

from 8 to 12 feet high. In spite of this lack of care the trees bear rather freely. The cherries are usually fully ripe by the 20th of July, but this year being cold only part were ripe. The cherries are black, about five-eighths to three-fourths inch in diameter, with blood-red flesh and juice. They are sweet and juicy, but still retain a pleasant, acid flavor. The general idea that this variety is propagated, as a rule, from seeds is erroneous, that method being used only rarely. However, the variety is said to come fairly true to seed." (*Bessey.*)

9030. PRUNUS CERASUS.**Cherry.**

From Dobroyka, near Vladimir, Russia. Received through Mr. E. A. Bessey (No. 103, July 22, 1902), October 9, 1902.

"From the garden of Vladimir cherries of Makar Kulikoff and Gregori Rezanoff. This tree differs from the others in being exceedingly prolific, the cherries nearly hiding the leaves. The tree is much more vigorous and less inclined to branch at the ground. The leaves are larger and darker green and more coarsely dentate. The leaves are shiny above while those of the neighboring Vladimir cherry trees are dull. The cherries are borne in clusters, those of the Vladimir being usually single or in pairs. They ripen ten days later than the Vladimir, i. e., normally about July 31, and are nearly black when ripe. The flesh is only slightly colored. The cherries are juicy and said to be sweeter than those of the true Vladimir variety. No trees were obtainable. Seeds (in the sun-dried cherries) were obtained in the hope that something valuable may be obtained. This is believed to be a seedling of the true Vladimir." (*Bessey.*)

9031 to 9039.

A miscellaneous collection of exotic plants growing in the Department grounds and greenhouses, which were turned over to the Office of Seed and Plant Introduction for distribution, October, 1902. The origin of most of them is unknown.

9031. JACARANDA CHELONIA.

From Argentina. Seed received May, 1901.

9032. TECTONA GRANDIS.**Teak.****9033. GRABOWSKIA GLAUCA.**

From Argentina. May be a good hedge plant.

9034. SOPHORA JAPONICA.**Pagoda tree.****9035. RUBUS sp.**

From Mexico. Presented by Dr. J. N. Rose (No. 194), assistant curator, U. S. National Museum. "The leaves have a metallic luster, making it a fine ornamental." (*Rose.*)

9036. STERCVLIA PLATANIFOLIA.**9037. NYCTZIA FLORIBUNDA.****9038. ALBIZZIA LEBBEK.****9039. INDIGOFERA ANIL.**

From Porto Rico. Received October, 1901.

9040. CITRUS AUSTRALICA.

From Botanic Garden, Pisa, Italy. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle (No. 120), October 16, 1902.

"A small tree, 12 feet high, with abundant foliage; trunk 4 feet high, 6 inches in diameter at base. Tree grows alongside *C. trifoliata* and, like it, seems to stand the cold at Pisa, which sometimes reaches 10° F. in winter and kills pistaches. Fruit is like a lime in Australia, and the species may prove very useful in breeding a hardy lime or lemon, or for a stock." (*Swingle.*)