

specimens of *Amygdalus davidiana*. The few twigs of herbarium material that Mr. Woeikov showed me afterwards seemed to show, however, a difference between the two, as flowers and small leaves were developed simultaneously, while *A. davidiana* develops leaves after the flowers have passed. We must wait a little while, however, before accepting this creation as a genuine hybrid.

"Looking over the ornamental trees I was struck with the fact that North America has more to offer to Russia in the line of hardy trees than Russia to us. Some North American trees have become a feature of Russian parks and streets, like *Robinia pseud-acacia*, *Fraxinus americana*, but especially the box-elder, *Acer negundo*, which is one of the hardiest trees here in Russia and is seen in almost all parks in company with lilacs and *Caragana arborescens*.

"I noticed, however, at Mr. Woeikov's place, some specimens of *Ulmus turkestanica*, which came originally from Djarkent, at the Chinese Turkestan border, and which trees are apparently very drought and cold resistant. *Salix alba*, in varieties, is of promise as an ornamental tree on slightly moist places in the upper Mississippi valley regions. *Alnus glutinosa*, well fit to border water courses in cold regions, loves a sandy soil.

"*Populus trista* from Kamchatka, a medium sized tree; very cold resistant. *Populus wobsti* with very large leaves, coming from Central Russia. *Populus nigra*, *P. alba* and *P. tremula* are hybridizing among one another at Mr. Woeikov's place, and the variation seen among the seedlings is most interesting. Some new types will evolve and we may expect, perhaps, forms of dense-growing habit, of which the so-called Berlin poplar (*P. laurifolia* x *P. suaveolens*) is an example.

"In shrubs I saw very little that is new. *Hippophae rhamnoides* exists in a few distinct varieties, of which the ones from central Asia are the hardiest and quickest growing. Mr. Woeikov states that plants from elevated Central Asia seem to be especially hardy in Southern Russia, such plants having been used to long periods of dryness and heat and not coming quickly into leaf, after a few hot days in spring; plants from Manchuria, however, though perfectly hardy in the wood, suffered severely from the heavy night frosts in late spring and many things from the Eastern United States were hurt on the same account. These observations I consider of immense value to us, as it gives us a clue where to obtain our material for the western sections of the United States. The great pity is, that elevated Central Asia is so poor in promising plants. Still there are the mountains of Northern Kansu, which Mr. Woeikov considers an unexplored mine of new shrubs and trees. He stated there are the following