

**38687 to 38693**—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. E. Brown.)  
**38692 and 38693.**

From the estate of A. Vassal, "Klarofskoy," Nogais Steppe, Government of Taurida, Russia.

**38692.** *SECALE CEREALE* L. Poaceæ. Winter rye.

"No. 7. This is the best variety grown in the region."

**38693.** *AVENA SATIVA* L. Poaceæ. Oats.

"No. 8. This is the best variety grown in the region."

**38694.** *ANNONA CHERIMOLA* Miller. Annonaceæ. **Cherimoya.**

From Mexico. Presented by Mr. Charles F. O'Brien, Los Angeles, Cal.

Received at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Chico, Cal., May, 1914.

"Seeds from a very choice variety of Mexican cherimoya, grown in the mountains east of Culiacan, Sinaloa." (O'Brien.)

**38695.** *ARAUCARIA ARAUCANA* (Mol.) Koch. Pinaceæ. **Pehuén.**

From Barbacena, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Frank R. Brainerd, Experiment Station. Received July 8, 1914.

"An evergreen tree, 50 to 80 feet high, of pyramidal or rounded form, with an erect cylindrical bole, 1½ to 2½ feet thick, all but the oldest parts prickly with living leaves or the remains of dead ones. Branches produced in regular tiers of five to seven. Leaves very uniform, ovate, with a slender spine-tipped point, from 1 to 2 inches long, one-half to 1 inch wide; hard, rigid, and leathery; dark glossy green except at the paler growing tips of the branches, and with numerous stomatic lines on both surfaces. The leaves are arranged spirally on the branch, overlapping at the broad, stalkless base, and are very densely packed (about 24 to 1 inch of stem); they remain alive for 10 to 15 years, and then persist for an indefinite time dead. Male and female flowers are usually borne on separate trees, but not invariably; the former are produced on egg-shaped or cylindrical catkins 3 to 5 inches long, the scales lanceolate, densely packed, with the slender points reflexed, the pollen being shed in early July. The female cones take two seasons to develop, appearing in the spring of one year and shedding their seeds in August or September of the next; they are globose, and usually 5 to 7 inches thick. Seeds conical, 1½ inches long, three-fourths inch wide.

"Native of Chile; originally discovered about 1780, and introduced to England by Archibald Menzies in 1795. Menzies had, two or three years previously, when attached to Vancouver's voyage of survey, pocketed some nuts put on for dessert whilst he and the ship's officers were dining with the Viceroy of Chile. He sowed these nuts on board ship, and ultimately landed five plants, which proved to be the *Araucaria*, alive in England. One of the five existed at Kew until 1892. The Chile pine, whilst hardy in most parts of the British Isles, attains its finest development in the softer, moister counties, and in good free soil. It should always be raised from seeds, fertile ones of which are now regularly produced in several gardens. At Castle Kennedy I have seen seedling plants springing up naturally near the trees from which seeds had fallen. *Araucaria imbricata* is of peculiar interest as the only tree from the south of the Equator that attains to timber-producing size in the average climate of the British Isles. It becomes over 100 feet high and 7 feet in diameter of trunk in Chile, deriving its name from the Arauco Province (inhabited by the Araucanos Indians), where it was first found. A species is