

Gleditsia sinensis (Caesalpiaceae), 45803. **Locust.** From Yi Hsien, Shantung, China. Presented by Rev. R. G. Coonradt. A tree up to 60 feet in height with a trunk girth of 3 to 9 feet, found in the dry valleys of western Szechuan at altitudes ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. It grows to a very large size, with a massive bole clean of branches for from 9 to 30 feet from the ground, and a wide-spreading head of thick branches. The bark is quite smooth and pale grey in color. In degree of spinescence the trees vary considerably and some are quite thornless. The wood is nearly white and of little value, but the flattened pods are rich in saponin and are valued as a substitute for soap, and are also used in the process of tanning hides. (Adapted from Sargent, *Plantae Wilsonianae*, vol. 2, p. 91.)

Prunus glandulosa (Amygdalaceae), 45944. **Plum.** From China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer for this Department. "(No. 1301. Ichang, China. December 30, 1917.) A shrubby, flowering plum growing to a height of from 3 to 5 feet. It can be trained to one stem but naturally grows into a densely-branched bush. It bears masses of double, rose-colored flowers in May and is a fine little shrub for borders and near door entrances in those regions where it is perfectly hardy. Obtained from the garden of the Customs Compound." (Meyer.)

Pyrus sp. (Malaceae), 45834. **Pear.** From Manchuria. Collected by Prof. F. G. Reimer, Superintendent, Southern Oregon Experiment Station, Talent. "No. 46. **Pin li**, or **Ping li**. Very similar to small **Suan li**, (S. P. I. Nos. 45846 & 45847). These seeds were obtained from fruit grown near the Chien Shan mountains, near Lishan, Manchuria. This is a very popular cultivated variety in the Chien Shan region, and seems to be well adapted to the conditions there. The fruit is small, varying from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, roundish or slightly flattened in shape, and greenish yellow in color, with often a blush on one side. It ripens during September and possesses a very agreeable and refreshing tart flavor. This variety undoubtedly has been derived from *P. ussuriensis*, as it resembles that species in tree, leaf and fruit characters. While the fruit has the tartness of that species, it is of very much better flavor, and the flesh is softer than in the wild form. The calyx is always persistent, open