

- HALOXYLON AMMODENDRON. (Chenopodiaceae.) 28976. Seed from Chartchui, Turkestan. "The famous Saxaul tree, one of the chief fuel supplies of the deserts and oases in Central Asia. One of the principal sand-binding plants in use on the Trans-Caspian railroad." (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later. (See photograph.)
- PRUNUS ARMENIACA. (Amygdalaceae.) 28953-962. Seeds of apricots from Turkestan. "These apricots are to be sown to obtain some superior varieties of apricots with sweet kernels, which would bring a much higher price on the market than the present bitter kernels do." All of above are sweet-kerneled varieties, and several of them are noted as of good flavor. (Meyer's introductions.) For distribution later. (See photograph.)
- PRUNUS CERASIFERA DIVARICATA. (Amygdalaceae.) 28948-951. Seeds of plums from Russian Turkestan. Small sour plums, not larger than marbles. On account of their great productiveness and their resistance to long periods of drought and of heat, these plums may prove to be valuable in hybridization work. (Meyer's introductions.) For distribution later.
- PRUNUS MICROCARPA. (Amygdalaceae.) 28946. Seeds of a wild cherry from mountains near Bachar-den, Turkestan. "A wild cherry growing into a tall bush up to 10 feet high. Found between stony debris in dry river beds and on rocky mountain sides. Stands apparently great drought. Of value perhaps as a stock for cherries in stony and dry localities." (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later. (See photograph.)
- PRUNUS PROSTRATA. (Amygdalaceae.) 28945. Seed of a bush-cherry from mountains near Stood and Peki, Province of Samarkand, Turkestan. "A bush-cherry found on stony and sterile mountain slopes and in cliffs, growing from 1 to 8 feet tall, bearing multitudes of small red cherries of a sour taste, varying much, however, in flavor and size on various plants. This cherry stands an apparently great amount of cold and drought, and might, after some improvement, be made into a fruit for the home garden in the more northern sections of the United States. It may possibly also be hybridized with the large fruited sweet and sour cherries and thus create a race of bush-cherries fit for the drier sections. It may also be tested as a possible dwarfing stock for cherries in dry and sterile localities." (Meyer's introduction.) For distribution later. (See photograph.)
- PRUNUS SP. (Amygdalaceae.) 28947. Seeds of a cherry from Askabad, Turkestan. "A small, dark-red, sour cherry, very juicy, said to come from Persia. Used stewed in compotes and in spirits.