

40406 to 40496—Continued.

"A native of the coast region of western North America, of vigorous growth, and up to 10 feet high. Its young wood is armed with single or triple spines up to two-thirds inch long and is sometimes bristly, usually smooth. Leaves with appressed hairs above, almost or quite smooth beneath. Calyx downy, greenish purple, petals whitish, ovary and berry smooth, the last globose, one-third inch diameter, black-purple. This species is nearly allied to *R. rotundifolium*, but is found wild on the opposite side of the continent, and is a bigger bush, well armed with long, stout spines." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 402.*)

40496. RIBES PETRAEUM Wulf.

Currant.

"7430 B. Var. *opulifolium*."

See S. P. I. No. 40472 for description of this species.

40497. PYRUS SALICIFOLIA Pall. Malaceæ. **Willow-leaved pear.**

From Novospasskoe, Russia. Presented by Mr. A. D. Woeikoff, director., Jardin Expérimental de l'École Horticulture, Cholmy. Received April 7, 1915.

"A tree, 15 to 25 feet high, branchlets covered with down, which is quite white when young. Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, one-third to two-thirds inch wide; narrowly lanceolate, tapering gradually toward both ends, covered when young on both sides with a beautiful silvery grey down; later in the year this falls away from the upper surface, leaving it shining green; margins quite entire; stalk one-half inch long or less, sometimes scarcely noticeable. Flowers pure white, about three-fourths inch across, produced in April, closely packed in small, rounded corymbs, the calyx and flower stalk covered with white wool. Fruit of the typical pear shape, 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and wide. Native of south-east Europe and Asia Minor. It is much the most ornamental of all true pears. Its leaves and flowers often open simultaneously, and it then presents a very charming picture, the willowlike leaves being of a conspicuous silky white. After the flowers fade the leaves remain silvery for some weeks, gradually, however, becoming greener on the upper surface. The fruit is harsh to the palate and of no value." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 292.*)

40498 and 40499.

From Boscotrecase, near Naples, Italy. Presented by Dr. Gustav Eisen. Received April 8, 1915.

40498. PRUNUS DOMESTICA L. Amygdalaceæ.

Prune.

"*Papagone*. I have not seen the fruit from this tree, but as the trees were growing in the garden of a friend of mine I have no doubt that his statement that the fruit was the best was true. The *Papagone* should do well in any climate similar to that of Naples." (*Eisen.*)

Cuttings.

40499. FICUS CARICA L. Moraceæ.

Fig.

"*Troiaro*. This fig requires a much warmer climate, at least a more even climate, than that of Fresno, and I think should not be recommended to any locality north of Los Angeles. Where it does well it is a superior variety, preferable to the *White Adriatic*. It is the best table fig in Italy. Around San Francisco Bay this fig never matures. It is not affected by fall rains, like *Adriatic* and most other figs, and possesses