

30141 to 30153—Continued.

30142. VITIS VINIFERA L.

Grape.

From Khotan, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 833, November 26, 1910.) A table variety called *Yar-bachi*. Bunches large; berries of elongated shape, blue-black color, sweet taste; medium early; not a keeper or shipper. To be pruned with long wood to insure greatest fruitfulness." (Meyer.)

30143. FRAXINUS sp.

Ash.

From Yarkand, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 871, December 18, 1910.) An ash of peculiar growth found in an old graveyard where it never received any irrigation water. To be tested as an ornamental tree in those regions of the United States where the rainfall is slight and the summer temperatures high." (Meyer.)

30144. SALIX sp.

Willow.

From near Langar, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 876, November 28, 1910.) A willow called *Khattu suchet*. A peculiar weeping willow, able to grow in rather sandy and in alkaline soils. The weeping properties do not seem to develop in this tree until it has formed a good trunk. The natives often pollard it and the tree then assumes a more regular shape." (Meyer.)

30145. SALIX sp.

Willow.

From Pustan Terek, Chinese Turkestan, elevation 7,000 feet above sea level. "(No. 877, December 29, 1910.) A willow called *Kizil suchet*. Found on moist places in a mountain valley at an elevation of over 6,000 feet above sea level. Mostly seen as a shrub, but when left alone grows into a small-sized tree. Branches very long and slender; bark of a bright, dark-red color. The twigs are remarkably pliable and form excellent tying and basketry material. Recommended as an ornamental and useful shrub for the northern regions of the United States." (Meyer.)

30146. SALIX sp.

Willow.

From near Langrü, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 878, November 28, 1910.) A willow having a reddish bark and growing into a small-sized tree, found on sandy and alkaline wastes. Of value as a hedge plant and fuel supplier in alkaline and sandy regions." (Meyer.)

30147. POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA Duroi.

Lombardy poplar.

From Bas-lengar, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 880, December 7, 1910.) Variety *fastigiata*. Called *Tagh terek*. This poplar, which sometimes grows to be very large, is seen everywhere in Chinese Turkestan, even in remote mountain villages. It seems that this fastigiate variety has been developed here independent of other regions. The trees seen were all singularly free from galls or diseases. These cuttings may be tested to find out if they are not a hardier variety. They will do especially well in desert regions under irrigation." (Meyer.)

30148. POPULUS sp.

Poplar.

From Pustan Terek, Chinese Turkestan, elevation 7,000 feet above sea level. "(No. 882, December 28, 1910.) A wild poplar, called by the Kirghiz *Tagh terek*, meaning mountain poplar. Grows in stony wastes where there is underground water within reach. This variety has a particularly white bark on its young branches which makes it present a cheerful aspect in wintertime. Old trees grow a very thick bark, which is deeply and characteristically grooved. They do not make a very spreading head but are apparently built to resist strong winds. See No. 30149." (Meyer.)