country. Its only future as an out-door plant probably lies in southern Florida. The square, thick, forking branchlets, unlike those of other species, are of a lustrous, dark green which, combined with the thick, bushy, pyramidal growth adapted to pot culture, may give it the place in the Tropics that box holds in the North. For growing in pots it should have a light vegetable mold and peat with a small quantity of sand; it is then to be placed in well-drained pots. Cuttings of the young shoots make charming bouquets. This species is the only one of those in the United States which is likely to be seen outside of the warmer portions; as a pot plant it is appropriate to northern homes quite as much as palms, cycads and Ficus.

CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA (Nos. 1860, 1865, 44532, 46881, 47973, 48155, 49720) is a species with slender branchlets and very small cones; it is considerably more elegant in appearance than *C. equisetifolia,* though often confused with it. In Florida it seems not to sucker from the base, and when allowed to reach its full height it grows in Austraiia to be a very tall tree with a sturdy trunk which shoots up straight and unbranched. Economically this is probably the most important of the genus. Maiden's studies in Australian trees refer to it as one of the tallest, thickest, fastest growing, most useful and noble trees of the forest. Its timber ranks high for fuel and more especially as construction lumber, since it checks less than its relatives.

Maiden asserts that this is distinctly a fresh-water tree in Australia; in Florida some specimens are to be seen on the Everglades, though not actually in the brackish waters but rather on elevated reefs. It seems likely to prove hardier than any other species known in this country.

This Office has recently made a canvass of all the experimenters who have received plants of *Casuarina cunninghamiana.* Forty replies were returned from ten states. Only one experimenter expressly rated this species as inferior to the others, and almost half of the answers showed that it was a favorite. There were some losses of trees through causes bearing no relation to hardiness, but a large number of data were secured concerning their resistance to cold.

R. S. Elliot, of Kerman, Calif., says, "This is one of the finest Casuarinas I have seen, better than *Casuarina equisetifolia* or *C. stricta.*" Temperatures there have reached 11° F. since the plants were set out.

E. O. Orpet writes from Santa Barbara, Calif., where the plants have endured 25° F., "Probably the best of the Casuarinas."

Harold Mowry, of Gainesville, Fla., reports on Professor Rolf's plants that only the tips were injured by 20° F., a damage so slight that a careful examination was required to find it.

Paul Popenoe, of Coachella, Calif., reports that his trees have withstood excessive heat, drought, wind, and temperatures of 25° F.