

75663 to 75695—Continued.

75681. *PINUS PARVIFLORA* Sieb. and Zucc.
Pinaceae. Japanese white pine.

A dense pyramidal Japanese 5-needle pine often 100 feet high, with slender horizontal branches. The leaves are stiff and twisted, forming dense brushlike tufts at the ends of the branchlets. The cones are reddish brown and very decorative.

75682. *PRIMULA JAPONICA* A. Gray. Primulaceae.
Japanese primrose.

A herbaceous perennial with radical leaves and flower stalks up to 2 feet high, bearing several whorls of purple flowers. Native to Japan.

75683. *PRIMULA SIEBOLDI* E. Morr. Primulaceae.
Primrose.

A Japanese primrose which is pubescent everywhere except the corolla and which has petioled, ovate leaves with numerous dentate lobes. The flower stem is longer than the leaves and bears a many-flowered umbel of white, rosy, or purple flowers nearly 2 inches across.

75684. *PRUNUS MUME* Sieb. and Zucc. Amygdalaceae.
Japanese apricot.

The Japanese apricot is found throughout Japan, where it is both wild and cultivated. It ranges in height from 10 to 25 feet. Before the leaves appear in the spring the tree is covered with a profusion of attractive blossoms which are white in the wild forms, while in the cultivated varieties the color varies from white to pink, with occasional tinges of green or yellow. The fruits ripen in June; they are exceeding sour and are eaten only in the form of pickles.

75685. *PRUNUS SERRULATA SACHALINENSIS* (Schmidt) Makino (*P. sargentii* Rehder).
Amygdalaceae. Sargent cherry.

A hardy vigorous Japanese wild cherry with single pink flowers. The tree is tall and very attractive.

For previous introduction see No. 73881.

75686. *PTEROCARYA SORBIFOLIA* Sieb. and Zucc.
Juglandaceae. Wingnut.

A Japanese tree nearly 100 feet high, with large compound leaves and long racemes of winged fruits.

75687. *QUERCUS MONGOLICA GROSSESERRATA* (Blume) Rehd. and Wils. Fagaceae. Oak.

The principal timber oak of Japan, often 100 feet high, with large handsome leaves clustered at the ends of the branches.

75688. *QUERCUS SERRATA* Thunb. (*Q. glandulifera* Blume). Fagaceae. Oak.

A white oak up to 70 feet high, native to Japan, Chosen, and China. The oblong-ovate leaves are lustrous bright green and hold their color until late in autumn. It is usually shrubby under cultivation.

75689. *RHAMNUS JAPONICA* Maxim. Rhamnaceae.
Buckthorn.

A Japanese shrub up to 9 feet high, with glossy pale-green leaves 1 to 3 inches long, an abundance of greenish brown flowers produced during May in dense clusters at the ends of the short branches, and round fruits one-fourth of an inch in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 43874.

75690. *RHODODENDRON DAURICUM* L. Ericaceae.
Daurian rhododendron.

An upright, deciduous shrub about 6 feet high, native to Japan and Chosen. The dark-green ovate leaves are aromatic, and the large rosy purple flowers appear from buds at the ends of the branchlets, usually before the leaves develop.

For previous introduction see No. 65503.

75663 to 75695—Continued.

75691. *ROSA MULTIFLORA* Thunb. Rosaceae.
Japanese rose.

A vigorous climbing Japanese rose with small white flowers in pyramidal corymbs, also small red fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 65477.

75692. *SORBUS PSEUDOGRAECILIS* (C. Schneid.) Koehne. Malaceae.

A Japanese shrub which has compound leaves of 9 to 11 ovate-lanceolate, dark-green leaflets, clusters of small white flowers, and red fruits.

75693. *STEWARTIA PSEUDO-CAMELLIA* Maxim.
Theaceae.

A handsome Japanese tree, 50 feet high, with erect branches and red bark. The thickish obovate-lanceolate leaves are bright green, and the large white flowers are borne in summer.

75694. *TILIA MAXIMOWICZIANA* Shiras. Tiliaceae.
Linden.

A tall tree, up to 100 feet high, native to Japan. The broadly ovate, sharp-pointed leaves are 6 inches long, and the small flowers are borne in clusters of 10 to 18.

75695. *TRIGONOTIS GUILIELMI* A. Gray. Boraginaceae.

An erect herbaceous perennial with ovate leaves and lax racemes of white flowers less than an inch across. Native to Japan.

75696. *BOUGAINVILLEA* sp. Nyctaginaceae.

From Hope, Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies. Plants presented by H. H. Cousins, Director of the Department of Agriculture. Received July 14, 1926. Numbered in December, 1927.

A variety with pink bracts which are not such a clear color as those of the Rose of Catalina.

75697. *ASTREBLA TRITICOIDES* (Lindl.) F. Muell. Poaceae.

Curly Mitchell grass.

From Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Seeds presented by Arthur Yates & Co. Received December 1, 1927.

According to the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales for March, 1922, curly Mitchell grass is characterized by wheatlike husks surrounding the seeds. The leaves are wide and succulent and the plants quickly respond to rain, a second growth of leaves being produced almost immediately. The best growth is made in summer and autumn, the period of growth from sowing until flowering being only a few weeks. This species is considered one of the best pasture grasses of Australia.

75698. *CEIBA ACUMINATA* (S. Wats.) Rose. Bombacaceae.
Pochote.

From Alamos, Sonora, Mexico. Seeds obtained through L. H. Dewey, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 6, 1927.

This close relative of the kapok tree (*Ceiba pentandra*) is described by P. C. Standley (contributions from the United States National Herbarium, vol. 23, pt. 3) as a large or medium-sized tree with a greenish spiny trunk, compound leaves, and hard oblong fruits about 7 inches long which contain whitish down used for insulation, for stuffing pillows, mattresses, and life preservers, and for making candlewicks. It is native to western and southern Mexico.

For previous introduction see No. 73079.