

47532. IPOMOEA CAIRICA (L.) Sweet. Convolvulaceæ.*(I. palmata* Forsk.)**Morning-glory.**

From Zamboanga, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. P. J. Wester, agricultural adviser. Received May 28, 1919.

"Seeds of a white-flowered variety of *Ipomoea cairica*, extremely attractive and floriferous. Unlike most plants of this family, *I. cairica* is everblooming. The mauve-colored variety is the most popular climber in the Philippines and very rarely seeds, being propagated by cuttings. The plant from which these seeds were obtained is the only one I have seen with white flowers." (*Wester.*)

47533. FRAGARIA INSULARIS Rydb. Rosaceæ.**Strawberry.**

From Kingston, Jamaica. Presented by Mr. W. Harris, Hope Gardens. Received May 29, 1919.

The "wild strawberry" of Jamaica. Introduced for breeding experiments in developing new varieties of strawberries.

47534 and 47535. PRUNUS spp. Amygdalaceæ.

From Chevy Chase, Md. Collected by Dr. David Fairchild, at his home "In the Woods." Received June 3, 1919. Quoted notes by Dr. Fairchild.

47534. PRUNUS SUBHIRTELLA AUTUMNALIS Makino.

"Seed from a tree of the October blooming Japanese flowering cherry tree imported from the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama, Japan, in 1906. I suggest it as a stock for commercial cherries because of its unusual vigor. Its trunk has been very free from disease, it does not sucker, its seedlings are not subject to the usual leaf blight (*Cylindrosporium padi*), and its seeds are regularly produced. The flowers are single and are produced both in autumn (October) and spring (about April 1)."

47535. PRUNUS SUBHIRTELLA PENDULA (Sieb.) Tanaka. Rosebud cherry.

"Seed gathered from drooping Japanese cherry trees imported in 1906 from the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama, Japan. The unusual vigor of these drooping cherry trees, the fact that they belong to a long-lived species which in Japan grows to be 300 years old, combined with the facts that the leaves of the seedlings are free from the *Cylindrosporium padi* disease which attacks the Mazzard seedlings, that their trunks are vigorous and are free from disease such as gummosis, and also that the trees bear abundant crops of seeds, would seem to indicate that it is worth testing as a stock for our cultivated cherries, providing it should prove congenial. I have grown seedlings, and find that though uniformly vigorous some have the drooping habit whereas others are upright in growth, agreeing with the prototype which Wilson says occurs wild in the mountains of China and Japan and which he has called variety *ascendens*. No leaf blight has been observed among them. Gathered June 5 or 6, 1919."

47536. XANTHOSOMA sp. Araceæ.**Yautia.**

From Huigra, Ecuador. Corms grown until June, 1919, in the Department of Agriculture greenhouse, from material collected in September, 1918, by Dr. J. N. Rose, associate curator, U. S. National Herbarium.

"(No. 22574.) Found in a semiarid region, among cacti and other dry-land plants on a gravelly hillside, at an altitude of 4,000 feet." (*Rose.*)