

## 35088 to 35115—Continued.

35107. *PINUS PYRENAICA* Lapeyr.

Pine.

“The geographical range of *Pinus pyrenaica* may be stated in general terms to extend through the Mediterranean region from the Pyrenees to the Levant and Asia Minor, whence it spreads eastward through northern Persia into Afghanistan as far as Herat. It occurs on many of the mountain ranges throughout this region at altitudes of 2,000 to 6,000 feet; in the more densely inhabited parts of the Mediterranean littoral it is seen only in groups, separated by a considerable interval from each other; on the lower slopes of the Cilician Taurus it forms extensive forests, for the most part unmixcd with other trees. The economic value of this pine is considerable in those districts where it is still abundant, as in Cilicia and the adjacent parts of Asia Minor. To the inhabitants of this region it supplies the best timber for building and many other constructive purposes, but as the forests are under no kind of supervision or control by the government of the country, the trees are felled in a most reckless manner and with a most deplorable waste of material. Still greater destruction is caused by the turpentine collectors, who mutilate and render useless every tree they attack.” (*Veitch's Manual of Coniferæ.*)

35108. *PITTIOSPORUM PHILLYRÆOIDES* DC.

Butter bush.

“This tree is sometimes called butter bush, native willow, and poison berry, and is said to yield a gum somewhat similar to gum arabic, and even superior to it. The seeds are very bitter to the taste, yet the aborigines in the interior were in the habit of pounding them into flour for use as food. It is found in all the colonies of Australia, with the exception of Tasmania.” (*Maiden, Useful Native Plants of Australia, pp. 53 and 220.*)

35109. *RHUS PUNJABENSIS SINICA* (Diels) Rehder and Wilson.

(Wilson No. 275. China.)

“From woodlands south of Ichang, western Hupeh, at altitudes of 1,000 to 1,600 meters, September, 1907. A small tree 5 to 8 meters tall, with whitish flowers and crimson fruit.” (*Sargent, Plantæ Wilsonianæ, vol. 2, p. 176.*)

35110. *ROSA* sp.

Rose.

(Wilson No. 619. China.)

35111. *ROSA* sp.

Rose.

(Wilson No. 666. China.)

35112. *ROSA* sp.

Rose.

(Wilson No. 666-A. China.)

35113. *PASSIFLORA MANICATA* (Juss.) Persoon.

Passion fruit.

(*Tacsonia manicata* Juss.)

*Distribution.*—A climbing vine with red flowers found in the vicinity of Loja, Ecuador, and in Peru and Colombia.

35114. *PSEDERA HENRYANA* (Hemsl.) Schneider.(*Vitis henryana* Hemsl.)

“The habit of this plant is that of the common Virginia creeper, but the color is more gorgeous. The young foliage is a rich scarlet; the older foliage has a bronzy tint, like that of *Leea amabilis*. The leaf lobes, both in the young scarlet stage and in the adult form, have a silvery band along the midrib and side branches. The plant is a native of Hupeh and Ichang, central China, where it was discovered by Dr. Henry. It is quite hardy.” (*Gardeners' Chronicle, p. 309.*)

35115. *AMPELOPSIS DELAVAYANA* Planchon.

See S. P. I. No. 34592 for previous introduction.