinho, Matto Grosso, Brazil. Presented by Mr. C. F. Mead. "In many ways, this timber is the most useful found hereabouts, especially for hulls of boats, coach work, etc. You have no timber at all like it." (Mead.) A tall, stout, unarmed tree, abundant in parts of Argentina and Brazil. The wood is very strong and resistant, and is used in the construction of carts, excepting the spokes. It is considered an excellent wood in Misiones whence it is exported. It is also highly valued in Salta, and is used in coach making. (Adapted from S. Venturi, Contribucion al Conocimiento de los Arboles de la Argentina.)