



MEMORANDUM.

To

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A.,

2, Feb.,

1882

Dear Mr. Watson,

I was too early (in March) for the flowers of *Cornus Pringlei*, only got two or three but I remember them correctly, ^{I think} as white with a greenish and purplish tinge. The fruit is globular 2 - 2½ inches in diameter, and always covered by the woolly and spiny peltids which you mention. By the way I have noticed the presence of a very few similar downy and easily detached peltids on the fruits of *C. Thunbergii*. I saw much of this last-mentioned species, and should say that the fruit varies from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, and is always spiny, as my specimens show, but these are easily rubbed off, as Engelman says, at



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maturity, when the color of the fruit becomes greenish red.

Dr. Sutherland's question in parenthesis respecting a transition to Pilococcus I can answer emphatically in the negative.

I could not see as the fruit of *C. Thurburi* was "delicious"; its ~~red~~ crimson pulp, in which the numerous seeds are imbedded, is sweet but insipid. The amount of this pulp is much the same in *C. Thurburi*, *C. signatus* and *C. Pringlei*. The Indians get it out of the thick, spiny rind (in the case of *C. Pringlei* without doubt, as well as the other species,) dry it and then crush it seeds and pulp in their rude mortars.

Upon many notes on that my specimens of *C. Schottii* are
 description. Dried 1/5
 fit bark as a fine
 miles of wood
 while I was
 bark was as dry as
 in the same
 ridges varies from
 1/2" - 1" - usually 6"

You have photographs of the two tallest
 specimens of *C. Pringlei* Sen, which were
 some 30 feet; 25-feet is a common height.

The ridges are two inches deep.

The spines do not persist on the trunk
 and older portions of the branches, as in
C. giganteus; so these parts are usually
 smooth with rounded. This is shown
 among my specimens. On the growing ends
 of ~~the~~ ^{all} branches, also, where the areolae are
 usually confluent, spines are often entirely
 wanting. Young plants, however are as
 well armed with clusters of ^{black, stiff} spreading spines
 as are those of *C. giganteus*. In my speci-
 mens, taken from near the end of spine bearing
 branches the spines are slender and white.
 Clusters doubtless flattened by pressure in drying.
 Yours faithfully, Pringle.



Pringle, Cyrus G. 1885. "Pringle, Cyrus Guernsey Feb. 2, 1885 [Pringle to S. Watson]." *Cyrus Guernsey Pringle letters to Asa Gray*

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