

great interest in the garden, especially since it is so seldom seen in this country. Although the flowers last but a short while, there is a succession in a mass planting of them which prolongs the display of yellow, orange, scarlet and various combinations of red as satisfactorily as many more durable species.

"The 'tiger flower' is adapted to the same situation in the garden as the gladiolus, is similarly handled and as easily grown. The species deserves much more extensive culture than it is receiving. While it can be treated like the gladiolus in cold climates, it thrives best when planting or transplanting of the stocks takes place in the fall; in other words, where there is no danger of the corms being injured by low winter temperatures."

**TUMION FARGESII** (Taxaceae), 58600. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Collaborator of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(October, 1923.) A tree 100 to 150 feet tall, with a trunk 4½ feet in diameter and huge descending branches, which grows rarely in the deciduous and semideciduous forests of the Mekong-Yangtze Divide, and also more commonly on the Mekong-Salwin Divide at an altitude of 10,000 feet. The fruits are the size of small walnuts. The tree prefers rich black soil and considerable rainfall." (Rock.)

**VIBURNUM** spp. (Caprifoliaceae). From Elstree, Herts, England. Seeds presented by Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens.

58622. **VIBURNUM DASYANTHUM**. A hardy ornamental shrub about 7 feet high from the mountains of western Hupeh, China, where it grows at altitudes of 4,000 to 9,000 feet. The narrow, toothed leaves are dark metallic green above, paler beneath, and prominently veined. The flowers are in lax panicles, and the small red berries make the shrub a striking object of beauty in the fruiting season.

58623. **VIBURNUM PHLEBOTRICHUM**. A deciduous shrub, native to Japan, which is very similar to *Viburnum wrightii*, from the same country. It becomes 6 to 10 feet in height, with rather small, narrowly oval, bright-green leaves, white flowers produced in cymes 2 to 4 inches across, and roundish red berries which give the shrub a very attractive appearance.

### Two Recent Explorations

Dr. Harry V. Harlan, agronomist in charge of barley investigations, Office of Cereal Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, returned to Washington recently after a 12-months' trip through India, northern Africa, and Spain, where he went in search of cereals which may prove of use in improving varieties grown in this country.

The last half of March and the month of April, 1923, were spent in Algeria and Tunis in the hope of finding original types which were brought into California through the early Spanish missions. Since much seed has been introduced into these countries from America, however, it was decided that types resembling more closely the original stock might be found elsewhere. On the northern plateau of Spain several