

Mediterranean countries. The pink or white flower heads are oval when young, becoming more elongated later.

56273 and 56274. RUBUS spp. Rosa-ceæ. Raspberry.

From Los Banos, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Prof. J. E. Higgins, Los Banos College of Agriculture. Received January 16, 1923.

Philippine species of Rubus introduced for breeding experiments with our cultivated blackberries and raspberries.

56273. RUBUS FRAXINIFOLIUS Poir.

A scrambling shrub, with branches 2 to 4 meters (6½ to 13 feet) long, which is very common in the mountains from Luzon to Mindanao, Philippine Islands. The stems and leaves are armed with sharp spines, and the white flowers are about 2 centimeters (nearly an inch) across. The bright-red berries 10 to 15 millimeters (about half an inch) in diameter, borne in clusters, are fairly juicy and edible but rather tasteless. (Adapted from *Brown, Wild Food Plants of the Philippines*, p. 63.)

56274. RUBUS ROSAEFOLIUS J. E. Smith.

A spiny shrub rarely over 3 feet high, common in the mountains of Luzon, the Bisaya Islands, and Mindanao, Philippine Islands. The red fruits borne singly or in clusters are about 1.5 centimeters (half an inch) in diameter; they are juicy but rather insipid. (Adapted from *Brown, Wild Food Plants of the Philippines*, p. 66.)

56275 to 56281.

From China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Received January 15, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

56275. MALUS sp. Malaceæ. Apple.

"(No. 7003. November, 1922.) A tree 30 to 40 feet high occurring wild along water-courses in the Kuyung Mountains north of Tenguueh at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Probably a good stock plant."

56276. PHOTINIA sp. Malaceæ.

"(No. 7002. November, 1922.) A roseaceous tree 30 to 40 feet tall, with a dense crown, collected in the Kuyung Mountains at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The narrow pale-green leaves are toothed, and the flowers, said to be white, are borne in large panicles about 5 inches across. The fruits are deep orange red."

56277 to 56280. PYRUS spp. Malaceæ. Pear.

56277. PYRUS sp.

"(November, 1922.) A wild pear found in the mountains near Puerifu at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The large mellow edible fruits are 3 to 4 inches in diameter."

56278. PYRUS sp.

"(No. 6735. November 20, 1922.) A large hardy tree 60 to 70 feet tall, which grows in the mountains beyond Taho, north of Tenguueh, at an altitude of 7,000 feet. The leaves are large, oblong, and acuminate, and the numerous reddish brown, somewhat acid fruits are 2½ inches in diameter."

56279. PYRUS sp.

"(No. 6736. November 21, 1922.) A tree 30 feet high with a spreading crown, found at an altitude of 6,500 feet in a valley in an oak forest along a brook beyond Chichnmachin, a day's journey north of Tenguueh. This species has small oval leaves and globose, greenish brown fruits the size of bullets."

56275 to 56281—Continued.

56280. PYRUS sp.

"(No. 7001. November, 1922.) A large tree 60 feet tall with a huge ascending crown, found in sandy soil in an oak forest in the Kuyung Mountains north of Tenguueh at an altitude of 7,000 feet. The leaves are large, oblong-lanceolate, with a reddish tinge. The numerous globose, greenish brown fruits are 2½ inches in diameter."

56281. ROSA sp. Rosaceæ.

Rose.

"(No. 6738. November, 1922.) A large climbing rose growing wild on the slopes of the mountains near Mengka, four days' journey west of Tenguueh, at an altitude of 6,000 feet, in a region where frost and ice are common in December. The white flowers are in large terminal corymbs, and the fruits are oval and reddish."

56282. POLYALTHIA LONGIFOLIA (Sonner.) Benth. and Hook. Annonaceæ.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds presented by Dr. H. L. Lyon, in charge, department of botany and forestry, experiment station of the Hawaiian Sugar-Planters' Association. Received January 15, 1923.

A large, handsome, erect evergreen tree which is wild in the drier parts of Ceylon and southeastern India and, because of its ornamental appearance and suitability as a shade tree, is commonly planted in avenues along roads in Bengal and South India. The ovoid purple fruits ripen during the rainy season, June to October; these are not eaten except in times of scarcity. The wood is white or whitish yellow, light and very flexible, and used for making matches, pencils, boxes, etc. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 6, pt. 1, p. 313.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53923.

56283. LESPEDEZA STRIATA (Thunb.) Hook. and Arn. Fabaceæ.

Japanese clover.

From Kobe, Japan. Seeds presented by E. R. Dickover, American consul in charge. Received January 19, 1923.

Introduced for the use of department specialists engaged in breeding forage plants.

56284. PANICUM MAXIMUM Jacq. Poaceæ. Guinea grass.

From Marti, Camaguey, Cuba. Seeds purchased from Jose Sanchez Moran. Received January 24, 1923.

Introduced for the use of specialists engaged in forage-crop investigations.

A perennial erect bunch grass 4 to 6 feet tall, with broad, flat leaves and open spreading panicles of spikelets. It is a native of Africa introduced into tropical America, where it is cultivated for forage, furnishing pasture and green feed.

56285 to 56287. TRIFOLIUM spp. Fabaceæ.

From Aarhus, Denmark. Seeds presented by Fr. Dreyer, Aarhus, through S. Sørensen, agricultural adviser to the Danish Government, Washington, D. C. Received February 6, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Sørensen.

56285. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Red clover.

"*Hersnap*. This represents our best strain of red clover, and in several tests at the Danish State Experiment Station this gave about 20 per cent more hay than the usual commercial varieties."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 44107.