

46978. PYRUS SEROTINA Rehder. Malaceæ. **Pear.**

From Japan. Presented by the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Received February 7, 1919.

"Wilson No. 11162."

"This species seems to be most closely related to *Pyrus bretschneideri* Rehder, which is easily distinguished by the leaves being broadly cuneate at the base, by the smaller flowers, and by the yellow color of the fruit. Its leaves resemble closely those of *P. ovoides* Rehder, so that it seems impossible to distinguish these two species with certainty without flowers or fruits; in fruit, however, the persistent calyx of the ovate yellow fruit of *P. ovoides* presents a good character, and the flowers of *P. ovoides* may be distinguished by the styles being pubescent at the base. This species was introduced by E. H. Wilson in 1909. This pear and probably other brown-fruited species are called by the Chinese *tang-li*." (*Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, vol. 50, No. 10.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 46702.

46979. PYRUS KAWAKAMII Hayata. Malaceæ. **Pear.**

From Formosa. Presented by the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Received January 20, 1919.

(Wilson No. 10876.)

"This pear is a native of the island of Formosa and resembles *Pyrus lindleyi*, from which it differs in having the leaves acute at both ends. The punctate, reddish fruits are globose and about one-third of an inch in diameter. (Adapted from *Journal of the College of Science of the Imperial University, Tokyo*, vol. 30, p. 99.)

46980. TAIWANIA CRYPTOMERIODES Hayata. Pinaceæ.

From Formosa. Presented by the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Received February 7, 1919.

(Wilson No. 10853.)

"The loftiest tree [in the forests of Formosa] is the *Taiwania*, which rears its small moplike crown well above all its neighbors. The average height of this tree is from 150 to 180 feet, but specimens exceeding 200 feet are known. The trunk is sometimes as much as 30 feet in girth, quite straight and bare of branches for 100 to 150 feet. It is a strikingly distinct tree, singularly like an old *Cryptomeria*, and both trees suggest gigantic *Lycopods*. In the dense forests the crown is small, dome shaped or flattened, the branches few and short, and one wonders how so little leafage can support so large a tree. When the top is broken by storms, the lateral branches assume an erect position. In the more open forest the branches are massive and wide spreading, the crown oval or flattened, and on small trees the branchlets are often pendent. The *Taiwania* sheds its smaller inner branches as do *Cryptomeria*, *Cunninghamia*, and *Sequoia*." (*Journal of the Arnold Arboretum*, vol. 2, p. 35.)

46981. TIGRIDIA PAVONIA (L. f.) Ker. Iridaceæ. **Tiger flower.**

From Coyacan, Mexico. Bulbs and seeds presented by Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, through Wilson Popenoe. Received January 23 and 27, 1919.

"*Cacomite*. Among the plants used as food by the ancient Mexicans, the *cacomite* is one which has received comparatively little attention in modern times.