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BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

January 16 to 31, 1911.

NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.

**AMYGDALUS SPP.** (Amygdalaceae.) 29416-417. Seed of almonds from Mamouret-ul-Aziz (Harput), Turkey-in-Asia. Presented by Mr. W. W. Masterson, American Consul. No. 29416. Sweet. No. 29417. Bitter. "These almond trees seem to be possessed of a wonderfully hardy nature, as they flourish equally well in the low bottom land of the Euphrates River where the climate is very moderate or up in the mountain table lands where I have seen them growing at an altitude of 6,000 feet and where the thermometer registers below zero weather (Fahrenheit) for several weeks at a time. I cannot say, however, whether they will thrive in a locality where there is much rainfall in the summer or not, as in this country there is particularly no rainfall from the middle of May until the first of November and irrigation is resorted to entirely." (Masterson.) For distribution later.

**ANDROPOGON SCHOENANTHUS,** (Poaceae.) 29456. Plants of a lemongrass from Saigon, Cochin China. Presented by Mr. P. Morange, Chief of the Service of Agriculture. Introduced for the work of the Office of Drug Plant Investigations on the oil-producing grasses. For distribution later.

**ANONA SQUAMOSA.** (Anonaceae.) 29409-410. Cuttings and seeds of sugar apple from Paget Island, Bermuda. Procured by Mr. G. P. Wilder of Honolulu, Hawaii, from Miss Godet. Hardy only in the lower half of the State of Florida. For distribution later.

**ARISTIDA PENNATA.** (Poaceae.) 29425-426. Seeds of a grass from Central Asia, introduced for trial in sand-binding work. Presented by Prof. A. Fischer von Waldheim, Director, Imperial Botanic Garden, St. Petersburg, Russia. No. 29425. "Variety Karelini." Grown in the sand in the neighborhood of the railroad at Farab Station. "This grass, itself valuable as a sand-binder, is especially valuable from the fact that its tufts act as shelters in which the seeds of *Salsola arbuscula* and *Calligonum* sp. lodge and grow. Nearly every bunch of this grass will be found to have growing in it a young plant of *Salsola* or *Calligonum*. The seeds are sown in holes in the sand and covered with sand by the workman's foot, or are mixed at the rate of 1 pound to 200 or 300 pounds of sand and sown broadcast; the former method is, however, preferable. It is sown in the hollows between the sand dunes and requires only one seeding, as the following year it reseeds itself." (E. A. Bessey.) No. 29426. "Variety minor." From Turkestan.