

63392 to 63400—Continued.

63399. *HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS* L. Asteraceae. Jerusalem artichoke.

This is said to be a most unusually vigorous strain of the common Jerusalem artichoke, producing long, fusiform tubers instead of the round, irregular ones.

63400. *HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM* Scribn. Poaceae. Six-rowed barley.

A new variety of 6-rowed barley with silky awns which should make it a distinct advantage in harvesting.

63401. *VIBURNUM SARGENTI* Koehne. Caprifoliaceae.

From Elstree, Herts, England. Seeds presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Received February 20, 1925.

Although similar to the Highbush cranberry (*Viburnum americanum*) of North America, this handsome, hardy shrub from northern China is more upright and denser in habit. The leaves are thick, pubescent beneath, and the sterile flowers are about 1¼ inches across. The round scarlet berries are usually in upright clusters.

63402 and 63403.

From Paris, France. Purchased from Vil-morin-Andrieux & Co., through David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 19, 1925. Notes by Doctor Fairchild.

63402. *SCHIZANDRA RUBRIFLORA* (Franch.) Rehd. and Wils. Magnoliaceae.

One of Wilson's Szechwan species which is hardy here. The red flowers appear when the shrub is quite young. Should be introduced as a climbing shrub for trellises, etc.

63403. *SCHIZOPHRAGMA INTEGRIFOLIA* Oliver. Hydrangeaceae.

A climbing shrub, closely related to the hydrangeas, native to rocky places in central China. It reaches about 15 feet in height, and has broadly oval, bright-green leaves about 5 inches long. The inflorescence consists of loose terminal clusters of small, white flowers, with large and showy sterile flowers at the margins of these clusters. This shrub is hardy as far north as southern Massachusetts.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 62280.

63404 to 63408.

From Algeria. Collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 21, 1925. Notes by Doctor Fairchild.

63404. *ARUNDO PLINII* Turra. Poaceae.

Cuttings. It is this species of Arundo, and not *Arundo donax*, which is so much used for windbreaks and all sorts of shading mats by the vegetable growers of the Algerian coast. It is very different in habit from *A. donax*, having upright leaves instead of pendent ones, and, being smaller, is therefore useful for a wider variety of purposes.

63405. *BETA VULGARIS* L. Chenopodiaceae. Beet.

Cape Matifou. February 27, 1925. Var. *maritima*. Plants collected by Doctor Trabut and myself. A form occurring on the headlands of the African

63404 to 63408—Continued.

coast, with exceedingly thick, fleshy, brittle leaves. This should furnish the start for the production of a fleshy leaved variety of beet for use as a pot-herb.

63406. *CASIMIROA EDULIS* Llave. Rutaceae. White sapote.

Cuttings of an Algerian strain.

63407. *DIOSPYROS SINENSIS* Hemsl. Diospyraceae.

Cuttings of a species which I believe is the one Frank Meyer found south of Shanghai years ago and of which we lost the material. He found that it was being used there as a stock for *Diospyros kaki* and the trunk, below the graft, had white bark. Trees of this species are growing at Fondak, Algeria; these originally came from the Jardin d'Essais du Hamma many years ago.

63408. *EUONYMUS* sp. Celastraceae.

Cuttings of an extremely dwarf species used as a border for flower beds in the same way as box is used, to separate the beds from the gravel walk.

63409. *VITIS VINIFERA* L. Vitaceae. European grape.

From Algiers, Algeria. Cuttings presented by Dr. L. Trabut. Received February 14, 1925.

An unnamed Algerian variety.

63410 to 63426.

From Paris, France. Purchased from Vil-morin-Andrieux & Co., through David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 19, 1925. Notes by Doctor Fairchild.

63410. *IRIS FOETIDISSIMA* L. Iridaceae.

Seeds of a rank-growing iris which I saw only in fruit. The deep-green leaves attracted my attention, and its red berries, Doctor Trabut says, constitute its chief attraction.

63411. *MORUS KAGAYAMAE* Koidzumi. Moraceae. Mulberry.

A handsome Japanese mulberry which thrives in Algeria. The leaves are readily eaten by silkworms.

63412. *ORCHIS ROBERTIANA* Loisel. Orchidaceae.

Plants from the Hamez Barrage near Algiers, where it occurs wild. A tall orchid with rather attractive greenish purple flowers, over half an inch across. According to Doctor Trabut this terrestrial orchid is easily grown in good garden soil and will persist for many years if once transplanted. When grown in good soil it will grow to a height of several feet.

63413. *OREOPANAX EPREMESNILIANUM* Andre. Araliaceae.

Cuttings from a tree in the Botanic Gardens of Mustapha which is an object of striking beauty. This is a shade tree of tropical American origin, having large, palmate leaves of a shining dark green.

63414. *PAPAVER ATLANTICUM* Ball. Papaveraceae. Poppy.

Seeds of a perennial poppy, 1 to 2 feet high, covered throughout with copious hairs. The orange-red or scarlet flowers are 2 to 3 inches wide.