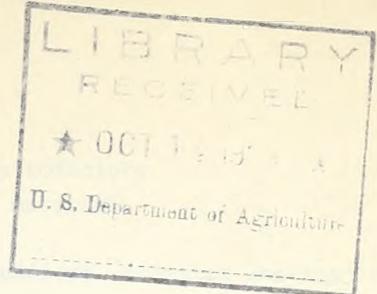


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PLANT INTRODUCTIONS

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL LIST

1929 - 1930

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.

PLANT INTRODUCTIONS

ANNUAL LIST

All plants sent out by this office to experimenters are inspected at the Plant Introduction Gardens by officers of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. 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 sending out of a few plants herein described.

The presence of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida makes it necessary to restrict the distribution of plants grown at Chapman Field to the state of Florida. Such plants are therefore not included in either the present annual or check list.

PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

Experimenters will please read carefully this Introductory Note before sending in their requests for plant material.

This, the Eighteenth 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 it is believed some direct or indirect use 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. Some of them have been grown in sufficient quantity, however, so that they can be distributed to some 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 plants available for distribution at the several Plant Introduction Gardens during the season 1929-1930, 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. It reserves the right to limit the number or to withhold the entire request of any experimenter in order that it may place the material according to its best judgment.

It will be noted that this list is shorter than some former lists. Each succeeding list will be shorter, in all probability, until it contains only such miscellaneous material as remains after institutional and special experiments are provided for.

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 expected that experimenters will at all times preserve the original labels sent with the plants, or accurate plats showing the location and F. P. I. numbers of each one. Failure to comply with these directions will be considered sufficient reason for a discontinuance of the cooperative relation.

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 later 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.

27336. AMYGDALUS FENZLIANA. From Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. A low shrubby almond, more or less spiny, which produces an abundance of white flowers early in the spring. It is a native of semiarid regions in the Caucasus, and may be of value as a stock for the Southwest. (Chico, Calif.)

32374. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. This 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 a medium-sized clingstone fruit, with golden yellow flesh, firm, sweet, 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. Original introduction 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 pit is flattened, not marking the orange flesh, which is very firm, of good quality and sweet, rich flavor. This peach should prove excellent for commercial canning. Ripens at Chico late in August. (Chico, Calif.)

41395. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Dwarf Peach. From Kiayingchau, Kwangtung, China. Seeds presented by George Campbell. A dwarf, evergreen, ornamental Chinese peach with showy flowers, grown in its native land as a house plant. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, a tree of this variety is about 7 feet high, with a spread of 10 feet, and with deep-green, heavy, compact evergreen foliage. The small, white clingstone fruits, about 2 inches in diameter, are prettily colored and fragrant with firm, acid, greenish white flesh, stained dark red near the pit, and insipid flavor. Ripening season at Chico early September. (Chico, Calif.)

43127. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Ideal Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. An elongated oval, freestone peach, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with yellow, red-mottled skin, and firm, lemon-yellow, mildly acid flesh of good quality. The pit is pink, staining the flesh slightly. In California this variety ripens about the middle of July; in Georgia slightly later, and in New Jersey at the same time as the Elberta. It has promise for home use, and also for drying and shipping. (Chico, Calif.)

43129. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Late Champion Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. This late-maturing freestone peach appears to thrive as far north as New Jersey and southern Michigan, in Oklahoma, and also in California. The tree is large and vigorous, and bears a good crop of roundish fruit about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The skin is yellow, tinged with red, and the golden-yellow flesh is sweet, juicy, and of good texture. The pit is small and pink. At Chico, California, it matures early in October; it is of promise as a late dessert peach, and should be good for shipping and canning. (Chico, Calif.)

43132. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Motion's Cling Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A large, handsome, clingstone peach, weighing 7 to 8 ounces, with yellow skin tinged with red. The firm, yellow flesh is juice and subacid, rather lacking in flavor; the pit is large and dark red, not staining the flesh. This variety appears to be promising for canning. At Chico, it ripens early in September; in New Jersey, where it has proved hardy, it ripens at the same time as the Elberta. (Chico, Calif.)

43137. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Up-to-Date Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A vigorous, prolific variety which bears free-stone fruits, averaging about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, 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.)

43569. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Bresquilla Peach. From Valencia, Spain. Presented by John R. Putnam, American Consul. Fruits round, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; skin lemon yellow, thick and tough; flesh firm, juicy, golden yellow, rather tough, not stained at pit, with a sweet, agreeable flavor; pit pink, of medium size. Appears to have promise as a good clingstone for canning. (Chico, Calif.)

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

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

55813. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. 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; freestone, 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. 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 golden 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. A good canning clingstone and a heavy bearer. (Chico, Calif.)

55836. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. 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, clinging to 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 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 about pit; pit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, sharp pointed; a freestone. Tree large and vigorous, satisfactory at Chico as a stock. Recommended for drying and canning. (Chico, Calif.)

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

68353. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Golden Queen Peach. From New South Wales, Australia. Fruit 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, clinging tightly to pit, of good quality, but lacking in special aroma, not stained at pit; pit medium size. Appears to be a good canning peach. (Chico, Calif.)

68354. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Goodman's Choice Peach. From New South Wales. Fruits 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, with little or no staining at pit, of rich, sweet flavor, clingstone. Recommended as an excellent 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.)

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 which is somewhat stained by the light-red pit, is very juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor and quality. At Chico, Calif., it ripens from late July to early August. (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 good shipper. At Chico, Calif., 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 slightly elongated, about 2 inches long; skin green splashed with dark red; flesh white, juicy, sweet, of good flavor, slightly pink near pit; pit red, free from flesh. 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 freestone 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.)

65973. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. 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. Fruits said to be very large, red, with white flesh; of excellent quality. Ripens in July in Italy. (Chico, Calif.)

65975. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Fruits said to be very large, yellow, mottled with purple, pink on the exposed side, with white, fine, juicy, sweet, aromatic flesh and a small pit. Ripens in August, in Italy. (Chico, Calif.)

65976. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. 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. 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. Fruits said to be large, violet-carmine, with white, sugary, acidulous flesh. Ripens in July in Italy. (Chico, Calif.)

65979. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. 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 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, clingstone; pit comparatively large. A good fruit for home use. (Chico, Calif.)

76931. *ANIGOZANTHOS FLAVIDA*. Amaryllidaceae. From Melbourne, Australia. Presented by Mrs. Frieda Cobb Blanchard. An herbaceous perennial, native to Western Australia, with a thick underground stem, linear radical leaves 1 to 2 feet long, and a 4-foot stalk bearing a much-branched panicle of tubular yellowish flowers. The inflorescence is covered with a greenish red wool. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

77543. *ARTHROPODIUM CIRRHATUM*. Liliaceae. From Nelson, New Zealand. Presented by A. Wilkinson, New Zealand Alpine and Rock Garden Society. A tender herbaceous perennial up to 3 feet high, with shining-green grasslike leaves and showy white flowers an inch across, in loose panicles. The stamens are covered with orange or pink bristles. Recommended for trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

75415. *BETULA JAPONICA*. Birch. From Sapporo, Japan. Collected by R. K. Beattie. A white-barked birch up to 60 feet high, with broadly oval leaves. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

76735. *BETULA JAPONICA MANDSHURICA*. Birch. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A variety of the preceding, with broadly wedge-shaped leaves. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

62283. *BUDDLEIA ALTERNIFOLIA*. Butterflybush. From Kansu, China. Presented by Leon Chenault, Orleans, France. A handsome shrub with small narrow alternate leaves. Late in May numerous short-stalked dense clusters of bright lilac-purple flowers appear all along the gracefully arching branches, a flowering habit which distinguishes this from all other known species of *Buddleia*. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

80810. *BUDDLEIA MACROSTACHYA*. Butterflybush. From Sikkim, India. Presented by the Forest Manager. A tender Himalayan shrub 3 to 8 feet high, with white oblong-acuminate leaves up to 8 inches long, and rather small white flowers, with an orange throat, in dense spikes 4 to 10 inches long. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

74424. *CALLISTEMON CITRINUS*. Lemon Bottlebrush. From Richmond, Victoria, Australia. Presented by F. H. Baker. A shrub, 6 to 12 feet high, of very open habit, with rigid branches, narrow leaves 1 to 2 inches long and reddish when young, and bright-red flowers, in dense cylindrical spikes. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

77277. *CALOTHAMNUS GILESII*. Myrtaceae. From Sydney, Australia. Seeds presented by Mrs. Frieda Cobb Blanchard, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. A shrub of graceful habit, with linear terete evergreen leaves and loose clusters of reddish flowers. 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.)

73408. CASSINIA FULVIDA. Asteraceae. From New Zealand. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. 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. (Bell, Md.)

73409. CASSINIA LEPTOPHYLLA. Asteraceae. From New Zealand. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. A heath-like evergreen shrub, 4 feet high, with silver-tinted foliage. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

73410. CASSINIA VAUVILLIERSII. Asteraceae. From New Zealand. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. An erect, compact shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with small narrow leathery leaves half an inch long, and terminal dense corymbs of white flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)†

74696. CASUARINA LUEHMANNI. Casuarinaceae. From Australia. Presented by Alfred Bircher, Director, Middle Egypt Botanic Garden Station, Matania, El Saff, Egypt. A 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.)

63549. CELASTRUS ROSTHORNIANA. From western China. Presented by M. L. Parde, Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. A climbing shrub 15 to 20 feet high, with thick shining leaves, greenish white flowers and orange-yellow fruits. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

75718. CERATOSTIGMA WILLMOTTIANUM. Plumbaginaceae. From western China. Presented by Hugh Evans, Santa Monica, Calif. A half-woody perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, with angled purplish stems, bristly leaves, and cobalt-blue flowers an inch wide, borne successively in a large head. North of southern Ohio it should have a protective covering in winter and a dry, well-drained, sunny location. (Chico, Calif.)

37954. CHAENOMELES LAGENARIA CATHAYENSIS. Quince. From Shantung, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A large-fruited variety, used by the Chinese to perfume their living rooms, but used by foreign missionaries to make preserves and jellies. (Chico, Calif.)

21617. CHIONANTHUS RETUSA. Chinese Fringe Tree. From Shantung, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A beautiful deciduous, hardy, ornamental tree bearing in spring a multitude of white, deliciously fragrant flowers with handsome fringed petals, followed in the fall by masses of blue berries resembling wild grapes. This tree is used by the Chinese as a stock on which to graft their scented olive, Osmanthus fragrans. It is superior to the Virginia fringe tree (C. virginica) because of the whiteness and fragrance of its flowers, and its more graceful habit. (Chico, Calif.)

74676. *CISTUS MONSPELIENSIS*. Montpellier Rockrose. From Brignoles, France. Presented by R. Salgues, Brignoles Botanic Station. An evergreen shrub, 2 to 4 feet high, with erect much-divided branches, very narrow sessile, dark-green hairy leaves, and white flowers, an inch across, in terminal compact heads. Native to southern Europe and northern Africa. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

67350. *CISTUS VILLOSUS*. Rockrose. From the Mediterranean region. Presented by H. G. Carter, Cambridge Botanic Garden, Cambridge, England. An erect hairy shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with wrinkled, gray-green leaves, and one to three reddish purple flowers about 2 inches wide. 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.)

72793. *CLEMATIS CHRYSOCOMA SERICEA*. Ranunculaceae. From China. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England. An ornamental 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.)

52677. *COTONEASTER DAMMERE RADICANS*. From China. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris, France. A prostrate variety which differs from the typical form in having few-flowered clusters on long flower-stalks. For trial chiefly in the southern United States and California. (Bell, Md.)

72794. *COTONEASTER HARROVIANA*. From western China. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. An evergreen shrub of loose spreading habit, about 6 feet in height, with shining dark-green bristle-tipped leaves, densely hairy beneath, dense corymbs of white flowers and red fruits. For trial chiefly in the southern United States. (Bell, Md.)

62569. *COTONEASTER LACTEA*. From southwestern China. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. A semiprostrate shrub with a free graceful habit, discovered by the explorer, George Forrest. The tiny white flowers are followed by large quantities of small dark-red berries which are partly covered by short whitish hairs. Probably tender in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

56304. *COTONEASTER PROSTRATA*. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental, prostrate shrub from the mountains of Yunnan, China. It has small, elliptical, dark-green leaves, and small, red berries of attractive appearance. Probably not hardy in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

62256. *COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIA FLOCCOSA*. From China. Presented by Leon Chenault, Orleans, France. A graceful shrub about 12 feet high, which bears dense corymbs of white flowers and roundish, light-red fruits. Native to western China at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,800 feet. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (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 southwestern China. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. An upright ornamental shrub with small rounded-oval gray-green leaves with hairy margins. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

62581. COTONEASTER sp. From southwestern China. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. 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.)

62583. COTONEASTER sp. From southwestern China. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. 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.)

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 shrub-by 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 brown leaves. (Chico, Calif.)

73844. CUPRESSUS LUSITANICA. Portuguese Cypress. From Bussaco, Portugal. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental evergreen 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. It is good for cooking and preserving and makes excellent jelly. At Chico, California, it ripens the first week of November. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

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

65011. CYTISUS STENOPETALUS. Broom. From the Canary Islands. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome shrub or small tree, 20 feet or less in height, with silky-hairy foliage, and elongated racemes of bright-yellow flowers. In the Canary Islands this shrub is used for feeding goats. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

62390. DEUTZIA COMPACTA. From China. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. A bushy shrub 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.)

73432. *DEUTZIA MONBEIGII*. From southwestern China. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. Related to *Deutzia discolor*, this shrub differs in being smaller and more spreading in habit. The rather thick, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, hairy dull-green leaves, paler beneath, are finely denticulate, and the white flowers, nearly half an inch across, are in 5 to 12-flowered cymes. (Bell, Md.)

73434. *DEUTZIA SCABRA CANDIDISSIMA*. From eastern Asia. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. A shrub about 5 feet high, with dull-green, rough-hairy, ovate-oblong leaves, paler beneath, and dense upright panicles of very large, very double white flowers. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

76711. *DIANELLA TASMANICA*. Liliaceae. From Australia. Presented by Mrs. Frieda Cobb Blanchard. A Tasmanian perennial 4 to 5 feet high, with a rosette of broadly sword-shaped leaves 2 to 4 feet long, pale-blue flowers in a large loose panicle, and bright-blue berries on slender pedicels. For trial chiefly in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

76713. *DIPLARRHENA MORAEA*. Iridaceae. From Australia. Presented by Mrs. Frieda Cobb Blanchard. An iris-like perennial with a short creeping root-stalk and numerous thick flat pale-green leaves an inch wide and 1 to 2 feet long. The flower stem is 2 feet high with a terminal spike of a few flowers opening one at a time, the outer segments spreading and white and the inner erect and yellow. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

75324. *ERLANGEA* sp. Asteraceae. From British East Africa. Collected by L. W. Kephart and R. L. Piemeisel, Agricultural Explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. A tropical herbaceous plant with purple stems, light green at the top, alternate hairy leaves, and numerous heads of deep-purple, tubular-shaped flowers. Native to British East Africa. (Chico, Calif.)

62714. *ESCALLONIA* sp. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. A beautiful pale-pink hybrid raised by Mr. Ball at the Botanic Garden, Glasnevin, Dublin, Ireland, and believed to be a cross between *E. exoniensis* and *E. macrantha*. It makes a low, somewhat prostrate, half-evergreen bush which has proved hardy at Bell, Maryland. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

77608. *EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA*. Almond Eucalyptus. From Richmond, Australia. Presented by F. H. Baker. A lofty Australian tree up to 300 feet high, with lanceolate leaves 4 inches long, crowded umbels of small flowers and hemispheric fruits a quarter of an inch broad. The leaves have a strong odor of peppermint and are rich in oil. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

77609. *EUCALYPTUS BOTRYOIDES*. Bangalay. From Richmond, Australia. Presented by F. H. Baker. A tall handsome tree, native to Australia, with beautiful dark-green horizontal lanceolate leaves, umbels of small sessile flowers and obovoid fruits. Used as a windbreak and as a shade tree. The wood is hard, tough and durable. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

77610. EUCALYPTUS LONGIROSTRIS. Creek Gum. From Richmond, Australia. Presented by F. H. Baker. A tall Australian tree up to 200 feet high, with smooth dark-gray bark, narrowly lanceolate leaves 6 inches or more long, stalked umbels of small flowers attractive to bees, and globular fruits with conical tops. The heavy red wood is durable both above and below ground and is used for railroad ties, piles, and fence posts. For trial in the Gulf states and California. (Chico, Calif.)

77611. EUCALYPTUS PATENS. From Richmond, Australia. Presented by F. H. Baker. An Australian tree up to 100 feet high, with falcate-lanceolate leaves 6 inches long, short panicles of small flowers and flat-topped globular fruits. The tough durable wood is used by wheelwrights. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

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 produced in panicle-like corymbs. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

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.)

62719. EUONYMUS RADICANS. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Little Gem. A variegated dwarf form of particular merit. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62720. EUONYMUS RADICANS. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Variety strictus. A distinct 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. In general appearance this closely resembles E. japonicus var. microphyllus. (Bell, Md.)

71390. FRAXINUS MANDSHURICA. Ash. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by Messrs. Dorsett & Dorsett. A handsome tree which becomes 100 feet tall, with dull-green leaves over a foot long. The leaflets are sharply serrate and more or less bristly, especially below. Native to northeastern Asia. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

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

19419.

22376. GLEDITSIA SINENSIS. From Chihli, China. Collected by F. N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A Chinese relative of the common honey locust (*G. triacanthos*) of the central and eastern United States, and probably equally hardy. It becomes about 40 feet high, with a rounded crown, and the yellowish green compound leaves are up to 7 inches long. The Chinese use the pods in the preparation of soap. (Chico, Calif.)

73437. HYPERICUM KOUYTCHENSE. From southwestern China. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. A much-branched shrub about 2 feet high, of upright rounded habit with ovate-elliptic nearly sessile leaves, 1 to 2 inches long, and numerous golden yellow flowers about 2 inches across, in 3-flowered clusters. Closely allied to *H. patulum*. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

44390. HYPERICUM KOUYTCHENSE. Generally similar to the preceding, but of spreading-prostrate habit, with the young foliage pinkish. (Bell, Md.)

24638. ILEX CORNUTA. Holly. From central China. Presented by Rev. J. M. W. Farnham. This holly has spiny, dark-green, glossy leaves, and in winter is loaded with clusters of scarlet berries. While it does not make as symmetrical a crown as does the native Christmas holly, *ILEX OPACA*, its attractive foliage and bright-colored fruits render it a fine winter ornamental for the southern half of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

69000. ITEA YUNNANENSIS. Escalloniaceae. From southwestern China. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. An ornamental evergreen shrub native to the mountainous districts of Yunnan. The bark is light green, the leaves ovate and thin and the small white flowers are in graceful racemes about 6 inches long. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

76736. JUGLANS MANDSHURICA. Walnut from Harbin, Manchuria. Presented by A. A. Rachkowsky, Manchurian Research Society. A native Manchurian walnut which becomes 60 feet high, and is said to be very long-lived. The kernels of the small thick-shelled nuts are said to contain over 50% of a fine yellowish drying oil. For trial throughout the northern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

60553. JUNIPERUS PROCERA. East African Cedar. From Abyssinia. Collected by H. V. Harlan, Bureau of Plant Industry. A large handsome juniper, native to the high mountains of eastern tropical Africa, with light-green, finely cut foliage. It becomes over 100 feet high, with a straight trunk and a rather loose crown. For trial in the southern Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

56317. LIGUSTRUM IONANDRUM. Privet. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A compact, ornamental shrub, 10 to 12 feet high, found among limestone boulders on the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of 10,000 feet. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

67041. LIGUSTRUM WALKERI. Privet. From India. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. An evergreen shrub, native to the mountains of Ceylon, with elliptic leathery leaves, large terminal compound panicles of small white flowers, and very small black fruits. For trial in the southern United States. (Bell, Md.)

73607. LIMONIUM OTOLEPIS. Sea-lavender. From Tashkent, Turkestan. Presented by Hilaria Rajkova, Botanic Garden. A hardy herbaceous perennial, native to Turkestan, with small, narrowly-oval leaves and rather small white flowers in short spikes. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)
76348. LONICERA ALSEUOSMOIDES. Honeysuckle. From western China. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris, France. A half-evergreen twining shrub with narrowly lanceolate leaves and axillary or terminal panicles of yellowish red flowers followed by black fruits. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)
75985. LONICERA CONFUSA. Honeysuckle. From eastern China. Presented by J. Adams, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada. A half-evergreen twining shrub, with dark-green, ovate leaves and black fruits. The flowers, in dense panicles, are white, changing to yellow, and are delightfully fragrant. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)
65771. LONICERA FERDINANDI. Honeysuckle. From Mongolia. Presented by L. Parde, Directeur des Ecoles des Barres, Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. A robust, deciduous, free-flowering hardy shrub, of spreading, open habit, attaining ultimately a height of 8 or 9 feet. The oval, dull-green leaves, up to 4 inches long, are hairy on both sides. The yellow flowers are produced in pairs during June, and the fruit is red. (Bell, Md.)
65021. LONICERA IMPLEXA. Honeysuckle. From the Mediterranean region. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A much branched shrubby evergreen honeysuckle with perfoliate oval or narrowly oblong leaves and pink fruits in the leaf axils. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)
76583. LONICERA KOEHNEANA. Honeysuckle. From western China. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. A deciduous shrub up to 12 feet high, with rhombic-ovate leaves softly pubescent beneath, yellow flowers, and dark-red fruits. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)
43698. LONICERA MAACKII ERUBESCENS. Honeysuckle. From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Presented by the Arnold Arboretum. A variety of *L. maackii*, with larger and pinker flowers. It is a low spreading shrub with broadly oval dark-green leaves, paler beneath, and dark-red fruits. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)
75986. LONICERA NERVOSA. Honeysuckle. From northwestern China. Presented by J. Adams, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada. A graceful, hardy shrub, about 10 feet high, with slender dark-purple branchlets, ovate purple veined leaves, small pink flowers and black berries. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)
76584. LONICERA PILEATA YUNNANENSIS. Honeysuckle. From southwestern China. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Elstree, Herts, England. A prostrate half-evergreen shrub, native to Yunnan, with ovate leaves, up to 3 inches long, yellow flowers and violet fruits. Differs from the type in its larger, thicker leaves. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

65282. LONICERA sp. Honeysuckle. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy shrub, to be tested for its ornamental value in the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

76350. LONICERA sp. Honeysuckle. From China. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris, France. A shrub to be tested for its ornamental value; probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

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

65022. LOTUS GLAUCUS. Fabaceae. From the Mediterranean region. Collected by David Fairchild. A tender herbaceous deep-rooted perennial, about a foot high, with milky-green foliage; closely related to the clovers. It is native to dry, rocky, hillsides in the Canary Islands and Madeira. For trial as a cover plant in the Southwest. (Chico, Calif.)

75565. MELALEUCA NODOSA. Myrtaceae. From Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Presented by the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. A tall smooth shrub, with rigid awl-shaped leaves and small heads, half an inch in diameter, of pale-yellow flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

76940. MELALEUCA STYPHELIODES. Myrtaceae. From Melbourne, Australia. Presented by Mrs. Frieda Cobb Blanchard. A tall tree, sometimes 80 feet high, with thick spongy bark. The leaves are very small, and the small creamy white flowers are in dense spikes about 2 inches long. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

67036. MELALEUCA WEBSTERI. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. A 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.)

27048. MORUS ALBA. Mulberry. Variety FASTIGIATA. From Orleans, France. Presented by Leon Chenault. A variety with a narrow pyramidal habit, reported to bear large crops of good quality berries. Probably not hardy north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

60324. MORUS KAGAYAMAE. From Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut. A handsome Japanese mulberry which thrives in Algeria and whose leaves are readily eaten by silkworms. For trial in southern California. (Chico, Calif.)

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.)

64192. MYOPORUM INSULARE. Myoporaceae. From Morocco, Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. The principal hedge plant and windbreak of the Moroccan 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.)

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.)

72826. PERNETTIA MUCRONATA. Ericaceae. From southern South America. Presented by William Wright Smith, Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, Scotland. An evergreen shrub 2 to 5 feet high which spreads freely by suckers, forming eventually a dense low thicket. The small white flowers are solitary in the leaf-axils at the ends of the branches, and the round berries, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, vary in color from white to purple or almost black. Native to the Straits of Magellan, and recommended for trial in the southern United States. (Bell, Md.)

77842. PHELLODENDRON JAPONICUM. Corktree. From Japan. Collected at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., by Paul Russell, Bureau of Plant Industry. A strong-growing, broad-spreading tree, up to 30 feet high, with smooth dark-brown bark, dull-green compound leaves, and panicles of green flowers followed by black fruits nearly half an inch in diameter. For trial as a shade tree in temperate regions. (Bell, Md.)

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

74637. PHILADELPHUS sp. From Tientsin, China. Presented by Rev. B. M. Flory, the Church of the Brethern Mission. A Chinese mock-orange to be tested for its ornamental value; probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

58501. PICEA LIKIANGENSIS. Likiang Spruce. From China. A tree 60 to 80 feet tall, with long, slender, drooping, very graceful branches and brown oblong cones, found in moist meadowlands on the western slopes of the Likiang Snow Range at 12,000 feet altitude. Above this altitude it is replaced by Abies, while Tsuga occurs lower down. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

58502. PICEA sp. Spruce. From China. A tree 60 to 80 feet tall, with long, drooping branches, found at an altitude of 9,600 feet, on the Likiang Snow Range, southwestern China. The needles are short, the cones are larger, and the scales broader than F. P. I. 54498. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

65796. PINUS SYLVESTRIS. Scotch Pine. Var. hamaira. From Moscow, Russia. Presented by the Director, Institute of Applied Botany. A Russian variety of the Scotch pine, introduced for comparison tests. For trial throughout the northern states. (Bell, Md.)

21970. *PISTACIA CHINENSIS*. Chinese Pistache. From Shantung, China. A very promising shade tree for those sections of the United States where the summers are warm and the winters only moderately cold. The young leaves are carmine-red, and the autumn foliage gorgeous scarlet and yellow. The wood, which is decidedly heavy and not often attacked by insects, is used in the manufacture of furniture. From the seeds an oil is obtained which is used for illuminating purposes. The young, partly opened, foliage buds, boiled like spinach, are sometimes eaten by the Chinese. (Chico, Calif.)

40023. *PRINSEPIA UNIFLORA*. Amygdalaceae. From Kansu, China. A hardy spiny shrub about 5 feet high, with small narrow dark-green leaves, small white flowers, and black, globose edible fruits, about half an inch in diameter. Native to northwestern China and recommended for trial in the colder semiarid portions of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

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.)

38282. *PRUNUS ARMENIACA ANSU*. Apricot Plum. From Shantung, China. Collected by F. N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. This species produces a very delicious, golden yellow fruit with reddish blush. The fruit is about 2 inches in diameter. Seems to be a good shipper. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

77405. *PRUNUS INCISA*. Mame Cherry. From Japan. Presented by E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. A shrub or small tree of compact rounded habit with deep-cut birch-like foliage. In early spring it is thickly covered with small white flowers; although the petals soon fall, the persistent bright-red calyces make the shrub attractive for several days. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. These plants are seedlings and some variation may be expected. (Bell, Md.)

26886. *PRUNUS MUME*. Japanese Apricot. From China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer. An unusually vigorous strain which has been found to be worthy of trial as a stock for stone fruits at the Plant Introduction Garden at Chico, Calif. It is also resistant to the oak-root fungus. For trial in California and the Gulf States. (Chico, Calif.)

26685. *PRUNUS MUME*. Japanese Apricot. From Yokohama, Japan. Obtained from the Yokohama Nursery Co. Fruits about 3/4 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.)

69056-69059. PRUNUS TOMENTOSA. Manchu Cherry. From northern China. Selected at Geneva, N. Y., 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.

33227. PUNICA GRANATUM. Pomegranate. Var. Negro Monstruoso. From Spain. One of the principal varieties grown in the vicinity of Granada, Spain; of the "Spanish Sweet" type. The fruits are about 3 inches long and wide, deep purplish red to a deep cream color, with pulp of splendid flavor. For trial in the Gulf States and California. This has proved an excellent variety in California, where it ripens early in November. (Chico, Calif.)

73459. PUNICA GRANATUM. Pomegranate. From Granada, Spain. Presented by Juan Leyva. Rojie. A variety with large green-skinned fruits and green seeds. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

55997. PYRACANTHA CRENULATA. Malaceae. Firethorn. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A dense 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. Malaceae. From Kansu Province, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A small shrub, with fine 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. *PYRACANTHA CRENULATA RODGERSIANA*. Malaceae. Firethorn. From the Himalayas. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. A spiny evergreen shrub with orange fruits. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

55996. *PYRACANTHA* sp. Firethorn. 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 hardy as far north as Philadelphia. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

64221. *PYRACANTHA* sp. Firethorn. From Ching Kang San, Hupeh, China. Presented by Rev. A. S. Cooper. The firethorns 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.)

78658. *QUERCUS ACUTISSIMA*. Oak. From Keijo, Chosen. Collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. A half-evergreen tree, becoming 50 feet high, native to the forests of northern Japan and China, with attractive shining green, chestnut-like foliage, paler beneath. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

76478. *QUERCUS MONGOLICA GROSSESERRATA*. Oak. From Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan. Collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. A handsome Japanese oak, of vigorous growth, becoming 100 feet tall, with attractive large dark-green leaves crowded at the ends of the branches. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

71126. *RHODODENDRON DAURICUM MUCRONULATUM*. From Keijo, Chosen. Presented by Dr. M. Tozawa, Director, Forestry Experiment Station. An upright much-branched deciduous shrub up to 7 feet high, with elliptic to oblong slightly crenulate leaves 2 inches or less in length, and solitary, pale rosy purple flowers an inch and a half across, appearing early in the spring. Native to northeastern Asia. For trial in the northern states. (Bell, Md.)

22987. *SAGERETIA THEEZANS*. Rhamnaceae. From Soochow, Kiangsu, China. A small-leaved, evergreen Chinese shrub becoming 9 feet high, with slender spreading branches. The small purplish black fruits are in short spikes. For trial chiefly in the southern United States as a hedge plant. (Chico, Calif.)

78368. *SARCOCOCCA HOOKERIANA HUMILIS*. Buxaceae. From western China. A dwarf evergreen shrub 3 to 5 feet high, with leathery lanceolate leaves 1 to 2 inches long, axillary racemes of small whitish flowers and round black fruits. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

69892. *SCHIZANDRA CHINENSIS*. Magnoliaceae. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome woody climber, at times 25 feet high, with broadly oval, shining green leaves, paler beneath, small fragrant creamy white flowers, and numerous compact bunches of small scarlet berries on the fruiting plants. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

56331. *STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA UNDULATA*. Malaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Collaborator of the Bureau of Plant Industry. A small tree, 10 feet in height, growing in a forest on the Likiang Snow Range at 11,000 feet altitude. The oblong, glossy leaves have red midribs and petioles. The flowers are white and the rich crimson fruits are in large corymbs. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

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.)

73867. *TRISTANIA CONFERTA*. Myrtaceae. Brisbane-box. From Australia. Collected in Portugal by David Fairchild, Bureau of Plant Industry. A handsome evergreen shade tree, becoming 50 feet tall under favorable conditions, with narrowly ovate leaves 3 to 6 inches long and small white flowers. It is said to be very drought resistant and is recommended for trial in the Southwest. (Chico, Calif.)

34063. *ULMUS PUMILA ARBOREA*. Chinese Elm. From Turkestan. Presented by F. B. Headley, Superintendent, Truckee-Carson Experiment Farm, Fallon, Nevada. An elm raised from seeds originally sent from Turkestan, Russia. According to Mr. Headley, this is a rapid grower and the wood is harder and of better quality than that of the American elm. The tree is also better as a windbreak than are the American species. For trial throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

76798. *VACCINIUM MYRTOIDES*. From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture. Alimani. A small upright Philippine shrub 3 to 4 feet high, with small leathery leaves and clusters of small black berries which are juicy, sweet, subacid and of excellent flavor. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Bell, Md.)

75388. *VERNONIA* sp. Asteraceae. 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. (Chico, Calif.)

57860. *VERONICA HULKEANA*. From New Zealand. Presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky, Nice, France. One of the shrubby veronicas, somewhat loose and straggling in habit, and reaching to 5 or 6 feet in height. The leaves are wedge-shaped, 1 to 2 inches long, glossy green; flowers small, lavender or lilac in color, in panicles sometimes a foot in length. In England, where it is too tender for outdoor cultivation except in the mildest-wintered regions, it is recommended as a species of remarkable beauty and distinction. Should be tested in the southern United States and on the Pacific Coast. (Chico, Calif.)

69894. *VIBURNUM SARGENTI*. Sargent Cranberry Bush. From Manchuria. Although generally similar to the European cranberrybush (*Viburnum opulus*), this Japanese shrub is more dense and upright in habit, with darker bark, and the flowers have purple anthers. The roundish scarlet berries are about 1/3 inch in diameter. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

63649. VITEX NEGUNDO INCISA. From Canton, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A Chinese shrub of graceful habit, with coarsely serrate 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.)

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Paihsiangchen, Shansi, China. Scions secured by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. The fruits of this variety are ellipsoid, medium-sized, and up to $1\frac{3}{4}$ 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.)

