



PLANT IMMIGRANTS

No. 201

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GENERA REPRESENTED IN THIS NUMBER

	Page		Page
Aleurites	1839	Osteomeles	1841
Amygdalus	1839, 1846	Phaseolus	1847
Castanea	1839	Plocama	1842
Casuarina	1846	Polygala	1842
Chaenomeles	1839	Primula	1842
Corylus	1839	Prunus	1842, 1843
Crataegus	1840	Psidium	1847
Cucumis	1846	Pyracantha	1843
Cucurbita	1847	Pyrus	1843, 1844
Digitaria	1840	Rosa	1844, 1845
Incarvillea	1840	Styrax	1845
Juglans	1840	Vaccinium	1845
Lonicera	1840, 1847	Viburnum	1845
Malus	1841	Vitis	1846
Meliosma	1841	Warszewiczia	1846
Olea	1841		

Plates

- 321. The Belle Portugaise rose (*Rosa* sp.).
- 322. Flowers of the Belle Portugaise rose (*Rosa* sp.).

Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

This circular is made up principally of notes received from agricultural explorers, foreign collaborators, and correspondents, concerning the more important plants which have been received recently by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction. It also contains reports on the behavior of plants which have been introduced in previous years.

Descriptions appearing here are revised and later published in the Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported,-- the permanent record of plant introductions made by this Office.

Plant Immigrants should be considered merely an ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ARRIVAL OF PLANT MATERIAL. As a rule all material is propagated before being distributed; this may require several years.

The Annual Catalogue of New Plant Introductions describes briefly the plants available for distribution. Application for seeds or plants listed in Plant Immigrants may be sent at any time, however, and will be filed in the order of their receipt. When material is ready for distribution, these requests will be given first attention; if their number is sufficient to exhaust the available supply of a given species, it will not be included in the Annual Catalogue.

Plant breeders and experimenters who desire plants not available in this country are invited to correspond with this Office which will endeavor to secure the required material through its agricultural explorers, foreign collaborators, or correspondents.

DAVID FAIRCHILD
Agricultural Explorer in Charge,
Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction.

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AGS
111

ALEURITES sp. (Euphorbiaceae), 55926. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(No. 6163. August 10, 1922.) Seeds of a tree 10 to 15 feet high, which grows wild on the lower slopes of the mountains of the Yangpi valley, at an altitude of 6,600 feet. It is called 'Tung-yu shu' by the natives; oil is obtained from the seeds and used for making oil cloth and also for burning." (Rock.)

AMYGDALUS PERSICA (Amygdalaceae), 55927 to 55929. **Peach.** From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

55927. "(August 10, 1922.) Seeds of a half-wild peach growing near Yangpi, two days from Talifu. The tree is old, with large trunks; the large reddish and green fruits, 4 inches in diameter, are freestone, with firm, sweet, white flesh which becomes red near the seed."

55928. "(Yangpi. August 10, 1922.) A half-wild peach growing near a temple. The fruits are 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, clingstone, very juicy and sweet."

55929. "(August 20, 1922.) One of the largest fruited peaches I know, found growing wild in the Likiang valley. The pointed fruits are 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, clingstone, with firm white flesh of fair flavor."

CASTANEA sp. (Fagaceae), 55984. **Chestnut.** From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(No. 6256a. September, 1922.) Tall trees found wild in the valleys of the Haitung range, east of the Tali lake, at an altitude of 8,000 feet. The nuts are larger than those from the mountains near Yangpi, but both are very sweet and delicious in flavor." (Rock.)

CHAENOMELES sp. (Malaceae), 55985. **Chinese quince.** From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(Talifu, September 19, 1922.) This quince which the Chinese call 'Mu kua' is domesticated around Talifu. The tree is 50 to 80 feet high, with a large trunk. The very aromatic fruits, rich yellow with a reddish tinge, have firm, hard, yellow flesh." (Rock.)

CORYLUS sp. (Betulaceae), 55987. **Hazelnut.** From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(No. 3292. Nguluke, September 11, 1922.) A tree 60 to 80 feet in height, with trunks 2 to 3 feet in diameter, found at altitudes of 9,500 to 10,000 feet among limestone boulders near springs at the foot of the Likiang snow range. The tree is handsome, with very large leaves, and bears large edible nuts." (Rock.)

CRATAEGUS PINNATIFIDA (Malaceae), 55988. **Hawthorn.** From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(Talifu. September 20, 1922.) Seeds of a shrub 6 to 8 feet high, obtained from fruits sold in the Talifu market, where they are strung on fiber. These small applelike fruits mature in September. They have large seeds and rather sour flesh, and are candied like jujubes. Chinese name 'Shan li ko.'" (Rock.)

DIGITARIA EXILIS (Poaceae), 55974. **Fundi.** From Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa. Seeds presented by Prof. W. N. Martin, Albert Academy, U. B. C. "An annual grass, much resembling crab grass, grown by Nigerian tribes as a supplementary food grain. This grass, called by the natives 'fundi,' is often grown in the millet fields and yields a crop of fine seed which is made into flour for the preparation of a kind of porridge. Fundi was known in Africa in 1798, but it was first brought into England in 1842 by R. Clarke, who describes the grain as about the size of mignonette seed. It is sown in May or June, carefully weeded in August and ripens in September. The plant grows to a height of 18 inches and the slender stems bend to earth by the weight of the grain. It prefers light or even rocky soil. Clarke says the grain is 'delicious' for food. Fundi was tested at McNeill, Miss., in 1920, and it is believed that it will give from 3 to 5 cuttings of hay in a season or a larger amount of pasturage." (C. V. Piper.)

INCARVILLEA GRANDIFLORA BREVIPES (Bignoniaceae), 55934. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(Nos. 4127, 4128, 6122. August 27 and September 4, 1922.) A gorgeous perennial, a foot or more in height, found growing at altitudes of 9,000 to 11,000 feet on the Likiang snow range. It has a thick stout rootstalk, a large rosette of rich green leaves, and flowers 3 inches wide. These flowers, which appear in March and April, have a long yellow calyx tube and a corolla which is a rich reddish purple or vermilion. This plant, one of the most striking of early spring, grows in snow-white magnesium soil." (Rock.)

JUGLANS REGIA (Juglandaceae), 55989. **Walnut.** From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(Yangpi. September, 1922.) Wild walnut trees 40 to 50 feet in height, with a spread of nearly a hundred feet, found in the mountains at an altitude of 8,000 feet. The nuts are large, thin shelled, and sweet." (Rock.)

LONICERA XEROCALYX (Caprifoliaceae), 55956. **Honeysuckle.** From Likiang, Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(No. 5939. August 27, 1922.)

A rare shrub 15 to 20 feet high, which grows at an altitude of 12,000 feet on an alpine meadow known to the Mosos as 'Ma hoang pa tze' (leech meadow). The shrub has horizontal branches, narrow leaves of a rich green, and large rich golden yellow flowers which appear in May and June. It is an exceedingly handsome species. The small fruits are a tomato red." (Rock.)

MALUS sp. (Malaceae), 55990. **Apple.** From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(No. 6558. Chienchuan. September 15, 1922.) A wild apple tree 20 feet high, with stiff, spreading branches, found in a dry, hot, rocky location in the Chienchuan valley north of Talifu. The fruits are a little larger than a pea, glossy as if varnished, bright red on one side and yellow on the other." (Rock.)

MELIOSMA CUNEIFOLIA (Sabiaceae), 55936. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(Nos. 4410, 4721, 6136. September 3, 1922.) A beautiful flowering shrub or small tree 12 feet high, found growing at altitudes of 9,000 to 10,000 feet along water-courses on the northern end of the Likiang snow range, usually among limestone boulders. In habit it resembles the weeping willow, with drooping branches bearing on their apices large pyramidal clusters of cream-colored flowers. During June and July this shrub is an object of great beauty." (Rock.)

OLEA EUROPAEA (Oleaceae), 55814. **Olive.** From Nice, France. Cuttings presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. Variety "Arbequina." This is a favorite among the Catalan nurserymen in the province of Lerida, Spain, where it represents 92 per cent of the olives planted. It appears to be the one most resistant to the rather frequent drops in temperature on the Urgel plain. The production is very high in the irrigated sections every year, and every two years in the other sections. In habit the tree is spreading, with the secondary branches reflexed. In this region the olive trees are pruned every two years and often every year, with a special rejuvenating pruning every ten or twelve years, in order to keep down the size of the trees and make easier the hand-picking of the fruit. (Adapted from *Revue de Botanique Appliquee*, vol. 2, p. 26.)

OSTEOMELES SCHWERINAE (Malaceae), 55992. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(No. 6554. Langchiung. September 16, 1922.) An ornamental spreading shrub 2 to 3 feet high, found in the Langchiung mountains at an altitude of 7,500 feet, and common in the arid regions north and south of Talifu. It differs considerably from the Pacific

species, *Osteomeles anthyllidifolia*; the flowers are pinkish white and very fragrant, and the sweet, edible fruits are uniformly dull purple." (Rock.)

PLOCAMA PENDULA (Rubiaceae), 55920. From Orotava, Canary Islands. Seeds presented by Juan S. Bolinaga. "A species of low-growing shrub which grows on the slopes of the arid hillsides in the Canary Islands. It has a most beautiful weeping habit, giving the plants the appearance of tiny weeping willows not over 2½ to 3 feet high. This would be very beautiful as a cover for dry hillsides overlooking the sea. It has already been brought into cultivation and will probably withstand severe drought." (David Fairchild.)

POLYGALA ARILLATA (Polygalaceae), 55939. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(No. 6167. Yangpi. August 10, 1922.) An ornamental shrub 3 to 4 feet high, found growing on the lower mountain slopes at an altitude of 7,000 feet. The bright yellow flowers are borne in long spikes, and the seed pods are small." (Rock.)

PRIMULA CHRYSOPA (Primulaceae), 56019. Primrose. From Ness, Neston, England. Seeds presented by A. K. Bulley. "Come over and see *Primula chrysopa* next spring. It's a thing to say your prayers to." (Bulley.)

A tufted perennial marsh-loving primrose from the province of Yunnan, China, where it grows in moist stony alpine meadows. It has oblong, bright green, somewhat fleshy, long-stemmed leaves and very attractive fragrant flowers borne in 2 to 4-flowered umbels on the summit of the slender scape. The calyx is green or purplish, and the oblique corolla pale lilac with a golden eye. The entire plant is more or less covered with a white mealy powder. (Adapted from Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, vol. 27, p. 277.)

PRUNUS spp. (Amygdalaceae), 55940 and 55941. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

55940. **PRUNUS** sp. **Cherry**. "(September 8, 1922.) A cherry tree 25 to 30 feet high with a trunk 8 to 10 inches in diameter, found among pure limestone rocks at an altitude of 12,000 feet. The leaves of this tree are flaccid and bluish green. The long-stemmed bright red ovoid-oblong cherries appear very late, in September, and are borne singly in the axils of the leaves; the juicy, bitter, bright red flesh is not firm, and the stone is small. This would probably make a good stock plant for alkaline regions."



FLOWERS OF THE BELLE PORTUGAISE ROSE.

(*Rosa* sp., S. P. I. No. 29729.)

This vigorous climbing rose produces flowers of unusual beauty. The buds are sometimes 4 inches long and the fully expanded flower 7 inches across. The color is a soft pink, tinged with salmon. In addition to its large size and beautiful coloring, Belle Portugaise (sometimes called Belle of Portugal) has the advantage of being exceedingly floriferous. It may well be considered one of the most valuable contributions of recent years to the list of hybrid climbing roses grown in this country. (Photographed by Peter Bisset at the Coolidge Nurseries, Pasadena, Calif., April 22, 1922.)



THE BELLE PORTUGAISE ROSE.

(*Rosa* sp., S. P. I. No. 29729.)

Belle Portugaise was sent to the Department of Agriculture from the Botanic Garden at Lisbon, Portugal, in 1911, by M. Charles de Navel. It is a hybrid, one of the parents of which is believed to be *Rosa odorata gigantea*. Because of its vigorous growth and free-flowering habit, together with the large size and beauty of its flowers, it has rapidly won a place for itself in California, where it is considered one of the best climbing roses introduced in recent years. (Photographed by Peter Bisset at the Coolidge Nurseries, Pasadena, Calif., April 22, 1922.)

55941. *PRUNUS* sp. **Plum.** "(No. 6117. August 26, 1922.) A wild plum tree about 20 feet high, which grows along banks of streams in the Likiang plain at altitudes of 9,500 to 10,000 feet. The round, lemon-yellow fruits are about an inch in diameter. The tree is a prolific bearer and grows in alkaline soil."

PYRACANTHA spp. (Malaceae), 55996 and 55997. **Fire-thorn.** From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

55996. *PYRACANTHA* sp. "(Likiang. September 11, 1922.) A shapely shrub 10 to 15 feet in height, which grows along stream beds in limestone soil throughout the Likiang plain. It is common all along the road from Talifu to Likiang, and even south of Likiang. When in flower it is very ornamental, but it is especially attractive when loaded with its bright scarlet fruits from August until winter."

55997. *PYRACANTHA* sp. "(No. 6527. September 14, 1922.) A dense shrub 6 to 8 feet in height, which grows with *Prinsepia utilis* in arid situations in the valley beyond Lashipa, two days' journey south of Likiang. It has bright yellow berries instead of the scarlet fruits which are so common."

PYRUS spp. (Malaceae), **Pear.** 55998, 56000, 56003 to 56005. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

55998. *PYRUS* sp. "(No. 6503. Lashipa. September 13 to 14, 1922.) A very hardy pear tree 15 to 20 feet high, found on the Lashipa plain, one day's travel south of Likiang, at an altitude of 10,000 feet. It has very tough branches and small, oval-oblong, crenate, acute leaves, and bears large numbers of fruits which are the size of small marbles, yellow, acrid, and unpalatable. The tree is generally used by the natives as a stock plant. Wherever the tree grows wild they cut the trunk down two feet from the ground and bud cultivated varieties of pears on it. The tree is exceedingly hardy and drought resistant, and also can withstand being inundated."

56000. *PYRUS* sp. "(No. 6509. September 13, 1922.) A wild pear tree 20 feet high found on the Likiang plain near the village of Ladsadje. The leaves do not have red veins and petioles, and the fruits, smaller than a marble, are yellow, spotted, and acrid but perfectly black and sweet when ripe. This is a very good stock plant."

56003. *PYRUS* sp. "(No. 6553. September 15, 1922.) A wild pear tree 40 feet high, found in arid regions in the mountains west of Tengchuan, 2 days' journey north of Talifu, at an altitude of 6,500 to 7,000 feet. The branches are long and mostly horizontal. The fruits are much larger than those of the other wild pears, with a rich yellowish brown skin and firm butter-yellow flesh which is acrid and unpalatable."

able, though juicy. This species is quite rare; I have seen only two trees."

56004. *PYRUS* sp. "(No. 6555. September 15, 1922.) A tree 40 feet high with rambling and ascending branches, found in a dry region of yellow clay or loam on a hillside beyond Tienwei, three days' journey south of Likiang. This species is very rare, only one tree being seen, and quite distinct from the other wild pears. The long-stemmed solitary fruits, smaller than a coffee berry, were few in number, oblong, and uniformly crimson."

56005. *PYRUS* sp. "(No. 6556. September 16, 1922.) A wild pear tree 15 to 20 feet high, of very graceful habit and spineless, found in the Langchiung valley near the Erhyin River, two days' journey north of Talifu. The leaves are bright green on both sides, and the bright yellowish brown fruits, larger than a marble, are juicy but acrid. The Chinese use this as a stock plant."

ROSA spp. (Rosaceae), 55943, 55945, 55946, 55960, and 56017. Rose. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

55943. *ROSA* sp. "(No. 6121. August 28, 1922.) A shrub 12 to 15 feet high, with long rambling branches, found along water courses on the north end of the Likiang plain at altitudes of 9,000 to 10,000 feet. It bears a large number of white flowers which are followed by small ovoid orange fruits. When in bloom this shrub is a very striking object."

55945. *ROSA* sp. "(No. 6435. September 7, 1922.) A lovely slender spineless shrub 8 to 10 feet in height, which grows in a deep gorge leading up to the main peak of the Likiang snow range, at an altitude of 6,000 feet, among spruce and fir forests, and rhododendrons. The soil is usually much impregnated with lime. The shrub is very ornamental both in flower and in fruit. The single flowers are a deep rose-red, and the yellow and scarlet shining fruits are long pear-shaped."

55946. *ROSA* sp. "(No. 6436. September 7, 1922.) A slender, very attractive shrub which grows with the preceding (S. P. I. 55945) in the limestone gorge leading to the main peak of the Likiang snow range, at an altitude of 11,500 to 12,000 feet. The stems and branches are red, and spineless except on the young shoots. The flowers are cream-colored, and the crimson to carmine fruits are covered with a few soft bristles, are pear shaped, and about an inch in length."

55960. *ROSA* sp. "(No. 6120. August 27, 1922.) A shrub 15 to 18 feet high, with long, rambling branches, found at an altitude of 10,000 feet on the northern end of the Likiang plain. It is a very ornamental species with large, single, white flowers and scarlet fruits covered with soft spines."

56017. *ROSA* sp. "(No. 6504. September 14, 1922.) A spreading shrub or climber with huge rambling branches, 25 feet high with a spread of 30 feet or more, found growing wild with *Rosa banksiae* all over the Lashipa plain, one day's trip south of Likiang. The flowers when first opened are yellow, becoming cream-colored, and the size of a half dollar. The orange-red fruits are borne in large ample panicles. This shrub is very ornamental in flower and in fruit."

STYRAX LANGKONGENSIS (Styracaceae), 56018. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(No. 3198. Langchiung. September 18, 1922.) An ornamental shrub 1 to 2 feet tall, which grows in the arid region between Langchiung and Shapi, at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The flowers are large, white, and drooping, with rich reddish brown calyxes." (Rock.)

VACCINIUM spp. (Vacciniaceae), 55948 and 55949. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

55948. *VACCINIUM DELAVAYI*. "(No. 6168. August 20, 1922.) A very compact hardy shrub which grows on the Tsangshan mountain range at an altitude of about 8,000 to 9,000 feet. The edible berries, the size of small peas, are purplish black."

55949. *VACCINIUM* sp. "(No. 6437. September, 1922.) A shrub 2 feet high, which is very common from the Black River valley to this locality (Likiang snow range), where it grows under pine trees. The flowers are a beautiful pink, and the edible dark purple fruits, about the size of peas, are quite sweet."

VIBURNUM spp. (Caprifoliaceae), 55950 to 55952. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

55950. *VIBURNUM* sp. "(No. 6061. September 7, 1922.) A shrub 5 to 8 feet high, which is the most common *Viburnum* on the Likiang plain; it grows almost everywhere, but especially along streams among limestone boulders and on the lower slopes of the Likiang snow range at about 10,000 feet altitude. In early spring appear the cymes of white flowers, followed by the drooping clusters of rich red-crimson fruits. These fruits are quite acid but are used for jams and jellies, giving the jelly a rich red color. When in fruit the plant is very ornamental; the fruits, which ripen after the first frost, remain firm for two months."

55951. *VIBURNUM* sp. "(No. 6160. Talifu. August 20, 1922.) An ornamental shrub 5 to 6 feet high, with drooping branches, which grows at an altitude of 10,000 feet on the Tsangshan range. The flowers are white to cream-colored, and the fruits are black when ripe."

55952. *VIBURNUM* sp. "(No. 6161. Ningai. August 10, 1922.) An

ornamental shrub 4 feet high, found growing on limestone rocks. The flowers are white with a pinkish tinge, and the fruits are black."

VITIS sp. (Vitaceae), 55953. **Grape.** From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(No. 6286. September 7, 1922.) A very hardy wild grape found covering rose bushes along streams among limestone boulders in the northern end of the Likiang snow range at an altitude of 10,000 feet. The leaves are small, thick, and deeply 3-lobed. The vine is a prolific bearer. The small, dull purple fruits, a little larger than peapods, with large seeds, are borne in racemes 3 to 4 inches long, and are very sweet, with no acid taste." (Rock.)

WARSZEWICZIA COCCINEA (Rubiaceae), 56022. From Gamboa, Canal Zone. Seeds presented by F. Marti. "This is a remarkable ornamental tree; I first saw it on the banks of Gatun Lake at Rio Sucio. At a distance its racemes - over 2 feet long - with their brilliant scarlet, enlarged sepals produced a startling splash of color against the dark-green foliage. The color is as vividly scarlet as the autumn colors of the sour gum, the sorrel tree, or some species of Japanese maple. The colored 'leaves' are in reality enlarged sepals. Only one flower in each cluster of flowers on the raceme has an enlarged sepal. Though the flowers themselves are not over a quarter of an inch in diameter, the enlarged sepals are often $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The fact that this tree blooms in summer - the wet season - whereas most of the showy flowering trees of the Tropics bloom in the dry season, would seem to make this an unusually valuable ornamental tree for tropical regions. It is certainly worthy of a place in every collection of tropical trees." (David Fairchild.)

Notes on the Behavior of Previous Introductions.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA (Amygdalaceae), 43134. **Peach.** "Osprey Improved." From Avondale, New Zealand. "This is a fair grower and an unusually precocious bearer. It has borne about 25 medium-sized, light-colored, very sweet, freestone peaches of good flavor. It is excellent for home use but will not ship." (Dr. Alfred Shryock, Loma Linda, Calif., December, 1922.)

CASUARINA CUNNINGHAMIANA (Casuarinaceae), 49720. **Beefwood.** Originally from Australia. "This was planted in 1922. It is now a very beautiful tree and outgrows everything else on the place." (C. J. West, Lake Childs, Fla., December 16, 1922.)

CUCUMIS SATIVUS (Cucurbitaceae), 40783. **Cucumber.** From Seharunpur,

India. "One of the most interesting vegetables which we have received from you. The fruits, brown with blackish spots, are from 1 to 4 inches long and up to three-fourths of an inch in diameter. In quality these are superior to our standard varieties, both for pickling purposes and for use when fresh." (Claud D. Tribble, Elk Grove, Calif., December 13, 1922.)

CUCURBITA PEPO (Cucurbitaceae), 46054. **Pumpkin.** From Shanghai, China. "This variety produced an abundance of medium-sized fruits with dry, tender flesh which is of delicious flavor when baked or used for pies." (Claud D. Tribble, Elk Grove, Calif., December 13, 1922.)

LONICERA MAACKII PODOCARPA (Caprifoliaceae), 39697. **Honeysuckle.** From Nanking, China. "This is very thrifty and is the fastest growing shrub which we have on the place; it soon attains a height of 10 feet, with a trunk nearly 2 inches in diameter. It is very well adapted to our cold, rigorous climate. It bloomed for the first time the third season and bears an abundance of small greenish yellow flowers." (F. A. Ward, Cortland, N. Y., January 5, 1923.)

LONICERA THIBETICA (Caprifoliaceae), 35188. **Honeysuckle.** Originally from Tibet, China. "This bushy honeysuckle is one of the most successful of my plants, - certainly the most beautiful when in bloom. Every year it covers itself with pink flowers with fuzzy calyxes which give it the appearance of silver down." (Edward W. Scudder, Newark, N. J., December 11, 1922.)

PHASEOLUS VULGARIS (Fabaceae), 46165. **Common bean.** "Aguila." From Montevideo, Uruguay. "This appears to be the most valuable of all the bean varieties sent to me. It is a bush type, a very vigorous grower and heavy bearer. The long, white pods are well filled with black-eyed beans. As a string bean this is excellent, and since it ripens earlier than any other variety I know, it should be a valuable addition to the bean crop of California." (Claude D. Tribble, Elk Grove, Calif., December 13, 1922.)

PSIDIUM PUMILUM (Myrtaceae), 43762. From Egypt. "I believe this will be very valuable, as it stands more frost than the ordinary guava which is too tender for this region. The plant is of low, willowlike habit, with round, yellow fruits about an inch in diameter, with a strawberrylike odor." (J. A. Anderson, Quintette, Fla., December, 1922.)

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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