

30921 to 30955—Continued.

30947—Continued.

cultivated varieties. Twigs long and strong. The bark of the main trunk and of the older branches peels off in patches and gives the tree a hardy-looking appearance. At the time of my visit (March 17) the trees were still standing in 2 feet of hard-frozen snow, and this fact, together with the decided semiarid character of the locality, the short, hot, and dry summers, and the long, cold winters, should make this species of apple a valuable one as a hybridization factor in the creation of hardier types of apples adapted to the upper Mississippi Valley region and the localities west of it." (Meyer.)

30948. MALUS sp.

Apple.

From near Kitchik Djighilan, Tien Shan Range, Chinese Turkestan. Altitude of 4,100 feet. "(No. 970, March 17, 1911.) A variety of wild apple. The tree attains a height of 25 feet, has slender branches, but a good-sized trunk. Its fruits are apparently small. Seems to be much hardier than our cultivated apples. Otherwise the same remarks apply to it as to the preceding." (Meyer.)

30949. MALUS sp.

Apple.

From the valley of the Chong Djighilan, Tien Shan Range, Chinese Turkestan. Altitude of 3,700 feet. "(No. 971, March 18, 1911.) The valley of the Chong Djighilan River and its small tributaries is one vast wild apple and apricot garden, and these wild trees vary in all possible ways. The quality and size of the fruits of the wild apples exhibit great variations, ranging from small, sour, hard fruits up to medium-sized apples of a very fair taste. The local people collect the best varieties in autumn, slice them, and keep them dried for winter use; while bears and wild hogs come down from the higher mountains especially to enjoy both the apples and the apricots in late summer and autumn. These wild apples are apparently much slower growers than those we have now in cultivation, but they make up for it in all-around hardiness, and one may expect to obtain from them strains able to stand much greater cold than most of the varieties that have been developed from the apples coming originally from moist and mild western Europe." (Meyer.)

30950. MALUS SYLVESTRIS Miller.

Apple.

From Aksu, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 973, February 25, 1911.) A variety of cultivated apple called *Kabak alma*. It is said that the trees have a drooping, spreading habit and bear abundantly only every other year, also that the fruit is of oblong shape, white color, and ripens in summer. Of possible value in those sections of the United States where the summers are hot and dry, but the winters moderately cold, and where ordinary apples do not succeed." (Meyer.)

30951. MALUS SYLVESTRIS Miller.

Apple.

From Aksu, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 974, February 25, 1911.) A variety of cultivated apple called *Kizlik alma*. Said to be a very good winter apple. Shape oblong, of medium size, red on one side and greenish white on the other. Ripens in November. Of good keeping qualities and a prolific bearer. To be tested like the preceding number." (Meyer.)

30952. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L.

Apricot.

From near Kitchik Djighilan, Tien Shan Range, Chinese Turkestan. Altitude of 4,100 feet. "(No. 976, March 17, 1911.) A variety of wild apricot, found between clumps of wild apples on the north side of a barren mountain, the trees standing in 2 feet of hard-frozen snow at the time of my visit. Of possible value in the creation of a race of late-blooming, hardy apricots for the northern sections of the United States." (Meyer.)