

## 64223 to 64230—Continued.

crop of large obovate pears averaging 8 to 10 ounces in weight. The flesh is coarse, granular, juicy, and lacking in flavor. (Row 28, tree 10, old test orchard.)

**64229. PYRUS sp.**

Fruits medium sized, turbinate, averaging 2½ inches long and 2¼ inches wide, with a fairly smooth surface, slightly roughened in spots by russet patches. The flesh is white, fairly juicy and firm, sweet, with a pleasant flavor. A satisfactory dessert pear which ripens early in September. (Row 34, tree 4, old test orchard.)

**64230. PYRUS sp.**

A pear averaging 7 or 8 ounces in weight, obovate in form, greenish yellow, and heavily dotted. The flesh is very coarse and gritty and would probably be of value only for cooking purposes. The tree is spreading, open, and vigorous and as yet shows no evidence of disease. Fruits ripen in October at Chico, Calif. (Row 27, tree 9, old test orchard.)

## 64231 to 64243.

From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds presented by A. Kol, chief of information and introduction, Institute of Applied Botany. Received June 12, 1925.

**64231. ABIES SIBIRICA NEPHROLEPIS** Trautv. Pinaceae.

A tall Siberian fir with a trunk 2 to 4 feet in diameter, dark yellow-green crowded leaves, and slender brownish yellow cones. This is said to be a very hardy fir, although the young growth is often injured by late frosts.

**64232. ACANTHOPANAX SENTICOSUM** (Rupr.) Harms. Araliaceae.

A very spiny shrub bearing palmate-divided leaves and having at the end of its long shoots small umbels of black berries. Grows generally in dense shade, and may prove useful as a park or garden shrub or as an undergrowth beneath tall trees. (*Frank N. Meyer, note under S. P. I. No. 20309.*)

**64233. ACER TEGMENTOSUM** Maxim. Aceraceae. **Maple.**

A small hardy Manchurian maple, very similar to *Acer rufinerve*. The bright-green three-lobed leaves are about 3 inches long and slightly less in width.

**64234. BETULA SCHMIDTII** Regel. Betulaceae. **Birch.**

A Japanese birch, described by C. S. Sargent (*Plantae Wilsonianae*, vol. 2, pt. 3, pp. 475 and 476) as a large tree with thick branches, found only in the Province of Shimotsuke, Hondo, Japan. It grows to be 65 feet tall, with a trunk 3½ to 7½ feet thick, and black bark which falls off in thick, rather small plates. The finely serrate leaves are short stemmed, and the catkins are narrow, stiff, and erect.

**64235. FRAXINUS MANDSHURICA** Rupr. Oleaceae. **Ash.**

An Asiatic ash, described by Bean (*Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 569) as a handsome tree

## 64231 to 64243—Continued.

often 100 feet in height, native to Japan and the adjacent parts of the Asiatic mainland. The leaves are up to 15 inches in length, with dull-green bristly leaflets. The tree is said to be susceptible to late spring frosts.

**64236. LARIX DAURICA** Turcz. Pinaceae. **Larch.**

A larch from Manchuria and south-eastern Siberia, sometimes as much as 70 feet in height. In many sections it is superior to the common European larch as a park tree. In the spring the young cones are very attractive because of their bright pink color.

**64237. MAACKIA AMURENSIS** Rupr. Fabaceae.

A small tree, native to eastern Asia, with orange-brown bark, dull-green compound leaves, and short erect clusters of small yellowish white flowers.

**64238. PICEA JEZOENSIS** (Sieb. and Zucc.) Carr. Pinaceae.

A handsome hardy spruce, native to eastern Asia, which becomes about 70 feet high, with low-spreading branches and a dense pyramidal habit. The leaves are silvery above and rich green beneath, and the staminate flowers are orange-crimson.

**64239. PRUNUS MAACKII** Rupr. Amygdalaceae. **Cherry.**

A Manchurian bird cherry, 40 feet or more in height, with very smooth brownish yellow bark which peels off like that of a birch. The leaves are pointed and very finely toothed, and the white flowers are in short racemes borne on the previous season's wood.

**64240. PRUNUS SALICINA** Lindl. Amygdalaceae. **Plum.**

Var. *koreana*. A horticultural form of the Japanese plum which will be grown to ascertain its horticultural value.

**64241. PYRUS USSURIENSIS** Maxim. Malaceae. **Pear.**

A hardy Chinese pear, some strains of which have shown unusual resistance to the pear blight. Introduced for horticulturists engaged in pear-breeding experiments.

**64242. SCHIZANDRA CHINENSIS** (Turcz.) Baill. Magnoliaceae.

A trailing vine of small growth, found among bowlders and rocks. The leaves are not unlike those of *Actinidia kolumbica*, and the sour red berries are in small clusters. Might be of use as a small porch and trellis vine for the colder sections of the United States. (*Frank N. Meyer, note under S. P. I. No. 36755.*)

**64243. TILIA AMURENSIS** Rupr. Tiliaceae.

A Manchurian linden which according to Schneider (*Illustriertes Handbuch der Laubholzkunde*, vol. 2, p. 374) has a habit similar to that of the small-leaved linden (*Tilia cordata* Mill.), with ovate papery long-pointed leaves which are dark green above and blue-green below. It is distinguished from the small-leaved linden by its coarser dentations.