

usual interest in that they come from the extreme northern part of China, a region of severe winters and hot summers, generally similar in climatic conditions to the Northern Great Plains area of the United States.

Though one of the following poplars is not new to this country, they will both be propagated for trial. It is possible that Mr. Woeikoff's form of *Populus maximowiczii* will prove slightly different from the one previously distributed by this Office.

58483. **POPULUS MAXIMOWICZII.** A handsome, stately poplar which is said to reach large size in its native country, Manchuria. In the United States, it is one of the few large deciduous exotic trees which can be recommended for general planting in extremely cold sections. John Dunbar, assistant superintendent, Department of Parks, Rochester, N.Y., who has grown this tree for some years, and who has been instrumental in effecting its dissemination in this country, says that it is successful on dry gravelly soil where Norway spruce and white ash are failures. During the first eight years, it increases in height at the rate of 3 to 5 feet annually. Its foliage is of striking appearance. Unlike that of many other poplars, it hangs on until late in the season. The specimens grown in this country up to the present time have shown remarkable freedom from borers and from several rather obscure diseases which affect other poplars, and which are generally known as "canker." Unless all indications fail, *Populus maximowiczii* will become an important shade and windbreak tree in the northernmost parts of the United States.

58484. **POPULUS SUAVEOLENS PRZEWALSKII.** Mr. Woeikoff reports this to be a fairly common tree in towns and villages of northern China, easily distinguishable from others by its close, compact habit. For hot, dry climates it is recommended as highly valuable. While it is of slower growth than *Populus maximowiczii*, it eventually becomes a large tree of ornamental appearance. The small, oval leaves are prominently whitened beneath.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA (Amygdalaceae), 58809. **Apricot.** From Tripoli, North Africa. Seeds presented by Dr. E. O. Fenzi. In forwarding seeds of this curious variety of apricot, Dr. Fenzi remarks that it is known locally as 'ain thor' (bull's eye) and 'bergsam.' He describes it as "a very large tree, taller and more vigorous than other kinds; leaves thin, irregularly toothed; fruit globular, with hardly any suture, weight 40 grams, diameter 40 mm.; skin scarcely tomentose, reddish yellow, adhering closely to the flesh, which is more juicy than that of other apricots, clings to the stone, and suggests a plum in flavor. It is not common in Tripoli."

This form should prove interesting for trial in the western United States, not alone for its fruit, but also as a possible stock-plant on