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PLANT INTRODUCTIONS

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL LIST

1928 - 1929

**Containing Descriptions of the More Important
Introduced Plants Now Ready
For Experimenters**

**Office of Foreign Plant Introduction
Bureau of Plant Industry
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.**

All plants intended for distribution to experimenters are inspected at the Plant Introduction Gardens by officers of the Federal Horticultural Board. At the time this Annual List goes to press the inspection has not been made. It is possible therefore, that quarantine regulations may prohibit the distribution of a few plants herein described.

PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

Experimenters will please read carefully this Introductory

Note before sending in their requests for plant material.

This, the Seventeenth Annual List of Plant Introductions, contains descriptions of many new and rare plants, not yet widely tested in this country. The available information concerning some of them is meager, and it is therefore impossible to speak with assurance regarding their value, their cultural requirements, and their adaptability to the various climates and soils of the United States.

These plants have been imported because of some direct or indirect use which, it is believed, can be made of them. They are first placed at the disposal of the experts engaged in plant breeding, crop acclimatization, and horticultural investigations generally in the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations. Many of them have been grown in sufficient quantity, however, so that they can be distributed to private experimenters who have the facilities to test them carefully. The List is therefore sent to those who have qualified as Experimenters with the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, and who have indicated a willingness to care for material sent them.

Accompanying this Annual List are complete Check Lists showing all seeds and plants available for distribution at the several Plant Introduction Gardens during the season 1928-29, and the Garden from which available. Applicants for material should fill out all blanks at the top of the Check List of each garden from which they request plants, place a mark to the left of the F.P.I.(Foreign Plant Introduction) number of each plant desired, and return the lists promptly to this Office.

It should be distinctly understood that the Office does not agree to supply all the plants requested. The object of the Annual List and the Check Lists is to place experimental material where it is thought the chances of success are best; to this end the experts of the Office will allot the available number of plants to those experimenters whose location and facilities seem most suitable, having in mind, at the same time, the order of receipt of the returned Check Lists, and giving preference to those which arrive first.

The shipping season extends, as a rule, from December first to April first. Because of the large quantity of plants which must be handled, it is difficult for the Office to single out individual requests and ship them at a certain date; where there are, however, valid reasons for requesting that material be sent at a specified time, every effort will be made to meet the requests.

These plants are placed in the hands of experimenters with the understanding that reports on their behavior will be sent to this Office from time to time. It is particularly desired that reports be sent to this Office regarding the flowering, fruiting, hardiness, utilization and other interesting features of plants which have been sent for trial; and it is hoped that experimenters will at all times exercise care to preserve the original labels sent with the plants, or accurate plats showing the location and F.P.I. number of each one.

It will be necessary for experimenters to preserve and refer to the Annual List of Plant Introductions, or to the Inventories published by the Office, for information regarding the plants. Each Inventory lists the seeds and plants imported during a period of three months. Its object is to serve as an historical record; it is not printed immediately following the arrival of the plants, but eighteen to twenty-four months later. The edition is limited, and it cannot be supplied to all experimenters. This makes essential the preservation of the Annual List as a work of reference, and the Office desires to urge upon its cooperators the importance of this step. Unless the Annual lists are preserved, the Office will be flooded with inquiries from people who have received plants, and who desire information concerning them. Such inquiries involve much unnecessary labor and expense.

For convenience in using the Annual List, after each description is given, in parenthesis, the name of the Garden from which the plants will be sent.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

70967. ACACIA CONFUSA. From southeastern China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A rapid-growing ornamental subtropical tree with ball-like clusters of fragrant yellow flowers which appear twice a year. For trial in California and the Gulf States. (Chico, Calif., and Chapman Field, Fla.)

74422. ACACIA DECURRENS. From Victoria, Australia. Presented by F. H. Baker. A handsome Australian acacia with light-green, finely pinnate foliage and dense clusters of fragrant bright-yellow flowers. For trial in California and the Gulf States. (Chico, Calif.)

65718. ACACIA PENNINERVIS. From Victoria, Australia. Presented by F. H. Baker. A tall shrub or small tree with narrow sickle-shaped phyllodia (leaflike stems) and short racemes of pale-yellow flowers. The bark is said to contain 18% of tannic acid. For distribution in California and the Gulf States. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

70933. ACACIA SCORPIOIDES. From West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A large proportion of the gum arabic of commerce is furnished by this tree, which is native to northern Africa and southwestern Asia. The pods and bark are used in tanning and the foliage is fed to cattle. The wood which is hard and durable is used in India for making tools. This small tree should be tested in California, the southwestern states and in Florida. (Chico, Calif.)

73913. ACACIA SCORPIOIDES. From Egypt. Presented by Alfred Bircher, Middle Egypt Botanic Station, Matania, El Saff. (Chico, Calif., and Chapman Field.)

65909. ACER BARBINERVE. Maple. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy shrubby Manchurian maple with coarsely toothed, 5-lobed leaves, racemes of greenish-yellow flowers and pairs of winged fruits 3 inches wide. (Bell, Md.)

32374. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. This clingstone variety originated at the Government Experiment Farm, San Antonio, Texas, among a lot of plants grown from seeds obtained in Mexico by G. Onderdonk. It is medium-sized, with sweet, firm, golden-yellow flesh of good texture and unusually fine flavor. Promising for home canning purposes. At Chico, California, it matures in late August; at San Antonio, Texas, about the first of September. (Chico, Calif.)

35201. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. A clingstone variety originally introduced from Mengtze, Yunnan, China. Seeds presented by the Commissioner of Customs. Budded plants are available from a selected seedling. The fruit of this variety is a fine golden cling, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The sweet, firm, orange flesh is of good quality and rich flavor, and is not marked by the flattened pit, indicating possible value as a canning variety. Ripens at Chico late in August. (Chico, Calif.)

41395. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Dwarf Evergreen Peach. From Kaying, Kwangtung Province, China. Presented by George Campbell. An ornamental peach cultivated in southern China as a pot plant. The tree is short, stout and spreading in habit, and has long dark-green leaves. The large pink, double flowers are produced abundantly very early in the spring. The fruits are white clingstones of no particular merit. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

43127. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Ideal Peach. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits freestone, oval, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; skin yellow, with red where exposed to sun; flesh yellow, of good flavor and quality, slightly stained near the medium-sized pit. Matures at Chico, about the middle of July. (Chico, Calif.)

43129. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Late Champion Peach. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits freestone, round, flattened at the ends; skin yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh golden yellow, sweet, juicy, of good texture and flavor, thick; pit small. A good late freestone peach, maturing at Chico, California, the first of October. (Chico, Calif.)

43132. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Motion's Cling Peach. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits oval-rounded, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin yellow, slight red blush; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, mild subacid flavor, slightly stained red at pit. Ripens at Chico early in September. Appears to be promising for home canning. (Chico, Calif.)

43137. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Up-to-Date Peach. Freestone. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A vigorous, prolific variety which bears fruits averaging about 6 ounces in weight, with golden-yellow skin mottled with red. The sweet, juicy, melting flesh is of high quality; the medium-sized pit is pink, slightly staining the flesh. Its ripening season is the same as that of Elberta, and it thrives as far north as New Jersey. For trial as a home fruit, and for shipping and drying. (Chico, Calif.)

43289. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. YING TSUI T'AO. (Eagle's Beak Peach). A freestone variety originally introduced from Canton, China. Seeds presented by P. H. Josselyn, American Vice Consul. Budded plants available from a selected seedling. This is a small, white peach with sweet, white flesh and a red pit. Of value for home use. Ripens at Chico, California, early in July. Adapted to sections of the United States too warm for our commercial varieties. (Chico, Calif.)

43569. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Bresquilla Peach. From Valencia, Spain. A clingstone variety presented by John R. Putnam, American Consul. Fruits round, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; skin lemon yellow, thick and tough; flesh firm, golden-yellow, juicy, rather tough, with a sweet agreeable flavor and not stained by the medium-sized pink pit. (Chico, Calif.)

55563. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Clingstone. Plants budded from a seedling grown and selected at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., from seeds obtained through John R. Putnam, American Consul at Valencia, Spain. Fruits large, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, yellow with a red blush; flesh golden yellow throughout and excellent flavor; pit small. It remains firm when cooked, retains its delicate flavor, and does not require a heavy syrup. The fruit ripens at Chico the latter part of August. (Chico, Calif.)

55564. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Clingstone. Plants budded from a selected seedling. Grown and selected at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., from seeds obtained through John R. Putnam, American Consul at Valencia, Spain. Fruits round, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; skin golden yellow, blushed red. Pit small and yellow. The firm dark yellow flesh of good flavor, is not colored by the small yellow pit. A good shipper and worthy of trial for canning. The variety ripens at Chico about the middle of August. (Chico, Calif.)

55813. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. A freestone seedling grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. Fruits round, yellow with red cheeks, slightly flattened at the ends and bulging in the center; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Flesh yellow, very juicy, of good quality; slightly stained by the very small pit. In flavor this variety compares favorably with Late Crawford; it is about a week later than Elberta, and in texture it is better than the latter. (Chico, Calif.)

55835. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. A clingstone seedling of the Spanish variety TARDIO AMARILLO, grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. Fruits nearly spherical, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; skin yellow with reddish tinge; flesh golden yellow with tinge of red at pit, juicy, of good texture and flavor. Matures at Chico in late August or early September. Appears to have promise as a canning peach and a heavy bearer. (Chico, Calif.)

55836. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. A clingstone seedling of the variety TARDIO AMARILLO from Spain, grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. Fruits round, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin orange-yellow; flesh dark lemon-yellow, firm, fairly juicy, of good quality, slightly stained by pit. Appears to have promise as a canning variety. Ripens at Chico, Calif., in late August. (Chico, Calif.)

63850. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. A freestone seedling of the SHALIL peach, a variety introduced from the Kurram Valley, Northwest Provinces, India. Fruits round to oval, about 2 inches in diameter; skin light yellow, thin, tender, separating easily from flesh; flesh golden yellow, rather soft, juicy, not stained around pit; pit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, sharp pointed. Tree large and vigorous, satisfactory at Chico as a stock. Recommended for drying and home canning. (Chico, Calif.)

63851. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. A freestone seedling of the SHALIL peach, a variety introduced from the Kurram Valley, India. Fruits nearly round, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with a tender golden yellow skin, separating easily from the rather soft, juicy, golden yellow flesh which is slightly stained by the small sharp-pointed pit. Ripens at Chico in late August. The tree is fast growing and vigorous, and the fruits are excellent for table use. (Chico, Calif.)

63852. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. A clingstone seedling of the SHALIL peach, a variety introduced from the Kurram Valley, Northwest Provinces, India. Fruits roundish oval, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; skin golden yellow, thick, tough, adhering to the firm golden yellow, fairly juicy, unstained flesh; pit $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, sharp pointed. An attractive peach worthy of testing for canning. (Chico, Calif.)

68352. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Pullar's Cling Peach. From New South Wales, Australia. Fruits nearly spherical, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; skin dark rich yellow overlaid on one side with red blush or stripings; flesh firm, dark lemon yellow or orange, somewhat tough, medium juicy, slightly red at the pit, slightly acid, flavor good. Appears to have some desirable qualities of a canning peach. (Chico, Calif.)

68353. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Golden Queen Peach. From New South Wales, Australia. Fruits clingstone, generally spherical, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; skin firm, uniformly orange-yellow with medium heavy fine tomentum; flesh firm, medium fine texture, orange-yellow, medium juicy, mildly subacid, of good quality, not stained at medium-sized pit. Appears promising as an excellent canning peach. (Chico, Calif.)

68354. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Goodman's Choice Peach. From New South Wales. Fruits clingstone, nearly spherical, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin yellow, overlaid in part or almost wholly by dark red; flesh dark lemon-yellow, firm, moderately juicy, of rich, sweet flavor, with little or no staining at pit. Promising as a canning peach. Ripens at Chico late in August. (Chico, Calif.)

34685. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Quetta Nectarine. Presented by Lieut. W. L. Maxwell, Quetta, Baluchistan. The tree is large, handsome, and unusually hardy for a nectarine, although it thrives best in regions not having severe winters. The large, round fruits, slightly over 2 inches in diameter, are green, heavily blotched with red. The greenish flesh, strongly marked with red around the pit, is juicy and of rich, tart flavor. This is an unusually good nectarine, sufficiently firm to ship well. (Chico, Calif.)

43139. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Ansenne Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits large, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, freestone, dark red on the exposed side, cream-colored dotted with red on the unexposed side. The flesh, which is creamy white, melting and juicy, is of excellent quality but very soft and perishable and stained by the light red pit. The tree is prolific. At Chico, Calif., this variety ripens late in July or early in August. (Chico, Calif.)

43140. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Diamond Jubilee Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. The fruits of this freestone variety are about 2 inches in diameter and are dark green with a dark-red cheek. The creamy yellow flesh, though somewhat stained by the light-red pit, is very juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor and quality. At Chico, it ripens from late July to early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43141. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Gold Mine Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A prolific variety bearing fruits which average $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with red and yellow skin, and creamy white flesh of excellent flavor and high quality. The light red pit is of medium size. At Chico, Calif., this nectarine ripens in late July and early August, and in Central New Jersey at the same time as the Elberta peach. (Chico, Calif.)

43142. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Lippiatt's Late Orange Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. The fruits of this freestone variety are about 2 inches in diameter, with deep-orange skin mottled with red; the flesh is firm, juicy, sweet, and of good texture with an excellent flavor. It should be a very good shipper. At Chico it ripens in late July or early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43143. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Muir's Seedling Nectarine. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits freestone, slightly elongated, about 2 inches long; skin green splashed with dark red; flesh white, juicy, sweet, of good flavor, slightly pink near the red pit; ripens at Chico, Calif., in late July and early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43144. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. New Boy Nectarine. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. A nectarine of medium size, with green skin mottled with red; the flesh is red near the pit, and of fair quality. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., this has proved to be a productive variety, ripening in late July and early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43146. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Surecrop Nectarine. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits round, about $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter; skin tender, light greenish yellow, overlaid largely with dark red; flesh white, sweet, moderately juicy, subacid, slightly stained at pit. A productive variety, ripening at Chico, Calif., in late July and early August. (Chico, Calif.)

65973. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits said to be medium-sized, white or sometimes pinkish, with white, melting, sugary, aromatic flesh. Ripens in August in Italy. (Chico, Calif.)

65974. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits large, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, red, with white flesh, stained at the pit, and of excellent quality; skin rather tender. Ripens at Chico, Calif., late in July. (Chico, Calif.)

65975. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits yellow, mottled with red on the exposed side, with white, juicy, sweet, aromatic flesh and a small pit. Ripens the last of July at Chico. (Chico, Calif.)

65976. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits said to be medium-sized, waxy white, sometimes pink, with greenish white, sweet, and especially aromatic flesh. Ripens in September in Italy. (Chico, Calif.)

65977. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits said to be medium-sized, yellow, with firm, yellow, aromatic flesh, with an apricot-like flavor. Ripens in June in Italy. (Chico, Calif.)

65978. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits greenish yellow, overlaid with deep red on the exposed side; flesh creamy white, soft, juicy, stained at the pit. Ripens at Chico, Calif., the last of July. (Chico, Calif.)

65979. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits said to be medium-sized, with smooth, shining reddish violet skin, and blood red, juicy aromatic flesh, whitish near pit. (Chico, Calif.)

74011. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Pineapple Nectarine. From Topfield, Mass. Presented by James Marlboro. An English variety, grown there as a greenhouse nectarine. The bright-red fruits are of good size, with yellow rather acid flesh of good flavor and excellent quality, and ship well. Ripens at Chico, Calif., early in July. (Chico, Calif.)

61302. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA X PERSICA NECTARINA*. Hybrid Peach. A hybrid variety produced by J. E. Morrow by crossing the Bolivian Cling peach (No. 36126) and the Quetta nectarine (No. 34684). Fruits clingstone, nearly spherical, about 2 inches in diameter; skin light greenish yellow, overlaid with red at stem end and side; flesh white, juicy, firm, with pleasing peach flavor; pit comparatively large. A good fruit for home use. (Chico, Calif.)

68407. *AQUILEGIA OXYSEPALA*. Columbine. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. Native to Siberia. A short-spurred columbine, with blue sepals, and yellow to white petals and spurs. Valuable for its early flowering, which is said to be in advance of all other species. (Bell, Md.)

68962. *ARISTOLOCHIA* sp. From Luchenza, Nyasaland Protectorate, Africa. Presented by L. S. Norman. A native perennial vine, of possible value as an ornamental. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

74674. *ARMERIA BUPLEUROIDES*. Plumbaginaceae. From Brignoles, France. Presented by R. Salgues, Brignoles Botanic Station. A perennial forming dense tufted rosettes of narrow evergreen leaves from which rise 12-inch stalks with round heads of purplish-red flowers. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

73921. *BALANITES AEGYPTIACA*. Zygophyllaceae. From West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome tropical evergreen shrub with fragrant flowers, and fruits which resemble "dry" dates as sold in the market. The wood is very hard and is used for plow handles. The bark is used for fish poison, the seeds for the oil contained in them and the leaves as a vegetable. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

65917. *BETULA FRUTICOSA*. Birch. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A shrub about 15 feet high with oval-elliptic leaves about 2 inches long. It is native to Manchuria and Siberia and is probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

64444.

65062. *BETULA JAPONICA*. Birch. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A white-barked birch with broadly oval leaves. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

65918. *BETULA PLATYPHYLLA*. Birch. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A Siberian birch with broadly ovate, acuminate leaves about 2 inches wide and long. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

72822. *BUDDLEIA STENOSTACHYA*. Butterflybush. From Edinburgh, Scotland. Presented by William Wright Smith, Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Garden. A western Chinese shrub with narrowly oblong leaves, 2 to 6 inches long, and long slender terminal panicles of fragrant lavender flowers with orange eyes. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

73834. *CALLITRIS CUPRESSIFORMIS*. Pinaceae. From Portugal. Collected by David Fairchild. A handsome subtropical, cypress-like Australian evergreen tree, allied to the arborvitae. For trial in the warmer parts of the Gulf States and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

67069. *CALOTHAMNUS ASPER*. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. A hairy shrub, with crowded, linear, flat leaves, and short dense clusters of flowers with crimson stamens. Native to Western Australia. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

67071. *CALOTHAMNUS QUADRIFIDUS*. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. An erect shrub 7 feet high, with crowded linear leaves about an inch long, and dense spikes of flowers which are conspicuous because of the rich crimson stamens. Native to Western Australia. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

67072. *CANDOLLEA CUNEIFORMIS*. Candolleaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. An erect evergreen shrub about 7 feet high, with thick wedge-shaped leaves and yellow flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

62662. *CAPPARIS SPINOSA*. Caper. From Algeria. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A spineless form of the caper of commerce, presented by the Botanic Gardens, University of Algiers. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

74577. *CASSIA BICAPSULARIS*. From Java. Presented by Dr. W. Docters van Leeuwen, Director, Botanic Garden, Buitenzorg. A tropical American evergreen shrub 4 feet high, with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

73000. *CASSIA BRASILIENSIS*. From Cameroon, West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild. A small, ornamental, tropical leguminous tree with deep green, pinnate foliage and yellow flowers. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

73994. *CASSIA ROTUNDIFOLIA*. From Java. Presented by Dr. W. Docters van Leeuwen, Director, Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg. A bushy leguminous annual plant native to tropical America, with small hairy compound leaves and yellow flowers. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

70899.

73928. *CASSIA SIEBERIANA*. From West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome tropical tree with pinnate leaves and long racemes of large yellow flowers. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

72788. *CASSINIA FULVIDA*. From England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. An erect bushy shrub 2 to 5 feet high, with yellow, hairy, sessile leaves and clusters of white flower-heads. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

74696. CASUARINA LUEHMANNI. From Egypt. Presented by Alfred Bircher, Director, Middle Egypt Botanic Garden Station, Matania, El Saff. An Australian tree 80 to 100 feet high, with light-colored branchlets and flattened cones half an inch in diameter. The wood is hard and close grained. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

73839. CATALPA sp. From Lisbon, Portugal. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A small ornamental catalpa with large leaves and flowers. For trial throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

63348. CELASTRUS FLAGELLARIS. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by M. L. Parde. A shrubby Chinese vine with persistent spiny stipules, small oval leaves, and small axillary yellow fruits with crimson arils. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

63349. CELASTRUS ROSTHORNIANA. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by M. L. Parde. A climbing shrub 15 to 20 feet high, native to western China, with thick shining leaves, greenish white flowers and orange-yellow fruits. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

71142. CELASTRUS sp. Celastraceae. From northern China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A small, woody, pendulous or climbing ornamental plant; fruits yellow and white. For trial throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

37954. CHAENOMELES LAGENARIA CATHAYENSIS. From China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A large-fruited variety grown on sandy loam in Shantung, northern China. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

62706. CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA. Lawson Cypress. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Variety Fletcherii. A distinct and dainty variety with glaucous foliage. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

21617. CHIONANTHUS RETUSA. Chinese Fringe Tree. From Shantung, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A beautiful deciduous ornamental tree, resembling our native species in general habit but its leaves are smaller and the drooping panicles are smaller but somewhat more showy as the narrow petals of the sweetly scented flowers are broader than in our plant. The dull blue fruits are olive-like but are not particularly showy. This tree is used by the Chinese as a stock on which to graft their scented olive, Osmanthus fragrans. For trial throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

67350. CISTUS VILLOSUS. Rockrose. From Cambridge, England. Presented by H. G. Carter, Cambridge Botanic Garden. An erect hairy shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with wrinkled, gray-green leaves and reddish-purple flowers about 2 inches in diameter, borne singly or in threes. Native to the Mediterranean region. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

65004. CISTUS sp. Rockrose. From southern Spain. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A white-flowered form. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

65925. CLEMATIS BREVICAUDATA. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A vigorous climbing vine, native to China, with pinnate or bipinnate, coarsely toothed leaves and axillary panicles of small white flowers. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

72793. CLEMATIS CHRYSOCOMA SERICEA. From England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Garden, Kew. An ornamental Chinese vine about 20 feet high with silky hairy rounded leaves and solitary or paired white flowers 3 to 4 inches across. For trial throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

76109. CLEMATIS GLAUCA AKEBIOIDES. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by L. Parde. A slender climber up to 10 feet high, native to western China. The pinnate leaves have 2-3 lobed ovate leaflets and the flowers are bronze-yellow. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

67026. CLEMATIS RECTA MANDSHURICA. From Paris, France. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. A tall slender herbaceous purple-leaved perennial with terminal and axillary panicles of small pure white flowers. The typical form is native to Manchuria. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

76111. CLEMATIS SERRATIFOLIA. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by L. Parde. A handsome woody climber up to 10 feet high, native to Korea. The bright-green leaves are biternate and the long-stalked, nodding yellow flowers with purple filaments are 2 inches across and appear in late summer. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

74614.

74615. CLEMATIS spp. From Tientsin, China. Presented by Rev. B. M. Flory, Church of the Brethren Mission. Hardy climbers, to be tested for their ornamental value. (Bell, Md.)

63396. COLUMNEA VEDRARIENSIS. From Paris, France. Purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. A hybrid between Columnea magnifica and C. schiediana. The parents of this hybrid are tropical American herbaceous climbers with scarlet and yellow flowers. For trial in southern Florida. (Bell, Md.)

56024. CORNUS OFFICINALIS. Dogwood. From Rochester, New York. Presented by John Dunbar. Like Cornus Mas, this Chinese shrub has yellow flowers and red fruits, but differs in having conspicuous patches of dense rust-colored down on the lower surfaces of the leaves, in being somewhat coarser in habit and in ripening its fruits in October and November. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

68977. CORYLUS HETEROPHYLLA. Hazel. From Heilungkiang Province, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy shrubby hazel which sometimes grows to be 12 feet high with nuts more than ½ inch long. Native to Manchuria. (Bell, Md.)

52677. COTONEASTER DANMERI RADICANS. From China. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris, France. A creeping shrub, half-evergreen at Washington, D. C., forming an open mass of slender stems. Flowers large and white but less showy than the scarlet fruits. Will not flourish in dry situations. (Bell, Md.)

62569. COTONEASTER LACTEA. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. An erect ornamental shrub from south-central Asia. The oval-acute leaves are up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Probably tender in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

56304. COTONEASTER PROSTRATA. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A stout ornamental prostrate shrub which creeps over limestone rocks at high altitudes in southwestern China. It has very small elliptical semi-evergreen dark green leaves inconspicuous white flowers and red berries. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

55821. COTONEASTER sp. From Likiang, Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A prostrate shrub growing on pure limestone rocks on the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. It has small dark-green glossy, leathery leaves, pinkish white flowers, and rich-red fruits, and would make a splendid shrub for rockeries. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62578. COTONEASTER sp. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A shrub from southwestern China, to be tested for its ornamental value. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62581. COTONEASTER sp. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. An upright ornamental shrub with small leathery, dull gray-green, oval leaves with white hairy margins. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

62582. COTONEASTER sp. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. An erect ornamental shrub with light-green, oval-acuminate hairy-margined leaves about three-fourths of an inch long. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

62583. COTONEASTER sp. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A low spreading shrub with narrow-oblong bright-green leaves up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

64255. COTONEASTER sp. From Tsangpo Valley, Tibet. Collected by Captain F. Kingdon Ward, and presented by Major Lionel de Rothschild, London, England. A spreading-upright ornamental shrub with the arching branches crowded with very small leathery shining-green oval leaves about half an inch long. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

67851. COUSINIA sp. Asteraceae. Taimat. From Tangier, Morocco. Presented by Moses Albert Azancot. The flower buds of this composite are boiled and eaten by the people of Morocco. They are said to taste something like asparagus. The uncooked juice is used as a substitute for rennet by the local cheese manufacturers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

39557. CRATAEGUS LAVALLEI. Hawthorn. From California. Presented by Frank J. Hart. A hawthorn originally from France and probably of hybrid origin. It is a small shrubby tree about 20 feet high with few-flowered clusters of large, white flowers having red disks and followed in autumn by bright orange fruits, well set off by the lustrous leaves. (Chico, Calif.)

66069. CRATAEGUS PINNATIFIDA. Chinese Hawthorn. From China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy shrub or small tree, native to northeastern China, with dark red edible fruits. For trial throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

73844. CUPRESSUS LUSITANICA. Portuguese Cypress. From Bussaco, Portugal. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental evergreen Mexican tree up to 50 feet high, with soft aromatic straight-grained wood. Cultivated as a forest tree in northern Portugal. (Chico, Calif.)

33214. CYDONIA OBLONGA. De Antequera Quince. From Granada, Spain. Purchased from Pedro Giraud. A fairly prolific variety which bears round-oblate fruits with yellow skin and light-yellow non-astringent flesh. Good for eating out of hand, cooking, preserving and jelly making. At Chico, Calif., it ripens the first week of November. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

67353. CYTISUS MONSPESSULANUS. Broom. From England. Presented by the Director, Cambridge Botanic Garden. A leguminous shrub about 10 feet high with fragrant bright-yellow flowers in small racemes. Native to the Canary Islands. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

67754. DEBREGEASIA LONGIFOLIA. Urticaceae. From Sumatra. Collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorers. A shrubby plant with leaves green above and white below. The small, sweet, orange-yellow fruits, edible though not especially palatable, are borne along the branches. For trial in southern Florida. (Chico, Calif.)

73553. DESMONCUS OXYACANTHOS. From Summit, Canal Zone. Presented by J. E. Higgins, Plant Introduction Garden. A tropical American climbing palm with scattered pinnate leaves, armed with hooked spines, and small red fruits. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

62390. DEUTZIA COMPACTA. From Kew, England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Originally from China, this bushy shrub is about 6 feet high, with dull-green leaves, and terminal clusters of white flowers, tinged with pink when young. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

66461. DEUTZIA LONGIFOLIA VEITCHII. From Edinburgh, Scotland. Presented by William Wright Smith, Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Garden. A shrubby plant about 3 feet high, with roughly hairy leaves 3 inches or more in length, and pink flowers an inch across, borne in terminal corymbs. Native to western China, and considered one of the handsomest of the deutzias, although scarcely hardy at Washington, D. C. (Bell, Md.)

73846. DIALIUM GUINEENSE. From the Gold Coast, West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A tropical leguminous tree with small black edible pods which, when ripe, contain a dry sweetish acid pulp with the flavor of a tamarind and are used as pickles. This variety is best suited to regions with light rainfall, though it does occur where the rainfall is heavier. For trial in the Gulf States and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

62712. *DIERVILLA FLORIBUNDA*. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Gloire de Bosa nets. Flowers carmine on the outside and purplish pink within; very effective. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

73007. *DRYMOPHLOEUS* sp. Palm. From Victoria, Cameroon, West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A rather dwarf clump palm producing beautiful clusters of scarlet fruits which are half an inch long. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

74697. *EHRETIA LAEVIS*. From Matania, El Saff, Egypt. Presented by Alfred Bircher, Director, Middle Egypt Botanic Station. A subtropical evergreen shrub 12 feet high, with white flowers. Native to southern Asia. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

62714. *ESCALLONIA* sp. Var. C. F. BALL. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A beautiful hybrid with white flowers, flushed deep rose pink. The spatulate, serrate evergreen leaves are bright green. This shrub has proved hardy in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., withstanding a temperature of 10° below zero Fahr., with loss of youngest shoots only. (Bell, Md.)

72991. *EUCALYPTUS POPULIFOLIA*. From northern Queensland, Australia. Presented by J. A. Hamilton. A timber tree of compact habit, 50 to 60 feet high, native to Australia; said to be the best honey plant in that country. The small white flowers are in panicle-like corymbs. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

57281. *EUONYMUS HAMILTONIANUS*. From Echo, Manchuria, China. Presented by A. D. Woeikoff, Director, Experimental Farm. A large Himalayan shrub which under favorable circumstances becomes a moderate-sized tree, 30 to 35 feet high, with a short straight trunk 4 to 5 feet in girth. The clusters of 15 to 30 greenish white flowers are followed by yellow capsules the seeds of which are entirely surrounded by a scarlet aril. The fruit ripens from August onward. The deciduous leaves are beautifully colored in autumn. For trial in the southern United States. (Bell, Md.)

62717. *EUONYMUS JAPONICUS*. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A dwarf variety of compact habit, with attractive variegated evergreen foliage. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62718. *EUONYMUS JAPONICUS*. Var. *MICROPHYLLUS*. From Elstree, Herts, England. Plants presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A tiny-leaved, very distinct dwarf variety of the well-known Japanese evergreen shrub. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

33499. *EUONYMUS LATIFOLIUS*. Var. *ALBUS MARGINATUS*. From Enfield, Middlesex, England. Purchased from Amos Perry. A small evergreen shrub with large, bright-green leaves margined with white. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Chico, Calif.)

62719. EUONYMUS RADICANS. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Little Gem. An attractive white-variegated evergreen form of dwarf habit. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62720. EUONYMUS RADICANS. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A distinct evergreen variety of rather stiff habit. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

63408. EUONYMUS sp. From Algeria. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An extremely dwarf species used like box, as a border for flower beds. For trial in the southern United States and California. (Bell, Md.)

65491. EUONYMUS sp. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. An attractive small-leaved hardy shrub with pendulous pink fruits which, when ripe, expose the pink or red arils. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

73995. FICUS FULVA. From Java. Presented by Dr. E. Docters van Leeuwen, Director, Buitenzorg Botanic Gardens. A small tropical tree with dense evergreen foliage and yellow-red fruits about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Native to Burma and the East Indies. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

70976. FICUS REPENS. From Kiangsi, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental ivy-like creeper which produces small evergreen leaves in young plants and larger leaves when older. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

65866. FRAXINUS sp. Ash. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy tree from northeastern China, with dull-green, compound leaves up to 5 inches long. (Bell, Md.)

65014. FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA. From the Canary Islands. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome Peruvian fuchsia with large, serrate, taper-pointed leaves and deep-red tubular flowers. The plant becomes tall but requires support. Adapted for pillars or pergolas in the warmest parts of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

73276. GENISTA FLORIDA. From France. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. An erect evergreen leguminous shrub about 6 feet high, with dense racemes of yellow flowers. It is native to Spain. For trial in the southern United States. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

65018. GENISTA sp. From the Canary Islands. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A leguminous shrub which may have value as a soil improver. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

62229. GREWIA PARVIFLORA. Tiliaceae. From China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A low hardy deciduous shrub with umbels of creamy white flowers, in late summer, followed by orange-red berries. Native to northeastern Asia. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

73855. *HAKEA ACICULARIS*. From Portugal. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A tall evergreen shrub or small bushy tree, native to Australia, with very handsome rigid spiny foliage. Suitable for hedges and shrubberies; requires little moisture or cultivation. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

73804. *HALIMODENDRON HALODENDRON*. Fabaceae. Salt Tree. From Tashkent, Turkestan. Presented by Hilaria Rajkova, Botanic Garden. A spreading ornamental shrub up to 6 feet high with slender branches and small bluish green compound leaves. In early summer it is covered with numerous pale-violet flowers. Because of its extreme hardiness and ability to withstand drought it is recommended for trial in cold, semiarid parts of the United States. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

60342. *HEDYSARUM POLYMORPHUM*. Fabaceae. From Tokyo, Japan. Presented by H. Ando, Director, Imperial Agricultural Experiment Station. A hardy herbaceous perennial, native to Siberia, with racemes of rose-colored flowers which appear in early summer. For trial throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

72573. *HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES*. Sea-buckthorn. From Leningrad, Russia. Presented by A. Kol, Chief, Bureau of Introduction, Institute of Applied Botany. A deciduous spiny shrub with small yellow flowers and orange-colored acid berries which are used in Russia to make beverages and jellies. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

73277. *HYPERICUM* sp. From Paris, France. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. A dwarf yellow-flowered Chinese shrub which will probably prove hardy throughout most of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

76764. *INULA VISCOSA*. Asteraceae. From Brignoles, France. Presented by R. Salgues, Director, Brignoles Botanic Station. A shrubby European perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, which bears yellow flowers in midsummer. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

76769. *IRIS* sp. From Manchuria. Obtained through G. C. Hanson, American Consul, Harbin. A yellow-flowered iris. (Bell, Md.)

59000. *ITEA YUNNANENSIS*. From Kew, England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens. An ornamental evergreen shrub native to the mountainous districts of Yunnan, southwestern China. The bark is light green, the leaves ovate and thin and the small white flowers are in graceful axillary racemes about 6 inches long. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

66293. *JASMINUM HETEROPHYLLUM*. Var. *GLABRICYMOSUM*. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A strong-growing bush jasmine from China, which bears an abundance of golden-yellow flowers. For trial in the southern United States. (Bell, Md.)

74695. *KENNEDIA RUBICUNDA*. From Victoria, Australia. Presented by F. H. Baker. A leguminous climbing shrub with dark-green trifoliolate leaves and large attractive dark-red flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

73090.

73091. LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM. Myrtaceae. From New Plymouth, New Zealand. Obtained from Duncan & Davies. A compact, bushy evergreen shrub, sometimes up to 30 feet high, one of the most abundant in New Zealand. The hard leathery, sharp-pointed, very aromatic leaves have sometimes been used for making tea. The small flowers, about three-fourths of an inch across, are borne in great profusion. For trial in the Gulf States and California.

73090. A variety with white or pink flowers.

73091. A variety with pink flowers.

(Chico, Calif., and Chapman Field, Fla.)

73092. LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM NICHOLLII. From New Plymouth, New Zealand. Obtained from Duncan & Davies. A red-flowering form. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif., and Chapman Field, Fla.)

73093. LEPTOSPERMUM sp. From New Plymouth, New Zealand. From Duncan & Davies. An evergreen, ornamental shrub with numerous white or pink flowers. Native to New Zealand. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chapman Field and Chico, Calif.)

72875. LIGUSTRUM CILIATUM. Privet. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by M. L. Parde. A hardy Japanese shrub, up to 6 feet high, with many slender branches, small, somewhat undulate, shining green leaves, small dense flower clusters and black fruits. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

66962. LIGUSTRUM COMPACTUM. Privet. From Paris, France. Presented by Professor D. Bois, Paris Museum of Natural History. Originally from Yunnan, China. A shrub up to 12 feet high, with strong and many slender lateral branches. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long, narrow acuminate, dull green, darkening in the fall, semi-evergreen at Washington, D. C. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

58613. LIGUSTRUM DELAVAYANUM. Privet. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. First discovered by Abbe Delavay in the mountains of Yunnan, China. Near Washington, D. C., it forms a small erect bush with many slender twigs, densely clothed with small shining dark green leaves, which persist on mature wood until late spring. Winter injury occurs chiefly on wood not well ripened before frost. The white flowers are produced early in the season in small panicles. (Bell, Md.)

56317. LIGUSTRUM IONANDRUM. Privet. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. In the neighborhood of Washington, D. C., this makes a dense, erect-growing shrub with many slender branches, thickly clothed with shining half-evergreen leaves about the size of box leaves. Winter injury usually comes on half ripened wood. This plant stands shearing well and makes an attractive low hedge. (Chico, Calif.)

56824. LIGUSTRUM sp. Privet. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental shrub which grows among lava boulders in southwestern China, at 6,000 feet altitude. Dense, twiggy habit, somewhat like that of L. ionandrum, but with leaves about 1 inch long, somewhat cordate at base, acuminate, shining green. The cream-colored flowers are in large, pyramidal clusters. It is not likely to prove hardy in the colder parts of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

44395. LONICERA PILEATA. Honeysuckle. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A much-branched, privet-like, low evergreen or partially deciduous shrub from central and western China, about one foot high with slender branches and oblong, lance-shaped, shining dark-green leaves an inch long. The fragrant yellow flowers are in almost sessile pairs, and the berries are purple. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

75989. LONICERA TATARICA PARVIFOLIA. Honeysuckle. From Ottawa, Canada. Presented by J. Adams, Botanist, Central Experiment Farm. A form of the Tartarian honeysuckle, native to Turkestan, which has ovate-elliptic bluish green leaves 2 inches long, small pure-white flowers and orange-red fruits. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

71316. LONICERA sp. Honeysuckle. From China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental climbing shrubby honeysuckle from southeastern China. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

66774. LOPEZIA BICOLOR. From Rabat, Morocco. Presented by A. Pochon, Director, Jardin d'Essais de Rabat. An ornamental subtropical climbing plant with small pink flowers which make it a peculiarly delicate plant for walls and rockwork. Native to Mexico. For trial in Florida and California. (Chico, Calif.)

68988. MALUS BACCATA MANDSHURICA. Crabapple. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A round-headed tree, up to 40 feet high, with fragrant white flowers and small bright-red fruits. For trial throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

30229. MALUS SYLVESTRIS. Helm Apple. From Colombia, Isle of Pines. Presented by Dr. F. R. Ramsdell. A variety originally from Lee County, Texas, cultivated with unusual success in the West Indies, and for this reason thought by Dr. Ramsdell worthy of dissemination in other tropical and subtropical regions where most apples do not succeed. It is a large, handsome, summer apple with red skin and tender, juicy, sweet flesh. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., it ripens from late July to the middle of August. The tree is a vigorous, healthy grower. (Chico, Calif.)

35638. MALUS SYLVESTRIS. Apple. This variety originated at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., from a seed of the Oporto apple sent by F. N. Meyer from Crimea. It shows promise of proving valuable for warm valleys where many other varieties will not succeed. It is a handsome, summer apple (ripening at Chico during the latter half of July), red, about 8 ounces in weight, with waxy skin and yellow, rather mealy flesh of good quality. (Chico, Calif.)

43157. MALUS SYLVESTRIS. Diadem Apple. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A handsome large fruit with light-red skin and cream-white flesh of good texture and pleasing flavor. Fruits ripened at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, in late August. This variety may be a valuable addition to the late summer apples grown in this country. It is excellent both as a dessert and as a cooking apple. (Chico, Calif.)

43169. *MALUS SYLVESTRIS*. Red Spy Apple. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits of medium size, about 2½ inches in diameter; skin tough, greenish overlaid with red stripes; flesh firm, breaking, juicy, of rich subacid flavor. Ripens in November at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. (Chico, Calif.)
65531. *MALUS* sp. Crabapple. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A wild Chinese crabapple from the mountains, which is a good ornamental and may prove valuable as a stock. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)
67082. *MELALEUCA RADULA*. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. A tall bushy shrub, with opposite linear concave leaves up to 2 inches long, and rather large pink or white flowers in pairs at the bases of the branchlets. Native to Western Australia. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)
67086. *MELALEUCA WEBSTERI*. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. An Australian shrub with opposite, narrowly oblong, thick leaves about one-third of an inch long, and roundish heads of small white flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico Calif.)
71860. *MIMOSA* sp. From Orotava, Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A strikingly ornamental climbing shrub with fernlike leaves and light-yellow flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)
71152. *MISCANTHUS SACCHARIFLORUS*. From China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A tall perennial Chinese grass related to sugar cane. Its large feathery fan-shaped panicles make it of ornamental value. (Bell, Md.)
73017. *MORINDA CITRIFOLIA*. Indian Mulberry. From Cameroon, West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental tropical Asian shrub or small tree with large yellowish juicy edible fruits. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)
30330. *MORUS NIGRA*. Black Mulberry. From Khotan, Sinkiang, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. The berries are large, dark violet-black, and have a fresh, subacid taste. They ripen from early August until the end of September. Recommended as a home fruit in desert regions under irrigation. (Chico, Calif.)
64958. *MYOPORUM INSULARE*. From Rabat, Morocco. Presented by M. Pochon, Jardin d'Acclimatation. An Australian tree which has come to be widely used in Morocco as a windbreak and a hedge plant near the sea, as it withstands the salt air well. The evergreen foliage presents a pleasing appearance. For trial in Florida and California. (Chico, Calif.)
64192. *MYOPORUM* sp. From Morocco, Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. The principal hedge plant and windbreak of the Morocco coast. It stands clipping well, grows easily from cuttings, is an evergreen of a pleasing dark green color, will stand several degrees of frost and makes a dense windbreak. (Chico, Calif.)

22905. MYRICA RUBRA. From Kiangsu, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. An evergreen tree native to eastern Asia, called yang mae in China. The beautiful, dark-purple fruits average from one to one and a quarter inches in diameter and can be eaten out of hand or made into compotes and pies. There is great variation in the productivity of the trees, as well as in the size, color, and flavor of the fruits which generally taste of strawberry and lemon. For trial in California and Florida. (Chico, Calif.)

66300. MYRTUS COMMUNIS TARENTINA. Myrtle. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. The Tarentum myrtle is a small-leaved variety of the well-known evergreen shrub, producing numerous small white fragrant flowers. For trial in the southern United States. (Bell, Md.)

57941. NATHUSIA sp. Oleaceae. From Barberton, Transvaal, Africa. Presented by George Thorncroft. A tree about 20 feet high with sweet-scented flowers resembling those of the Jasmine. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

73124. OCHROMA LAGOPUS. Balsa. From Cuba. Presented by R. M. Grey, Superintendent, Biological Laboratory and Botanical Garden, Soledad, Cienfuegos. A West Indian tree up to 50 feet high, with large yellowish white flowers. The extremely light wood is used for refrigeration purposes, insulation and life preservers. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

61777. OLEA CHRYSOPHYLLA. Golden-leaved olive. From Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Seeds collected by H. L. Shantz, Agricultural Explorer. This plant, the wild olive of the highlands of East Africa, is noteworthy because of the drab or golden color of the under side of the leaves. For trial as an ornamental in the southern United States and California. (Bell, Md.)

64965. PANDOREA AUSTRALIS. Bignoniaceae. From the Canary Islands. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An evergreen climbing shrub with glossy dark-green odd-pinnate leaves and panicles of yellowish flowers with violet spots in the throat. Native to Australia. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

75206. PARKIA sp. From West Africa. Presented by L. A. King-Church, Conservator of Forests, Gold Coast. A tall unarmed tree with compound leaves and small dense panicles of flowers which are followed by large, strap-shaped pods. Native to tropical Africa. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

68038. PASSIFLORA LAURIFOLIA. From the Straits Settlements. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer, at the Singapore Botanic Gardens. A handsome evergreen climber with yellow fruits. The refreshing pulp is not so juicy as that of Passiflora edulis. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

72826. PERNETTYA MUCRONATA. From Edinburgh, Scotland. Presented by William Wright Smith, Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Garden. A fine ornamental shrub, native to South America about the Straits of Magellan. The shrub is evergreen, 2 to 5 feet high, and spreads freely by suckers, forming ultimately a dense low thicket. The white nodding

flowers, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, are produced singly in the axils of the leaves at the ends of the shoots. The round berries, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter vary in color from white to pink, lilac, crimson, purple or almost black, and remain on the branches through the winter and following spring. The berries are untouched by birds. Possibly hardy throughout most of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

65638. PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE. Amur Cork Tree. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A common Manchurian tree which grows to a height of 50 feet, with light gray, corky bark, and dark green pinnate leaves. Recommended for trial as a shade tree throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

72411. PHILADELPHUS sp. From Manchuria. Obtained by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy shrub, closely related to the common mock-orange, to be tested for its ornamental value throughout the United States. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

73280. PHILADELPHUS sp. From Paris, France. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. An ornamental Chinese shrub related to the common mock-orange, which will probably prove hardy throughout most of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

73955. PICRALIMA KLAINIANA. Apocynaceae. From West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental tropical tree with attractive foliage and large bitter fruits used as a substitute for quinine. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

73503. PITOSPORUM FLORIBUNDUM. From India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling. A handsome subtropical tree with a short straight trunk, spreading branches, and numerous yellowish flowers in terminal panicles. Native to the Himalayas. For trial in Florida and California. (Chico, Calif.)

69373. POSOQUERIA LATIFOLIA. From the Canal Zone. Presented by Holger Johansen, Agronomist. A shrub, sometimes 25 feet high, native to northern Bahia, Brazil, where it grows in dry sandy soil with but little water. It flowers in February and its succulent fruits which ripen in July are sold in the native markets for making marmalade and jelly. The greatest value of the shrub, however, lies in the finely grooved rigid branches, which are highly prized for walking sticks. These are exported to England under the name of "Brazilian oak". For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

65189. PRINSEPIA SINENSIS. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A somewhat ornamental deciduous shrub, about 6 feet high, with short spines in the axils of the narrow, gray-green leaves. The small yellow flowers are followed by red, juicy, edible fruits ripening in August. (Bell, Md.)

68355. PRUNUS ARMENIACA. Trevatt Apricot. From New South Wales, Australia. Trees 9 to 14 feet high, yielding well. Fruits almost round, about 2 inches in diameter; skin smooth, yellow; flesh apricot yellow, rather soft, sweet, of fair quality; pit large, loose in cavity. Ripens at Chico, Calif., in June. (Chico, Calif.)

69097. PRUNUS ARMENIACA. Apricot. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy wild apricot which becomes a good-sized tree with edible fruits. For trial throughout the northern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

38282. PRUNUS ARMENIACA ANSU. From near Taianfu, Shantung Province, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A rare fruit, not yet tested widely in the United States. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., where it has recently come into bearing, the fruits have been found highly attractive in appearance and of good quality, suggesting red apricots. The flowers, which are produced in early March at Chico, are white in color, and resemble those of the apricot. The tree is not of vigorous growth. (Chico, Calif.)

69098. PRUNUS GLANDULOSA. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A pink-flowered ornamental shrub, bearing abundant fruits with a fresh acid flavor which make excellent preserves. For trial throughout the northern United States. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

70872. PRUNUS JAPONICA. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy shrub 4 or 5 feet high, with pinkish flowers and dark red fruits. For trial throughout the northern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

26886. PRUNUS MUME. Japanese apricot. From China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer. An unusually vigorous strain which has been found to be a satisfactory stock at the Plant Introduction Garden at Chico, Calif. For trial in California and the Gulf States. (Chico, Calif.)

28685. PRUNUS MUME. Japanese apricot. From Yokohama, Japan. Obtained from the Yokohama Nursery Co. Fruits about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter; skin yellow, reddish on exposed side; flesh yellow, decidedly acid, clinging to rather large pit. Tree appears strongly resistant to oak-root fungus. For trial in California and the Gulf States, both as a resistant stock and for the fruits, which are usually prepared as pickles. (Chico, Calif.)

76202. PRUNUS SALICINA. Japanese Plum. From New Zealand. Obtained from George A. Green, New Zealand Association of Nurserymen. Purple King. Fruits said to be nearly spherical, of attractive appearance, and deep cherry red. The quality is reported good as regards flavor and texture of flesh, and the fruit is said to ship well. (Chico, Calif.)

43182. PRUNUS SALICINA X CERASIFERA. Best's Hybrid plum. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. A productive, vigorous variety, with dark green, dense foliage, and heart-shaped, greenish yellow fruits of medium size. Flesh yellow, juicy, and of fine flavor. Of possible value for shipping and canning. Ripens at Chico, California, late in June. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

31652. PRUNUS SALICINA X CERASIFERA MYROBALANA. Methley Plum. From Natal, South Africa. Presented by W. J. Newberry, Curator, Botanic Gardens. This plum has attracted wide and favorable comment in California and Texas. In Butte County, California, it began bearing at two years from planting, maturing its fruits late in May. In Texas where it has withstood severe drought and low temperatures, it matures early in May, and is perhaps the earliest ripening plum in the country. The fruits are of good size, about fifteen to the pound, with dark greenish red skin and firm, dark-red flesh of the finest texture and of pleasant flavor, and are excellent for shipping. Thrives on peach stock. (Chico, Calif.)

68819. PRUNUS SIBIRICA. Siberian apricot. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy wild mountain apricot of Manchuria. The low shrubby plants bear a heavy crop of fruits varying greatly in size and color. For trial throughout the northern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

36086. PRUNUS TOMENTOSA. Manchu cherry. From Tientsin, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A bushy shrub, covered with small white flowers before the leaves. Foliage attractive deep green, somewhat rugose. The bright red fruits may be eaten fresh or used for pies, jelly, or marmalade. Their flavor is somewhat like that of currants or sour cherries. The best forms of the plant should be propagated for arid regions where cherries are not successful. (Chico, Calif.)

69056-69059. PRUNUS TOMENTOSA. Manchu cherry. From Geneva, N. Y. Selected by George M. Darrow, Bureau of Plant Industry. For trial throughout the northern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

69056. A large bush producing fruits larger and less acid than the average.

69057. A spreading bush 4 to 5 feet high, producing an abundance of round fruits.

69058. The second best type in the Geneva collection; fruits still on the tree the middle of August.

69059. A superior strain.

69870. PSIDIUM GUAJAVA. Guava. From Holguin, Cuba. Presented by Thomas H. Towns. The red Peruvian guava which is fully as prolific as the white variety, but the flesh is not so thick around the seed. The flavor is delicious and the fruits average 5 or 6 ounces in weight. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Bell, Md.)

70778. PTYCHOSPERMA sp. Palm. From Ceylon. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A fan palm, not over 20 or 25 feet high, with clusters of graceful slender stems. For trial in southern Florida. (Bell, Md., and Chapman Field, Fla.)

13298. PUNICA GRANATUM. Pomegranate. An excellent and very productive variety, with large, bright red, thin-skinned fruits containing small, bright-red grains of pulp having an acid, vinous flavor. (Chico, Calif.)

30619. PUNICA GRANATUM. Pomegranate. Propagated from a bush which formerly grew at the east entrance of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. This was an ornamental shrub with dark handsome foliage and very showy flowers. It is recommended for planting as an ornamental hedge plant, the fruit being of no value. For trial in the southern United States. (Bell, Md.)

33227. PUNICA GRANATUM. Negro Monstruoso Pomegranate. From Spain. Cuttings obtained by W. T. Swingle in the neighborhood of Granada. This is one of the principle varieties grown in that region and belongs to the "Spanish sweet" type. The fruits are large and of a brilliant red color, with light-red, juicy and abundant pulp of a delicious flavor, containing soft, edible seeds. This variety has proved very successful in the pomegranate-growing regions of California. (Chico, Calif.)

33229. PUNICA GRANATUM. Rogises Pomegranate. Received from Pedro Giraud, Granada, Spain. Like F.P.I. 33227, this variety belongs to the "Spanish sweet" type. It has a thin skin, light colored on the surface; the grains of pulp are large, very sweet, and the seeds soft. (Chico, Calif.)

55997. *PYRACANTHA CRENULATA*. Firethorn. Malaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A dense evergreen shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, which grows in arid situations in the valleys south of Likiang. It has bright-yellow berries instead of the scarlet fruits so common in this genus. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

40736. *PYRACANTHA CRENULATA KANSUENSIS*. Firethorn. Malaceae. From Kansu Province, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A small shrub, with fine evergreen foliage and orange-colored berries of attractive appearance. It grows on stony mountainsides in China, and is recommended for trial everywhere in the United States but the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

72814.

72876. *PYRACANTHA CRENULATA RODGERSIANA*. Firethorn. Malaceae. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by M. L. Parde. Variety Flava. A spiny evergreen shrub with orange fruits. Native to the Himalayas. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

63365. *PYRACANTHA GIBBSII*. Firethorn. Malaceae. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by M. L. Parde. A fine ornamental evergreen bush, vigorous and hardy, native to Hupeh and Szechwan, China. It becomes 12 to 14 feet high, is nearly spineless, and in the autumn bears large clusters of scarlet berries which contrast admirably with the glossy dark-green foliage. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

54991. *PYRACANTHA GIBBSII YUNNANENSIS*. Firethorn. Malaceae. Obtained through Vilmorin-Andrieux and Co., Paris, France. A handsome ornamental shrub or small tree, native to the mountains of southwestern China. It has bright-green leaves and bears in fall and winter a multitude of red berries. The variety yunnanensis differs from the typical *P. gibbsii* in being more vigorous, and in having much longer spines and less dentate leaves. The fruits are smaller but are brighter colored and more abundant. Probably not hardy north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

55996. *PYRACANTHA* sp. Firethorn. Malaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A shapely ornamental shrub 10 to 15 feet high found growing along stream beds. It is covered with bright-scarlet berries from August until winter. Probably not hardy north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

64221. *PYRACANTHA* sp. Firethorn. Malaceae. From Ching Kang San, Hupeh, China. Presented by Rev. A. S. Cooper. The fire-thorns are ornamental shrubs grown chiefly for their bright-red fruits; this Chinese species is as yet unidentified. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

69889. *RHAMNUS DAVURICA*. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A shrub or small tree, up to 30 feet in height, with more or less arching branches which are often thornless. The oblong, or oval leaves are slender-pointed and finely toothed. The black fruits, in dense clusters, are about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. Native to northeastern China and Siberia. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

65287. SCHIZANDRA CHINENSIS. Magnoliaceae. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome woody vine with numerous compact bunches of small, bright-red berries, on the fruiting plants. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

76117. SORBARIA ASSURGENS. Rosaceae. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by L. Parde. A tall handsome Chinese shrub up to 10 feet high, with pinnate leaves and large panicles of small white flowers. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

47801. SPIRAEA BELLA. Spirea. From Magdalena, Colombia. Presented by A. Palacio. A low shrub with oval, acute, finely serrate leaves with whitish lower surfaces and terminal panicles of bright-purple flowers. It is native to Nepal, and is recommended for trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

72417. SPIRAEA SALICIFOLIA. Spirea. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. An upright shrub 5 feet high, with narrow, sharply toothed leaves, and dense oblong panicles of white or dull pink flowers. Native to southeastern Europe and Asia. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

72418. SPIRAEA sp. Spirea. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy Manchurian shrub which may be of value as an ornamental. (Bell, Md.)

74645.

74646.

74647. SPIRAEA spp. Spirea. From Tientsin, China. Presented by Rev. B. M. Flory, the Church of the Brethren Mission. Hardy shrubs to be tested throughout the United States to determine their ornamental value. (Bell, Md.)

67491. STELCHOCARPUS BURAHOL. From Diokjakarta, Java. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. The Kepel tree of the Javanese. The fruits are produced in clusters on the branches and trunk of the tree, resemble small potatoes in shape and color and have a pleasant fragrance and flavor. For trial in southern Florida. (Bell, Md.)

58620. STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA. Malaceae. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A distinct form with orange-yellow fruits. Seedlings may revert to the original type. (Bell, Md.)

58831. STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA. Malaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Collaborator of the Bureau of Plant Industry. A loose evergreen shrub or small tree, valued for its handsome leaves which are bronze red when young, maturing to a deep green. The oldest leaves turn red again before falling. The large panicles of dull white flowers are not conspicuous and have a rather unpleasant odor, but the rich crimson fruits that follow are very handsome. The plant needs frequent trimming to give it a dense habit. (Bell, Md.)

73449. *STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA UNDULATA*. Malaceae. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A low spreading evergreen shrub, or occasionally a small tree, native to western China. The leathery oval leaves are glossy green and 1 to 2 inches long, and the white flowers, about half an inch across, appear in terminal clusters. Its greatest charm as an ornamental lies in the abundant crop of bright-red fruits. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

73866. *STROPHANTHUS SARMENTOSUS*. Apocynaceae. From French Guinea, West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental tropical woody climber with white and purple flowers. The seeds contain a poisonous alkaloid which is used as a heart stimulant. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

68994.

72420. *SYRINGA AMURENSIS*. Manchurian Lilac. From Manchuria. Obtained by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy lilac, native to Manchuria, up to 12 feet high, with large loose panicles of yellowish-white flowers, which resemble those of the privet rather than the more familiar lilacs. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

77253. *SYRINGA OBLATA DILATATA*. Lilac. From Chosen. Presented by the Forestry Experiment Station, Keijyo. A shrub or small tree, with oval long-pointed leaves, and loose clusters of pale lilac flowers which appear later than the flowers of the common lilac. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

64594. *TAMARIX GALLICA*. Tamarisk. From Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A local form which appears to thrive unusually well on the beach in salty locations. For trial in similar regions in the Southern States and California. (Bell, Md.)

74508. *TECOMELLA UNDULATA*. Bignoniaceae. From France. Presented by Dr. A. Robertson-Proschowsky. A subtropical shrub or small tree from western India, with narrow-oblong leaves up to six inches long and orange flowers an inch and a half wide, produced in small clusters. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

74213. *TERMINALIA SAFFORDII*. Combretaceae. From the Island of Guam. Presented by C. W. Edwards, Director, Guam Agricultural Experiment Station. An ornamental tropical shade tree, native to Guam, with broadly oval leaves and axillary racemes of small oblong fruits. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

72946. *TETRAPLEURA TETRAPTERA*. Mimosaceae. From West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A large tropical west African forset tree suitable as a shade tree, producing 4-angled winged pods about a foot long, which contain sugar and a little saponin; these pods are ground by natives and made into soup, and also used for washing purposes. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

74679. *TEUCRIUM FLAVUM*. Menthaceae. From France. Presented by R. Salgues, Brignoles Botanic Station. A hardy herbaceous perennial mint, 2 feet high, with yellow flowers. Native to the Mediterranean countries. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

67509. *THYRSOSTACHYS SIAMENSIS*. Bamboo. From India. Obtained from Frederico Varela, Calcutta. This is the so-called "regal" bamboo of Siam, and as far as known, has not been previously introduced into this country. The culms grow to a height of 35 to 40 feet, are very straight and do not branch until high up. It is said to be one of the most graceful bamboos known. Its chief value will doubtless be in its ornamental nature. Suitable only for the warmer coast sections of Florida, Porto Rico and the Canal Zone. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

73691. *TOLUIFERA* sp. Fabaceae. From Ceylon. Presented by Dr. Andreas Nell. A tropical American leguminous shade tree with pinnate leaves and white flowers. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

73287. *TRIPLARIS AMERICANA*. Polygonaceae. From Salvador. Obtained through P. C. Standley, United States National Museum Herbarium. A large tropical timber tree with curious 3-angled woody fruits; native to Central America. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

64465. *ULMUS JAPONICA*. Japanese Elm. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy elm native to Japan and northeastern Asia, which becomes 100 feet high under favorable conditions. It grows rapidly, and is recommended for trial as a shade tree throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

75387.

75388. *VERNONIA* sp. Ironweed. Nairobi, Kenya Colony, East Africa. Collected by L. W. Kephart and R. L. Piemeisel. A semi-climbing herbaceous perennial with heads of purple eupatorium-like flowers. For trial in the southern United States. (Bell, Md.)

57860. *VERONICA HULKEANA*. From Nice, France. Presented by Dr. A. Robertson-Proschowsky. One of the handsomest and most graceful of all the New Zealand veronicas. It is easily distinguished from others of the group by its shining dark-green, coarsely toothed leaves about 2 inches long and its long sprays of lilac-colored flowers which are in panicles sometimes a foot in length. For trial in the Southern States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

43731. *VIBURNUM DILATATUM*. From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Presented by the Arnold Arboretum. A hardy deciduous shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with broadly oval, pointed hairy leaves. The pure white flowers are all fertile, and are produced in June in hairy five-rayed cymes 3 to 5 inches wide. The fruit is bright-red and roundish-ovoid. The shrub is native to Japan and China and is a profuse bloomer. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

63649. *VITEX NEGUNDO INCISA*. From Canton, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A Chinese shrub of loose graceful habit, with coarsely serrate palmate foliage, and terminal spikes of pale-blue flowers. This variety is said to be much hardier than the typical form. For trial in all but the coldest parts of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

65960. VITIS AMURENSIS. Amur Grape. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A strong-growing deciduous vine somewhat similar in habit to *Vitis vinifera*. It is worth growing as an ornamental for its vigorous habit, and for the fine crimson and purple autumn hues of its foliage. It is native to northeastern China. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

22684. ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA. Mu shing hong jujube. From Tsintse, Shansi, China. Scions collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. The fruits of this variety are ellipsoid, somewhat flattened at the end, and of large size, sometimes as much as $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad. The stone is medium to large, and sharply pointed. Sometimes the bony portion of the stone does not harden, thus giving rise to what are termed seedless fruits. While trees of this variety do not bear as heavily as do those of some other sorts, the fruits have a high sugar content. An excellent jujube with shapely fruits which process well. (Chico, Calif.)

22686. ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA. Lang jujube. From Tsintse, Shansi, China. Scions secured by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. The fruits are obovoid to pear-shaped, sometimes oblique, of large size, often as much as an inch and a half in greatest diameter. The stone is ellipsoid, medium-sized, tapering to one end which terminates in a sharp spine. This variety is a heavy bearer and the fruits have a high sugar content. Undoubtedly it is one of the best sorts yet tested in the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

38245. ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA. Sui men jujube. From Painsiangchen, Shansi, China. Scions secured by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. The fruits of this variety are ellipsoid, medium-sized, and up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by one half inch in thickness. The stone is medium-sized, tapering toward one end and terminating in a sharp point. The variety is an excellent one for general purposes and processes well. (Chico, Calif.)

38249. ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA. Li jujube. From Fuma, Shansi, China. Scions collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. This is the largest variety yet introduced into this country and is somewhat later in ripening than most others. The fruits are round to ovoid and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches long. The stone is rather large, ovoid, tapering toward one end with a sharp point. An excellent sort and highly recommended. (Chico, Calif.)

