

The silvicultural characteristics necessarily inherent in a species before it can be successfully used for exotic forestry purposes are discussed and reasons suggested why *Pinaceae* amongst softwoods and *Eucalyptus* spp. amongst hardwoods supply the most widely used exotic forest species.

Literature Consulted.

- (1) Abstract of Statistics—New Zealand Government Printer (December, 1936).
- (2) Actes du 1er Congres International de Sylviculture, Vol. IV—Rome (1926).
Buffault—"Le pin maritime de la sud-ouest de la France."
Flahault—"Le boisement de terres arides . . . en Languedoc."
Fossa—"Saggi di rimboscimento con *L. leptolepis* . . ."
Guinier—"Les applications de la génétique en culture forestiere."
Ilvessalo—"Cultivation of Foreign Species of Trees."
Perrin—"Les régimes de taillis dans les forets francaises."
Van Lonkhuyzen—"La croissance de coniferes exotiques dans les Pays-Bas."
Vazques—"Regeneración de los montes de especies de luz."
- (3) Proceedings Fourth Empire Forestry Conference (1935)—Papers and Statements on Exotics—South African Government Printer, Pretoria.
- (4) Revue des Eaux et Forets (Paris). Flaugere "Essences exotiques . . . Cévennes meridionales" (1929).
- (5) National Plan for American Forestry—2 vols. United States Government Printer, Washington (1933).
- (6) Possibilities of Shelter Belt Planting in the Plains Region. United States Government Printer, Washington (1935).
- (7) Forbes, A. C. "Legendary etc. References to Irish Woods." Proc. R. Irish Academy, Vol. XLI, Dublin (1932).
- (8) Troup, R. S. Exotic Forest Trees in the British Empire. Oxford University Press (1932).
- (9) Unwin, A. H. Future Forest Trees—London (1905).

Wind Damage to Oregon Alder (*Alnus rubra*).

Three years ago this tree was planted in logged-over bush in the Little Akatarawa Valley (near Wellington) with the idea of introducing a species of some economic importance into damp gullies and otherwise wet situations, where only *Fuchsia*, *Aristolelia*, *Schefflera*, etc. grow naturally. During the first year the species made vigorous growth and gave every indication of success, but since has proved so generally subject to wind breakage that it will not be persevered with further in this locality.

A. N. PERHAM.