

42435 to 42443—Continued.

sunny position, and is admirably suited on some roomy shelf in the rock garden fully exposed to the sun. In such a position, following a hot summer, it flowers profusely enough to almost hide its branches. It is perfectly hardy at Kew. (Adapted from *W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 248.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 40815.

42440. PRUNUS SPINOSISSIMA (Bunge) Franch. Amygdalaceæ. Wild almond.

“Collected by Miss Zinaida ab Minkwitz in Turkestan in 1914.”

A wild, shrubby almond found between stony débris in the hot and dry mountain regions of Russian Turkestan. May be experimented with for the following purposes: As a drought-resistant stock for almonds and peaches, as a possible drought-resistant nut tree, as an ornamental tree or hedge plant in desert regions, and as hybridization material. (Adapted from *F. N. Meyer. See Inventory 31, p. 13.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 33312.

42441. TAMARIX FLORIDA ALBIFLORA Bunge. Tamaricaceæ. Tamarisk.

A leafless shrub with pale reddish purple bark, graceful green twigs, and white flowers. (See *Bunge, Tentamen Generis Tamaricum, p. 38.*)

42442. TAMARIX KARELINI HIRTA Litv. Tamaricaceæ. Tamarisk.

A glaucous Tamarix, with purplish brown bark, stiff branchlets, and intense purple flowers. (See *Bunge, Tentamen Generis Tamaricum, p. 68.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 39627.

42443. TAMARIX PENTANDRA Pall. Tamaricaceæ. Tamarisk.

Received as *Tamarix pallasii* Desv., var. *macrostachys* Bunge.

“This shrub or small tree is one of the most decorative tamarisks in cultivation, flowering in great profusion in July and August. In the wild state it ranges from the Balkan Peninsula through southern Russia to Turkestan and from Asia Minor to Persia, adorning the banks of rivers, particularly in their lower reaches and estuaries. Like other species of this genus, it thrives well in saline soils, but is by no means dependent on a more than ordinary amount of salts in the ground. The flowers are usually rose colored, but sometimes white or nearly so.” (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 8138.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 39692.

42444 to 42448. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM spp. Aizoaceæ.

Fig marigold.

From San Francisco, Calif. Presented by Mr. John McLaren, Golden Gate Park. Received April 12, 1916. Plants of the following:

42444. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM AEQUILATERALE Haw.

A succulent plant with stems several feet in length and thick fleshy leaves, spreading out over the ground in large mats and growing luxuriantly on dry barren rocky places and sandy plains. Flowers are fragrant and showy, of a bright rose-purple color, and about 2 inches across. This species is native to Australia, Tasmania, Chile, and California. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture, vol. 4, p. 2041.*)