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BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

Sept. 2 to Oct. 1, 1909.

NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.

BERBERIS SANGUINEA. 25942. From Nancy, France. Purchased from Messrs. V. Lemoine & Sons. Received September 14. "This is a little known species from North China and appears to be closely allied to *B. nepalensis*. The blooms are said to be deeper orange and than any other species. These plants are imported for hybridizing purposes. (W. Van Fleet.)

CALAMUS SP. 25858. From Batanes Island. 25859. From Palawan Island. Presented by Mr. Wm. S. Lyon, Manila, P. I. Received August 16. "All the good rattans I know are strictly equatorial and not to be thought of in any of our occidental possessions other than the Canal Zone. As I remember it the rainfall on the Isthmus is probably about 2400-2500 mm. (94-98 inches), if it is less than 2000 mm. (about 79 in.), I think rattans would not do much, altho at Perak the precipitation is less and they raise some good long-jointed canes. For environment they want jungle and plenty of it. My remembrance of the Zone is that the hills were unbroken jungle. Calamus must have a thick mass of medium sized vegetation to scramble over. There is a single feature of calamus culture which differentiates it positively from every other sylvan product with which I am familiar. All are fit to survive under conditions where all other species would succumb. No amount of crowding or shading seems to choke off a young rattan. I believe it can be grown more nearly as a purely spontaneous crop than any other economic product known, not excepting common timber trees. There are two very serious drawbacks to a very general adoption of rattan planting for profit. One their shy fruiting habits and consequent scarcity of seed; the other, slow development. I can give you no idea of the time required to

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