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<b>Title</b>	Fig.6. Branch, leaves, and acorn of <i>Q. Kelloggii</i> , 1.2 natural size. [[Illustrations on page 28 of REPORTS VOL. 6.]
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Sierra Nevada of central and southern California it is said to attain a greater size, but never to become a large tree.

The leaves were thick and shining above, glaucous below, having some resemblance to those of the golden-leaved chestnut. The acorns were small, flat, and nearly concealed in the smoothish, wheel-shaped cup. At that time I supposed that it was decidedly an over-cup oak. On my return to San Francisco, in the autumn, I learned, for the first time, from my friend Dr. Kellogg, the changes which take place in the development of the acorn. This finally emerges from the cup to a degree equal to that of any other of the Californian oaks. The cup retains, to a considerable extent, its original form, but is much thickened. The name *Crassipocula*, given to this species by Dr. Torrey, is very appropriate, but was anticipated by that of Dr. Kellogg.

Of the wood of *Q. fulvescens* I obtained no information, except that the small branches are tougher, and the wood apparently denser, than in most of the oaks of the west; of which, the wood, as a general rule, is brittle.

QUERCUS KELLOGGII, *Newb.* Kellogg's oak.

*Q. TINCTORIA*, var. CALIFORNICA. *Torr. Bot. Whipp. Rep. p. 138.*

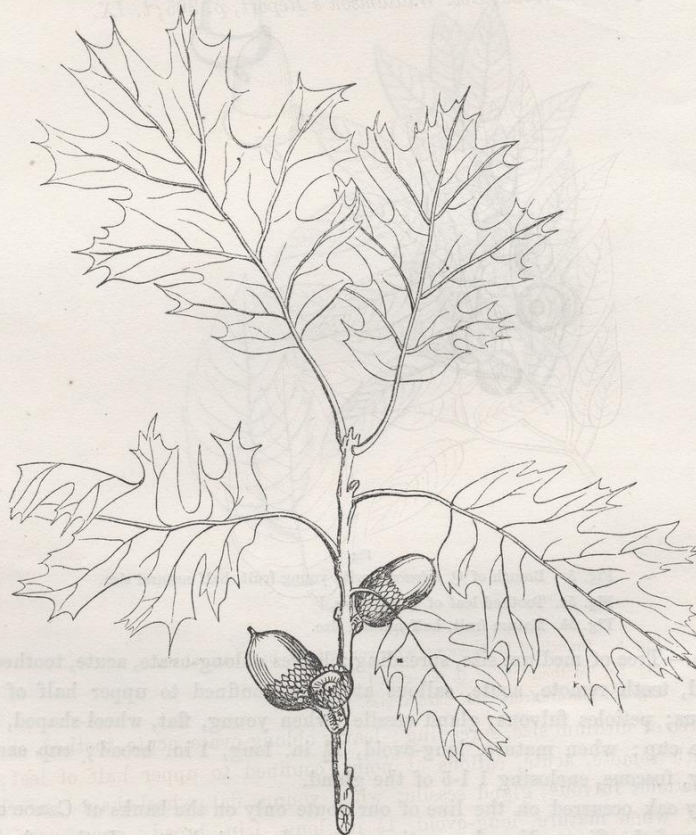


Fig. 6.

Fig. 6. Branch, leaves, and acorn of *Q. Kelloggii*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  natural size.