

62283 to 62285—Continued.

According to Maximowicz (Bulletin de l'Académie Impériale, St. Petersburg, vol. 26, p. 494) this ornamental shrub is native to the valley of the Hwang River in Kansu, China. The narrow, very short leaves are alternate, and the violet flowers are in dense, nearly sessile clusters.

62284. FORSYTHIA OVATA Nakai. Oleaceae.

A new and distinct species native to Korea. It is a vigorous shrub, with cylindrical boughs and oval, green leaves. The numerous flowers, which are brilliant canary yellow, appear [in Orleans] during the first five days of February. (Chevalt.)

62285. MAGNOLIA WILSONII (Finet and Gagn.) Rehder. Magnoliaceae.
Wilson magnolia.

In habit this Chinese magnolia is a large shrub; it was first discovered in western Szechwan by E. H. Wilson, and appears to be a valuable horticultural addition to this already popular genus. The flowers, which are pure white, are deliciously fragrant and are produced freely during late May and early June.

62286 and 62287.

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received February 17, 1925.

62286. PERNETTYA MUCRONATA (L. f.) Gaud. Ericaceae.

According to W. J. Bean (Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 127) this is one of the finest ornamental shrubs, native to South America about the Straits of Magellan. It is one of the hardiest from that continent, and is rarely injured by frost in the neighborhood of London. The shrub is an evergreen, 2 to 5 feet high, and spreads freely by suckers, forming ultimately a dense, low thicket. The white, nodding flowers, one-fourth of an inch long, are produced singly in the axils of the leaves at the ends of the shoots. The round berries, up to half an inch in diameter, vary in color from white to pink, lilac, crimson, purple, or almost black and remain on the branches through the winter and following spring. At Kew the berries are untouched by birds.

62287. STYRAX WILSONII Rehder. Styracaceae.
Chinese snowbell.

A very attractive, compact little shrub 6 feet or less in height, which starts to bear its small clusters of white flowers when about 2 years old. The oval leaves are white tomentose beneath. The shrub is native to the mountains of western China, and is hardy as far north as the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

62288 and 62289.

From Edinburgh, Scotland. Seeds presented by William Wright Smith, regius keeper, Royal Botanic Garden. Received February 17, 1925.

62288. OPHIOPOGON JABURAN (Siebold) Lodd. Liliaceae.
Jaburan.

A perennial, stemless, Japanese plant, belonging to the lily family, with a stoloniferous rhizome and erect, narrowly linear leaves about 2 feet high. The flowers, varying in color from white to lilac, are in racemes 3 to 6 inches long,

62288 and 62289—Continued.

borne on a scape up to 2 feet in height. It is likely to prove tender for outside growing in the northern United States.

62289. SCHIZOPHRAGMA INTEGRIFOLIA Oliver. Hydrangeaceae.

For previous introduction and description see S. P. I. No. 62280.

62290. CASSIA DIDYMOBOTRYA Fres. Caesalpinaceae.

From Beverly Hills, Calif. Seeds presented by A. Stephen Vavra. Received February 21, 1925.

This plant is a native of British East Africa; it blooms within nine months from seeds, and the orange-yellow flowers are in spikes over a foot in length. (Vavra.)

62291 to 62294.

From Maison Carree, Algeria. Seeds presented by L. Ducellier, Algerian Agricultural School, through H. V. Harlan, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 21, 1925.

62291 to 62293. NICOTIANA TABACUM L. Solanaceae. Tobacco.

62291. Arbi.

62292. Cabot de Bone.

62293. Colon.

62294. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceae. Corn.
Navajo × Maïs du Languedoc.

62295. ALEURITES CORDATA (Thunb.) Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceae.
Japanese tung-oil tree.

From Yokohama, Japan. Seeds purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Co. Received February 24, 1925.

The Kiri-oil tree is a close relative of the tung-oil tree (*Aleurites fordii*) and, like the latter, is cultivated, especially in Japan, for the sake of the oil obtained from the seeds. The tree grows to a height of about 25 feet, and the broadly ovate leaves are three to five lobed. The seeds are about the size and shape of large castor beans. The oil, which differs from tung oil in several important features, is used in Japan chiefly as an illuminant. This introduction is made for the purpose of testing this Japanese species in southern Florida, where the cultivation of the tung-oil tree has become of commercial importance.

62296 and 62297. HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS L. Asteraceae.
Jerusalem artichoke.

From Edinburgh, Scotland. Tubers purchased from Peter Lawson & Son. Received March 9, 1925.

62296. Purple variety.

62297. White variety.

62298. PRUNUS BRIGANTINA Vill. Amygdalaceae.
Alpine plum.

From Paris, France. Budwood presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received January 16, 1925.

The Alpine plum is a shrub or small, spineless tree, native to the French Alps; the small, smooth subacid fruits are about the size of a small Green Gage plum.