

58483 to 58487.

From Echo, Kirin Province, Manchuria. Budwood presented by A. D. Woëkoff, director, experimental farm. Received March 3, 1924.

58483. *POPULUS MAXIMOWICZII* A. Henry. Salicaceæ. **Poplar.**

A handsome, stately, Manchurian poplar, which is said to reach enormous size in its native country. According to John Dunbar, assistant superintendent, department of parks, Rochester, N. Y., it thrives on dry gravelly soil, where Norway spruce and white ash fail to survive, and is one of the few large deciduous exotic trees which can be recommended for general planting in the Northern States. It is a rapid grower, increasing in height 3 to 5 feet a year for the first eight years, and has rugose leaves resembling those of *Rosa rugosa*. The foliage appears about 10 days before that of other trees, and in Manchuria it remains green throughout the summer.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51877.

58484. *POPULUS SUAVEOLENS PRZEWALSKII* (Maxim.) C. Schneid. Salicaceæ. **Poplar.**

This is a rather common tree in the towns and villages throughout northern China; it is easily distinguished by its close, compact habit. (*Woëkoff*.)

For hot, dry climates this poplar is said to be especially valuable; although it is comparatively slow growing, eventually it becomes a large tree and it also has distinct merit as an ornamental. The rather small, oval leaves are prominently whitened beneath.

58485 to 58487. *SALIX* spp. Salicaceæ. **Willow.**

58485. *SALIX RORIDA* Lacksch.

This is a giant among willows. In the river valleys of Manchuria it reaches a height of 150 feet, with an enormous circumference. (*Woëkoff*.)

58486. *SALIX* sp.

A hybrid of *Salix rorida*. (*Woëkoff*.)

58487. *SALIX* sp.

A small willow up to 30 feet in height, growing on rocky slopes. (*Woëkoff*.)

58488 to 58495.

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. Received February 1, 1924.

58488. *CORYLUS FEROX* Wall. Betulaceæ. **Hazel.**

A wild hazel from Sikkim, India, whose small nuts, closely resembling the common hazelnut in taste, are much prized by the natives. The tree, 20 feet in height, grows at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The wood is pinkish white, even grained, and moderately hard.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49626.

58489. *FRAGARIA DALTONIANA* J. Gay. Rosaceæ. **Himalayan strawberry.**

A wild relative of the cultivated strawberries which comes from alpine pastures of the Sikkim Himalayas at altitudes of 10,000 to 15,000 feet. It is a stoloniferous perennial with solitary white flowers and bright-scarlet, insipid fruits an inch long and half as broad.

Introduced for testing by strawberry specialists.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52679.

58490. *LILIUM THOMSONIANUM* (D. Don.) Lindl. (*L. roseum* Wall.). Liliaceæ. **Lily.**

A lily of unusual appearance, suggesting in habit *Fritillaria*, *Ornithogalum*, and *Hosta*. The erect stem is a foot and a half high, and the nar-

58488 to 58495—Continued.

row, grasslike leaves are mostly crowded at the base of the stem. The pale mauve or rosy bell-shaped drooping flowers, with deep-purple anthers, are an inch and a half long and are in a terminal raceme containing 8 or 10 flowers. The species is native to mild-wintered regions of the Himalayas from western China to northern India.

58491. *MALUS SIKKIMENSIS* (Hook. f.) Koehne (*Pyrus sikkimensis* Hook. f.). Malaceæ.

The Sikkim crab is a small tree, rather bushy in habit, which grows wild in the interior of Sikkim, India, at altitudes up to 10,000 feet. The narrowly oval leaves are very woolly beneath, and the white flowers, rosy in the bud, are about an inch across and are borne very freely in 4 to 8 flowered clusters. The pear-shaped fruits are dark red with paler dots and are about half an inch wide. This species is distinguished from the Siberian crab (*Malus baccata*) by its low, spreading habit, excessive development of spurs on the stems, the more woolly leaves, and the smaller fruits.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52684.

58492. *PANAX PSEUDOGINSENG* Wall. (*Aralia pseudoginseng* Benth.). Araliaceæ.

An herbaceous perennial from the subtropical mountainous regions of Nepal. The tuberlike rootstock is mucilaginous and slightly aromatic, and the erect, purplish stem bears three or four palmate radical leaves and a number of roughly hairy upper leaves. The small, white flowers, in umbellate heads, are followed by globose berries which are half black, half red, or entirely red. The above note is taken from *Wallich, Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores*, vol. 2, p. 50.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49644.

58493. *PRUNUS RUFA* Hook. f. Amygdalaceæ.

A Himalayan wild cherry tree 15 to 20 feet high, with small pink flowers and red, ellipsoid, fleshy fruits.

Introduced for pomologists engaged in the breeding of stone fruits.

58494. *RIBES GRIFFITHII* Hook. f. and Thoms. Grossulariaceæ.

A wild currant from the subtropical Himalayas, where it grows at altitudes of 10,000 to 13,000 feet, forming an erect shrub about 8 feet in height. The leaves are broadly heart-shaped and 5-lobed, and the red, sour berries are in long, pendent clusters about 9 inches in length.

Introduced for pomologists engaged in small-fruit breeding.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49651.

58495. *RUBUS CALYCINUS* Wall. Rosaceæ.

A wild raspberry from the temperate slopes of the Himalayas and of the Khasi Hills, India, where it grows as a creeping herbaceous perennial with kidney-shaped leaves and small scarlet fruits containing normally but a few drupelets.

Introduced for pomologists engaged in small-fruit breeding.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41675.

58496. *ÉCDYSANTHERA UTILIS* Hay. and Kaw. Apocynaceæ.

From Taihoku, Taiwan, Japan. Seeds presented by R. Kanehira, director, experimental station of forestry. Received March 19, 1924.

This plant, a climbing shrub of northern Taiwan, does not appear to be very well known outside of its native habitat. If its value may be judged by the results of an analysis made at the Imperial Institute, London, of a sample of rubber from that region, it would appear to be a promising acquisi-