

63410 to 63426—Continued.

63415. PAPAVER SETIGERUM DC. Papaveraceae. **Poppy.**

Forma *atropurpurea*. Seeds of a violet-flowered, annual poppy, closely related to the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum* L.). Native to the Mediterranean region.

63416. PELARGONIUM LATERIPES L'Herit. Geraniaceae.

A beautiful strain of a handsome running species of the so-called "Geranium." It is used in Algiers to cover the retaining walls of the roadways.

63417. PELARGONIUM PELTATUM (L.) Ait. Geraniaceae.

Cuttings of a variety used in the same way as S. P. I. No. 63416, but having larger leaves and more conspicuous brilliant pink flowers; probably a very good form for window-box use.

63418. PHOENIX CANARIENSIS × RECLINATA. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

Seeds of one of the finest specimens in Arthurs Garden, Algiers. This very graceful palm, which is much more attractive than the type *Phoenix canariensis*, should be substituted for it in California.

63419. POPULUS EUPHRATICA Oliver. Salicaceae. **Poplar.**

Var. *mauretanic*. Cuttings of what is probably a very ancient variety from the wet regions along the Euphrates in Mesopotamia. This form has interesting foliage, and, because of its ability to grow in the wet lands along irrigation ditches, where the soil is often saline from seepage, may be useful for similar regions in the United States.

63420. POPULUS THEVESTINA Dode. Salicaceae. **Poplar.**

Cuttings of one of the most brilliant, white-barked species of poplars I have ever seen. It grows to a fair size and resembles in its fastigate form the Italian poplar. Doctor Trabut remarks that it is less affected by a species of borer which attacks the Italian poplar and is altogether superior to that species as a tree for parks.

63421. POPULUS TOMENTOSA Carr. Salicaceae. **Chinese white poplar.**

Cuttings of a handsome species growing in the Jardin d'Essais at Maison Carree, Algiers. It is of upright growth, with widespread branches, brilliant white bark, and large leaves.

63422. PRUNUS MUME Sieb. and Zucc. Amygdalaceae. **Japanese apricot.**

Scions of a very handsome Japanese flowering apricot, with semidouble deep-pink flowers, growing in a garden at Fonduk. I have never seen a more floriferous or prettier variety than this and surmise it may be quite new to our collection.

63423. ROSA sp. Rosaceae. **Rose.**

Madame Tellier. Seeds of a beautiful, very vigorous variety from the garden of Doctor Trabut at Mustapha Superieure. The flowers are salmon pink, and the fruits are unusually large and fleshy.

63410 to 63426—Continued.

63424. RUMEX SANGUINEUS L. Polygonaceae.

Cuttings of a tall shrub which Doctor Trabut informs me is used in Sicily and the Canaries for hedge purposes. The leaves are sour like those of *Rumex acetosella*.

63425. RUMEX TUBEROSUS L. Polygonaceae.

Plants of a variety from Blida, Algeria, presented by Professor Maire, of the University of Algiers. This is a vigorous grower with elongated leaves which are used in the preparation of a sorrel soup, as are those of the true "oseille," *Rumex acetosa*. It is more resistant to frost than the ordinary oseille.

63426. SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIUS Raddi. Anacardiaceae. **Brazilian pepper tree.**

Scions from a selected tree.

63427. LECYTHIS ZABUCAJO Aubl. Lecythidaceae. **Sapucaia nut.**

From Cartagena, Colombia. Seeds obtained through Lester L. Schnare, American consul. Received March 30, 1925.

Like the Brazil nut, the sapucaia is native to the Amazon Valley and adjacent regions, whence it is occasionally exported. Apparently it has never formed the basis of a considerable industry, as has the Brazil nut. By many people it is considered of even better flavor and quality than the latter.

The somewhat triangular nuts are over 2 inches long and about an inch wide. They are borne in large, woody, urn-shaped capsules, about 6 inches in diameter, with close-fitting lids at the top.

It seems unlikely that this tree will succeed in the United States, but it ought to do so in the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and elsewhere in the Tropics. It seems never to have received much horticultural attention. Perhaps this is because of its slow growth and the long time required for trees to reach bearing age.

63428. ALSTONIA CONSTRICTA F. Muell. Apocynaceae.

From Sydney, New South Wales. Seeds presented by the director, Botanic Garden. Received March 30, 1925.

A tall shrub or tree, native to southeastern Australia, which is said to be of possible value as a source of rubber.

63429 and 63430. JUGLANS REGIA L. Juglandaceae. **Persian walnut.**

From Srinagar, Kashmir, India. Seeds presented by R. K. Koul, proprietor, Koul's Gardens. Received March 30, 1925.

Walnuts have been cultivated since remote times in the hilly portions of India, and in Kashmir especially the industry has been highly developed. These seeds are from superior varieties which grow at an altitude of about 5,500 feet, in a region where mild winters and warm, but not hot, summers prevail.

63429. *Burzil.* **63430.** *Kaghzi.*

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58629.