

BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

April 24 to May 1, 1910.

NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.



FAGUS ORIENTALIS. 27662. From Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. The Caucasian beech growing into a tall and imposing tree. The wood is excellent material for tubs and barrels, furniture and vats. These seeds came from Elisavetpol where there is only a slight annual rainfall, 10-12 inches. (Meyer's introduction.)

FRAGARIA CHILOENSIS. 27423-429. A collection of seven kinds of Chilean strawberries from Mr. Jose D. Husbands, including white, pink, yellow and red fleshed varieties. "The medium-sized, red sorts are softer fleshed, sweeter and better flavored than the white kinds. They do not keep long after picking and must be used fresh. The large white and yellow classes have solid flesh, are good keepers and shippers, but they lack the exquisite flavor of American varieties; they are good eating and are highly esteemed as desirable sorts. The demand is largely in excess of the supply." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

FURCRAEA CABUYA INTEGR. 27777. From San Ramon, Costa Rica. Received from Mr. G. C. Worthen through Mr. Lyster H. Dewey. "A fiber plant, native in Central America and now beginning to be cultivated on large plantations in Costa Rica. It grows on the dry highlands and in some places at altitudes of 8,000 feet. It is occasionally subject to temperatures in the winter nearly as low as freezing. A fiber, similar in character to sisal, but whiter and somewhat stronger than the sisal from the henequen, is produced in the leaves. The plant is recommended only for Porto Rico, Hawaii and possibly the Florida Keys." (Dewey.) Distributed by Mr. Dewey from his office.

GLEDITSIA CASPICA. 27335. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A honey locust growing into a rather spreading, densely branched, low tree, bearing a multitude of heavy, fleshy pods. Of value as a shade and park tree in the semi-arid regions of the United States. (Meyer's introduction.)

GYMNOCLADUS CHINENSIS. 27709. From Hankow, China. Presented by Mr. A. Sugden. "Used for washing the hands, as it is scented; soap made by pounding the pod; seed used much as we use blue." (Sugden.) For distribution later.

HALIMODENDRON HALODENDRON. 27668. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A very spiny shrub, a native of the Caucasus. Apparently very drought resistant. An ornamental garden shrub and hedge plant. (Meyer's introduction.)

INODES SP. 27342. From Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. A low-growing sabal, for planting along driveways or paths in orchards where tall plants are not wanted. The climate is mild enough here to grow oranges and other citrus fruits. (Meyer's introduction.)

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. 27673. From Tiflis, Caucasus. This well known shrub, occasionally growing into a small tree, occurs in many places in the Caucasus and is recommended as an ornamental evergreen in semi-arid sections. **JUNIPERUS FOETIDISSIMA.** 27671. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A tall tree occurring in dry places. Of value as an ornamental and timber tree in dry regions where fairly mild winters prevail. (Meyer's introductions.)

LAGENARIA VULGARIS. 27712. From Hankow, China. Presented by Mr. A. Sugden. "Small, yellow gourd which hangs on the plant all winter; has a fluffy white flower." (Sugden.) For distribution later.

LAUROCERASUS OFFICINALIS. 27684. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A variety of laurel-cherry coming from the higher mountains of the Caucasus. Able to stand a temperature of 10° below zero. Of rather slow growth and of low, spreading habit. (Meyer's introduction.)

LOLIUM MULTIFLORUM. 27435. Italian rye grass from Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "Best all around wild pasture grass. May be classed as equal to timothy; an annual." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

MALUS SP. 27769. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A native Caucasian variety of winter apple, excellent for keeping and shipping. (Meyer's introduction.)

MEDICAGO ARABICA. 27675. From Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. This was picked out of No. 27343. See this number for description. (Meyer's introduction.)

- MEDICAGO DENTICULATA.** 27343. From Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. An annual bur clover found growing along an embankment. Probably two species in this lot. (Meyer's introduction.)
- MEDICAGO LUPULINA.** 27437. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "A new sort from the highlands of the Cordilleras."
M. SATIVA. 27438. "Seed from wild alfalfa plant found in the virgin forest of the inner Cordillera at a high altitude." (Husbands.) For distribution later.
- MELILOTUS INDICA.** 27439. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "A wild sweet clover, yellow-flowered, highly esteemed for fodder, eaten by all animals." (Husbands.) For distribution later.
- MELILOTUS SPP.** 27603-608. Seed of 4 species of Melilotus, *M. dentata*, *M. indica*, *M. italica* and *M. messanensis*, from St. Petersburg, Russia. Presented by Dr. A. F. v. Waldheim. For distribution later.
- MORUS SPP.** 27714-720. From Tiflis, Caucasus. 27714. An interesting variety of the weeping mulberry, making twigs often 10 feet in length and hanging straight down. Very beautiful when grafted high, that is, from 10 to 20 feet above the ground. **MORUS ALBA.** 27715-719. 27715. An ornamental mulberry making a dense globular head. Can be used to advantage in gardens of somewhat formal outlines. 27716. A robust variety of mulberry, looking at a distance strikingly like a Lombardy poplar. 27717. A variety of mulberry having large leaves and bearing large, black berries of good taste; of value as an ornamental and fruit tree. 27718. Variety *italia*. A very large-leaved variety of mulberry, said to be of Japanese origin. The leaves are unlike other mulberries, being more or less lobed like *Broussonetia papyrifera*. 27719. A mulberry bearing long, black berries of a raspberry-like taste. 27720. **MORUS NIGRA.** A native variety of mulberry producing large, black berries of a fresh-sweet taste and from which excellent preserves can be made. Ripens from the end of July until the middle of September. (Meyer's introductions.)
- NOTHOFAGUS SP.** 27440. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. White-oak. "A fine timber tree for any industrial use." (Husbands.) For distribution later.
- ORYZA SATIVA.** 27682-683. Two varieties of rice, *Mimis* and *Milagrosa*, from the Philippine Islands. Procured by Mr. William S. Lyon.

- PAEONIA MLOKOSSEWITSCHI.** 27674. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A rare native Caucasian peony, herbaceous, bearing yellow flowers. To be employed in creating a strain of double, yellow-flowered herbaceous peonies. (Meyer's introduction.)
- PASPALUM SP.** 27576. From Para, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer. "This grass is the first to take possession of clearings and is much relished by cattle, and consequently highly valued by the natives. It grows with astonishing rapidity, throwing out runners 20 to 30 feet in length in a very short time. Its height when in flower is 2 to 3 feet. For Florida it would probably make an excellent sand binder and pasture grass. According to Dr. Huber, of Para, this grass has never been named and it is not known whether it is indigenous or introduced. From its behavior it would appear to be introduced." (Fischer.) For distribution later.
- POPULUS SPP.** 27721-723. From Tiflis, Caucasus. 27721. **POPULUS ALBA.** A tall growing, very pyramidal poplar, having a white trunk. 27722. **POPULUS ALBA.** A well-known pyramidal poplar, coming originally from Turkestan. Often confused with, yet distinct from, *P. alba pyramidalis*. Quite resistant to canker. 27723. **POPULUS SP.** A tall poplar of very spreading habits and having silvery white bark. Grows very fast. Apparently a native of the Caucasus. (Meyer's introductions.)
- PRUNUS MICROCARPA.** 27337. Seeds from Tiflis, Caucasus. Plants under No. 27303. A shrubby, small fruited cherry, flowering early in spring. To be tried as an ornamental flowering shrub and perhaps also as a stock for stone fruits. (Meyer's introduction.)
- PTEROCARYA FRAXINIFOLIA.** 27768. From Elk Grove, California. Presented by Messrs. Tribble Bros., through Mr. Peter Bisset. "An ornamental, deciduous tree, attaining a height of 60 feet, of rapid growth, with spreading branches, graceful, dark green foliage, decorated in summer and fall with long drooping racemes of light green fruits. It is hardy as far north as Massachusetts." (Extract from Bailey's Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture.)
- PUNICA GRANATUM.** 27772-774. From Tiflis, Caucasus. 27772. Fruits of medium size, globular, compressed on the sides. Rind light red; flesh rosy-white, sweet. A medium prolific bearer. 27773. Fruits very large; rind thick, red; flesh dark red, juicy, of sour-sweet taste; seeds large. A very prolific bearer. 27774. A native Caucasian variety called "Sevalan Nar". (Meyer's introductions.)

PYRUS SP. 27770. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A native Caucasian variety of pear suitable for regions with dry, hot summers. PYRUS NIVALIS ELAEAGRIFOLIA. 27670. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A shrubby, wild pear occurring in very dry places, mainly in Eastern Caucasus. Recommended as a dwarfing stock for pears and as an ornamental garden shrub. (Meyer's introductions.)

RHAMNUS PALLASII. 27669. From Tiflis, Caucasus. An ornamental, deciduous shrub growing in very dry and sterile places. Recommended for bank-binding and as an ornamental garden shrub. (Meyer's introduction.)

RHEEDIA MACROPHYLLA. 27578. From Para, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer. "Bacury-pary. This is a yellow or orange-yellow fruit the size of an egg, with a very pronounced beak at the calyx end and filled with four seeds, each surrounded by a very small quantity of agreeable tasting and refreshing acidulous pulp. This tree is said to be quite common about Para, but I have not as yet seen one, having purchased the fruit on the market. It had the odor of gooseberries. (Fischer.) For distribution later.

ROLLINIA ORTHOPETALA. 27579. From Para, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer. "This is, as Prof. Baker wrote, the finest anonaceous fruit in tropical America, at least as far as my experience goes. It is the only one of those I have tasted that I liked, and on first trial I immediately pronounced it delicious. The seeds are enveloped in a large amount of pulp, which is of a custard-like consistency and of a very agreeable acidulous taste. It would undoubtedly do to try in the Everglades, as it grows here in localities which are often flooded for some time during the rainy season." (Fischer.) For distribution later.

RUBUS FRUTICOSUS. 27441-450. Ten varieties of wild blackberry from Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "All sweet and good flavored, some especially so. In their wild state they would serve well for commercial and domestic uses, if the people had learned to esteem them. The only objection is their excessive plant growth; 15 feet would be the average height. They spread quickly. They make an effective hedge, but need annual pruning to keep them from becoming a pest. I consider the blackberries of the South as superior to those of Central Chile, (Nos. 27442, 443 and 446), but incomparably less productive. If by crossing you can obtain their flavor and great productiveness upon dwarf plants, you will have made a great advance." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

- SESBAN GRANDIFLORA.** 27580. From Poona, India. Received through the Director, Empress Botanic Gardens. "A small tree of very rapid growth, with large flowers and short life. It thrives in any irrigated soil. The flowers and young pods are a favorite vegetable." (Woodrow's Gardening in India.) For immediate distribution.
- SOLANUM SP.** 27452-453. Two kinds of potatoes sent in by Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. Grown in the Southern part of Chile. For distribution later.
- SOLANUM SPP.** 27651-659. A collection of nine varieties of potatoes from Bolshaia Viska, Russia. Received from Mr. B. E. Neuberg, through Mr. W. V. Shear. For distribution later.
- SOLANUM MAMMOSUM.** 27713. From Hankow, China. Presented by Mr. A. Sugden. "Five-finger gourd from Canton. Big leaf with thorns on it. Fruit a deep yellow; it lasts for a long time and is both highly ornamental and quaint. There are five small fingers sticking out from the base on which it stands when picked. Size about 3 x 2 inches." (Sugden.) For distribution later.
- SOLANUM MELONGENA.** 27666. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A native Caucasian variety of egg plant; the fruits are of dark purple color, of elongated shape and medium size. Considered to be a good sort. (Meyer's introduction.)
- SOPHORA MACROCARPA.** 27454. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "A beautiful tree, the fruit of which is edible." (Husbands.) For distribution later.
- SPARTIUM JUNCEUM.** 27451. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "Retama. A beautiful leafless bush or treelet, 6-8 feet high, with large, yellow, delightfully fragrant flowers, which remain in bloom a long time." (Husbands.) For distribution later.
- STRYCHNOS SP.** 27455. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "A beautiful, dwarf ornamental tree from the innermost Cordilleras near the perpetual snow line." (Husbands.) For distribution later.
- TILIA SP.** 27667. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A beautiful native Caucasian shade tree, growing to be very old and of large dimensions. Of value as a park and avenue tree in the mild-wintered sections of the United States. (Meyer's introduction.)

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE. 27600-602. Three varieties of red clover from Roikenvik, Norway. Presented by Mr. Lars Hvinden. 27600. Molstad. 27601. Toten. "These red clovers are late varieties and should not be grown on marshy soil, but they stand the severest cold for 3 or 4 years in Norway." 27602. Hvinden's. "A red clover which I have discovered by chance. It has grown on my farm for 3 years, and gave the richest crops I ever saw. It is earlier than Molstad and Toten clovers, and can be cut twice in the summer." (Hvinden.) For distribution later.

TRACHYCARPUS EXCELSUS. 27456. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "A dwarf palm, trunk covered with hair. For lawn decoration and gardens." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

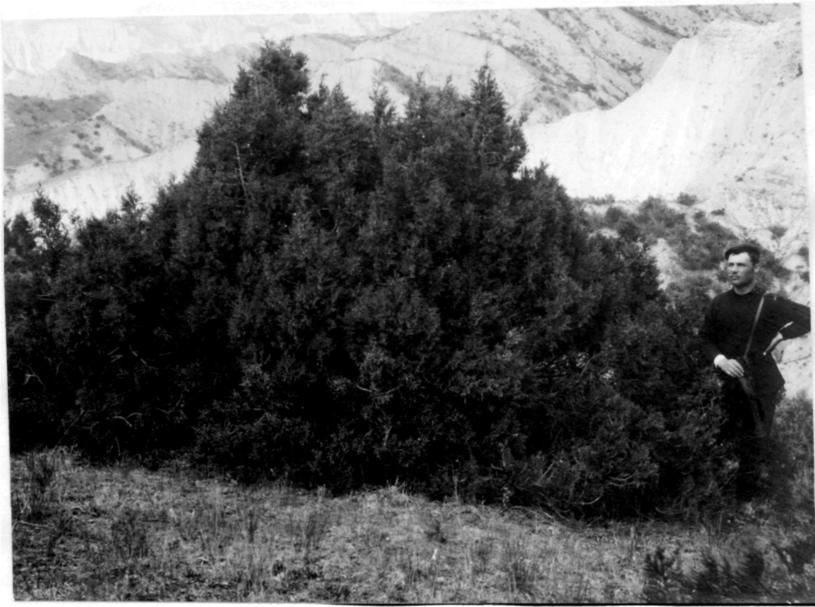
TRITICUM DURUM. 27458. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "A sample of black bearded wheat found growing among other sorts." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

UNDETERMINED. 27459. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "A splendid evergreen tree. When in flower the entire wood and branches are covered with flowers, which gives the tree the appearance of being covered with yellow lace." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

VIGNA UNGUICULATA. 27586. From Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. F. G. Krauss. "Wilcox. A cowpea which, so far as I have been able to determine, originated in our trials of 1907, either as a mutant or rogue. As it does not resemble any of the half dozen varieties we have been growing in recent years, I do not think it is a hybrid. It is far ahead of anything we have grown in cowpeas. In the fully developed form before drying the pods are a beautiful deep crimson." (Krauss.) For distribution later.

VITIS VINIFERA. 27685-697. Thirteen varieties of grapes from Belgrade, Servia. Presented by the Servian Royal Ministry of Agriculture; forwarded through Mr. Robert S. S. Bergh, American Consul. For distribution later.

ZEA MAYS. 27598-599. Two varieties of corn from Mexico. Procured by Mr. Samuel E. Magill, American Consul, Guadalajara. For distribution later.



Juniperus foetidissima (S. P. I. 27671).

A fine spreading specimen of this juniper found in the mountains near Geok-Tapa, Russia. The lumber is valuable for fence posts and in the manufacture of lead pencils. It makes a desirable ornamental park and garden tree. It may prove valuable in the mild-wintered, semi-arid sections of this country.



Morus alba pyramidalis (S. P. I. 27716).

A robust variety of mulberry, looking at a distance strikingly like a Lombardy poplar. May prove of value in the mild-wintered semi-arid sections of the United States.