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INVENTORY No. 87



Washington, D. C.



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PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED BY THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 1926 (NOS. 66699 TO 67836)

CONTENTS

Introductory statement.....	Page 1
Inventory.....	3
Index of common and scientific names.....	49

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

THREE agricultural explorers were carrying on their investigations in foreign lands during the three-month period represented by this eighty-seventh inventory.

David Fairchild, in company with P. H. Dorsett, made an extended tour along the northern coast of Sumatra and also spent some time in Java and Ceylon. Their itinerary included the Sibolangit Botanic Garden, near Medan, Sumatra, and the Hakgala Botanic Garden, Newara Eliya, Ceylon. The material collected came from these botanic gardens, from the markets of the native villages visited, and from the wild. It consisted for the most part of fruit-bearing plants, ornamentals, and leguminous plants of possible value as cover crops for the warmer parts of the United States. Breeders of small fruits will be interested in the numerous species of *Rubus* (Nos. 67592 to 67604; 67728 to 67740) obtained mostly in Sumatra. Several species of *Ficus* (Nos. 67557 to 67570; 67696 to 67705) from Sumatra will be tested in southern Florida, where already a number of these wild figs have proved popular as shade trees.

F. A. McClure continued to work in the general vicinity of Canton, China, collecting plant material largely from the native markets of the neighboring villages. At one small place in the Lungtau Mountains he obtained seeds of the Faan kwa cushaw (*Cucurbita moschata*, No. 66735). A previous introduction (No. 54427), also from the vicinity of Canton, showed this to be an excellent variety of cushaw, producing large fruits of good quality and flavor. Mr. McClure also collected rhizomes of several bamboos, mostly belonging to the genus *Phyllostachys* (Nos. 66781 to 66789; 66900 to 66902; 67398, 67399), a number of which furnish edible young shoots.

Through the courtesy of the Institute of Applied Botany, **Lenin-grad**, Russia, the department received an interesting shipment of seeds of Russian plants (Nos. 67649 to 67668), consisting of locally developed varieties of cucurbitaceous vegetables from widely separated parts of the country.

From the little-known island of Tasmania were received seeds of several native ornamental shrubs and herbaceous perennials not previously introduced through this office (Nos. 67805 to 67834). Among these may be mentioned *Cyathodes divaricata* (No. 67812), a juniperlike shrub with rigid branches and leaves and white flowers on recurved stems; also three species of everlasting (*Elichrysum* spp.; Nos. 67814 to 67816), erect evergreen shrubs with very narrow leaves and showy flower clusters. Somewhat similar in nature to the Tasmanian shipment is a collection of shrubs sent in from South Australia (Nos. 67067 to 67087). Most of these are new to American horticulture. The collection includes 10 species of *Melaleuca* (Nos. 67077 to 67086); these are said to be drought resistant, and many have showy flowers.

The botanical determinations of these introductions have been made and the nomenclature determined by H. C. Skeels, and the descriptive matter has been prepared under the direction of Paul Russell, who has had general supervision of this inventory.

KNOWLES A. RYERSON,
Senior Horticulturist, in Charge.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1928.

INVENTORY¹

66699. DURIO ZIBETHINUS Murr.
Bombacaceae. Durian.

From Java. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received June 28, 1926.

No. 787. Seeds from a durian obtained at the market in Soerabaya, May 17, 1926. According to Macmillan (Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting), this is a very large, handsome pyramid-shaped tree, native to the Malay Archipelago, and commonly cultivated [in the Straits Settlements, Burma, Java, etc.], for the sake of its celebrated fruit. The latter, produced on the older branches, varies somewhat from round to oval in shape, and usually weighs from 5 to 7 pounds, though sometimes as much as 10 pounds. It is armed with thickly set formidable prickles about one-half inch long; when ripe it becomes slightly yellow and has an offensive odor. The cream-colored pulp surrounds the seed in the edible portion; this is most highly prized by the Malays and other oriental races and is also relished by the Europeans who acquire a taste for it. The large seeds may be roasted and eaten like chestnuts. Durian fruits are variable in size, shape, flavor, and quantity of pulp, according to variety. The trees also vary in productiveness, some varieties being almost barren. Selection and high cultivation should therefore be practiced, in order to obtain the best fruits. The tree is readily propagated by seed if sown fresh. The large fleshy seed is of short vitality and germinates in seven to eight days.

For previous introduction see No. 45179.

66700 and 66701. MEDICAGO SATIVA L.
Fabaceae. Alfalfa.

From Sable, Sarthe, France. Seeds obtained from A. Coutard, through H. L. Westover, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 1, 1926.

French-grown varieties.

66700. From Provence.

66701. From Sarthe.

66702. CITRUS GRANDIS (L.) Osbeck
(*C. decumana* Murr.). Rutaceae.
Grapefruit.

From Los Banos, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by J. D. Bagarino, through W. T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 1, 1926.

A Philippine variety.

66703. LILIUM sp. Liliaceae. Lily.

From Canton, China. Bulbs collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 2, 1926.

No. 343. These bulbs were obtained from the wild at the foot of the Lungtaushan, January 9, 1926. *Paak hop fa*. The white flowers are borne on stems 1 to 1.5 meters high.

66704. PASPALUM NOTATUM Fluegge.
Poaceae. Grass.

From San Jose, Costa Rica. Seeds purchased from J. Alfredo Quiros. Received April 6, 1926.

A perennial grass which has shown promise as a pasture grass in the southern United States; now introduced for further testing in that region.

For previous introduction see No. 62049.

66705. SALPICHROA RHOMBOIDEA (Gill and Hook.) Miers. Solanaceae.

From Buenos Aires, Argentina. Seeds presented by Dr. Carlos L. Thays, director, botanic garden. Received April 3, 1926.

An ornamental relative of the tomato, with white flowers and edible white transparent berries which resemble the pineapple in flavor. Because of its attractive appearance and creeping habit it is very effective for trellises and arbors. Native to Argentina.

For previous introduction see No. 55478.

¹ It should be understood that the names of horticultural varieties of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was received when introduced by the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, and, further, that the printing of such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country. As the different varieties are studied, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names for them in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign varietal designations appearing in this inventory will be subject to change with a view to bringing the forms of the names into harmony with recognized horticultural nomenclature.

It is a well-known fact that botanical descriptions, both technical and economic, seldom mention the seeds at all and rarely describe them in such a way as to make possible identification from the seeds alone. Many of the unusual plants listed in these inventories are appearing in this country for the first time, and there are no seed samples or herbarium specimens with ripe seeds with which the new arrivals may be compared. The only identification possible is to see that the sample received resembles seeds of other species of the same genus or of related genera. The responsibility for the specific identifications therefore must necessarily often rest with the person sending the material. If there is any question regarding the correctness of the identification of any plant received from this office, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification can be made.

66706. PISUM SATIVUM L. Fabaceae. Pea.

From Socorro, New Mexico. Seeds presented by B. R. Britton. Received April 3, 1926.

A variety originally imported from Sweden, larger than those now grown in the San Luis Valley, Colo. (Britton.)

66707 to 66713. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceae. Rice.

From Valencia, Spain. Seeds presented by Clemente Cerda. Received April 6, 1926.

66707. *Benloc*. From Ribera Alta.

66708. *Benloc*. From Ribera Baja.

66709. *Nano*. From Jativa.

66710. *Benloc Pla*.

66711. *Muga*.

66712. *Mil Seiscientos*.

66713. *Bomba*.

66714. CANNA INDICA L. Cannaceae.

From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Seeds presented by Amazonas Torres, Jardin Botanico. Received April 3, 1926.

A low, slender-stemmed, tropical American canna, 3 to 5 feet high, with green oblong leaves about a foot long and simple lax racemes of small flowers. The latter have pale-green narrow petals, a reddish yellow lip, and bright red upper stamens.

66715 to 66720.

From Kaunas, Lithuania. Seeds presented by Dr. C. Regel, director, botanic garden. Received April 1, 1926.

European-grown seeds.

66715. *CAPSICUM FRUTESCENS BACCATUM (L.)* Irish. Solanaceae. **Bush red pepper.**

An erect shrubby perennial about 3 feet high, with slender flexuose branches, small white flowers, and small red fruits about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. Native to tropical America.

66716. *CAPSICUM ANNUM L.* Solanaceae. **Red pepper.**

Variety *pendulum*. A pendulous variety.

66717. *CREPIS RUBRA L.* Cichoriaceae.

An annual red-flowered composite, one-half to 1½ feet high, native to southern Europe.

66718. *MELLOTUS ALTISSIMA Thuill.* Fabaceae. **Sweet clover.**

For previous introduction see No. 30242.

66719. *NICOTIANA RUSTICA L.* Solanaceae. **Aztec tobacco.**

66720. *PISUM SATIVUM L.* Fabaceae. **Pea.**

66721 to 66723. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Norrköping, Sweden. Seeds presented by Algot Holmberg & Son, at the request of Dr. Harnfrid Witte, Swedish State Seed Testing Station, Stocksund. Received April 8, 1926.

Swedish strains.

66721. *Gotaklover*. From Algotsholms.

66722. *Lattjordstyp*.

66723. *Styvjordstypen*.

66724 to 66728.

From Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Cuttings presented by I. B. Pole Evans, chief, division of botany, Department of Agriculture, through Eugene May, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 12, 1926.

66724. *CARALLUMA LEENDERTZIAE N. E. BROWN.* Asclepiadaceae.

A dwarf fleshy plant, native to South Africa with thick stems about 4 inches high, and dark, purple flowers 2 inches wide in few-flowered umbels.

66725. *HUERNIA LOESENERIANA* Schlechter. Asclepiadaceae.

A dwarf fleshy perennial with square stems an inch or two long and bell-shaped, brownish purple flowers about an inch across, borne near the bases of the young stems. Native to dry regions in the Transvaal.

66726 to 66728. *STAPELIA* spp. Asclepiadaceae.

66726. *STAPELIA GETTLEFFII* R. Pott.

A low, fleshy South African plant with erect four-angled stems 8 to 10 inches high and one to three greenish yellow and purple five-lobed flowers with lobes nearly 3 inches long.

66727. *STAPELIA LEENDERTZIAE N. E. BROWN.*

A low erect succulent plant about 4 inches high, with angled stems toothed at the angles and one or two flowers. The flowers, about 3 inches long and 3 to 4 inches wide at the mouth, are dark brownish purple. Native to the Transvaal, South Africa.

66728. *STAPELIA NOBILIS N. E. BROWN.*

A low, fleshy South African perennial, branching at the base, with four-angled erect softly hairy stems 3 to 5 inches long and light-yellow flowers about an inch across, marked with numerous irregular transverse crimson lines and thinly covered with long erect purple hairs.

66729. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. Fabaceae. Alfalfa.

From London, England. Seeds purchased from McMaster & Frankish. Received April 10, 1926.

A South African alfalfa.

66730 to 66766.

From Canton, China. Seeds collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 2, 1926.

66730 to 66732. *BRASSICA* spp. Brassicaceae.

66730. *BRASSICA* sp.

No. 342. *Kai tsoi*, *Heung ta tsoi*. A coarse, open-growing vegetable with crinkly leaves which tend to vary in the direction of frilled margins.

66731. *BRASSICA* sp.

No. 366. Obtained from a farmer at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 13, 1926. *Yau tsoi*. The most commonly cultivated crop during the winter months when the rice terraces would otherwise be fallow. The oil expressed from the seeds of this vegetable is used both as an esculent and as an illuminant.

66732. *BRASSICA* sp.

No. 395. *Yau tsoi*. An oil-producing mustard obtained at Shiuchow, January 23, 1926.

66730 to 66766—Continued.

66733 and 66734. *CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS* L.
Tiliaceae. **Jute.**

For previous introduction see Nos. 61226 to 61229.

66733. No. 368. Obtained at Tsangsheng, January 30, 1926. *Wong ma*. This plant is the common source of coarse fibers for the making of small rope and cord as well as sacking. It is planted rather closely in rows 6 to 8 inches apart in raised beds. The purpose of crowding the plants into close quarters is to make them grow tall without branching. The hemp is marketed in two forms—*Shang ma*, which is removed without having been soaked, and *Shuk ma*, which is removed from the plants only after they have been soaked. The *Shuk ma* is also beaten and the outer bark removed before it is marketed.

66734. No. 383. January 13, 1926. *Wong ma*. A common hemp cultivated in the region of Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains.

66735. *CUCURBITA MOSCHATA* Duchesne.
Cucurbitaceae. **Cushaw.**

No. 345. *Faan kwa*. Obtained January 9, 1926, at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, from a 20-pound pumpkin of excellent quality and flavor. The skin is golden buff mottled with yellow, and the flesh is golden yellow.

For previous introduction see No. 64154.

66736. *DIOSPYROS* sp. Diospyraceae. **Persimmon.**

No. 341. *Ye tsz tsai, Hau pei tsai*. A fruit obtained at Tsehaang ravine, Lungtau Mountains, January 8, 1926.

66737. *DIOSPYROS* sp. Diospyraceae. **Persimmon.**

No. 384. *Hau pei tsai*. Fruits obtained from wild trees near Miupuikan, en route from Yeungup to Fungwaan, January 14, 1926. These trees, dwarfed by the fact that they were growing on a steep, rocky cliff almost devoid of soil and by periodic chopping by wood hunters, were otherwise very much like the cultivated persimmons found farther south and in other parts of the Province. The fruits, which ripen in September and October, are small, globular and golden yellow to reddish yellow, and edible when thoroughly ripe.

66738. *ELEUSINE CORACANA* (L.) Gaertn. Poaceae.

No. 364. *Sai suk*. Obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 13, 1926.

For previous introduction see Nos. 60478 to 60480.

66739. *FAGOPYRUM VULGARE* Hill (*F. esculentum* Moench.). Polygonaceae. **Buckwheat.**

No. 397. *Saam kok maak, Fa maak*. A very small variety of buckwheat obtained at Shiu-chow, January 24, 1926.

For previous introduction see No. 64367.

66740. *GOSYPIUM NANKING* Meyen. Malvaceae. **Cotton.**

No. 367. *Min fa*. A very small variety with infinitesimal bolls, the kind commonly cultivated for home use; obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 13, 1926.

For previous introduction see No. 63843.

66741. *HOLCUS SORGHUM* L. (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.). Poaceae. **Sorghum.**

No. 365. *Ko leung suk*. Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 13, 1926. The seeds are used for human consumption and the threshed-out heads are bound into brooms.

66730 to 66766—Continued.

66742. *LILIUM* sp. Liliaceae. **Lily.**

No. 343. *Paak hop fa, Paak kung fa*. Obtained from the wild at the foot of the Lungtau Mountains, January 9, 1926. The white flowers are produced on stems 1 to 1.5 meters high.

66743 to 66757. *ORYZA SATIVA* L. Poaceae. **Rice.**

66743. No. 338. *Leng noh kuk*. Obtained from the Iu aborigines at Tsehaang, Lungtau Mountains, January 8, 1926. An upland glutinous rice, beardless, with dark-purple husks, which is planted in April or May and harvested in August or September.

66744. No. 339. *Leng chim kuk*. An upland variety of starchy rice obtained from the Iu aborigines at Tsehaang, Lungtau Mountains, January 8, 1926.

66745. No. 372. *Tso woh kuk*. An early variety of starchy rice obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 12, 1926.

66746. No. 373. *Yau chim kuk*. Obtained January 11, 1926, at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains.

66747. No. 374. *Fu kong chim*. "Foo River Starchy," a bearded variety obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 12, 1926.

66748. No. 375. *Kaang kuk*. A bearded variety obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 14, 1926.

66749. No. 376. A red variety obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 11, 1926.

66750. No. 377. *Sai fa hoh*. "Small-flowered glutinous" variety obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 13, 1926.

66751. No. 378. *Tso noh*. "Early glutinous" variety obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 13, 1926.

66752. No. 403. *Ha noh kuk*. Shiuchow. January 24, 1926.

66753. No. 404. *Paak chim*. A starchy variety obtained at Shiuchow, January 24, 1926.

66754. No. 405. *Yau chim*. A starchy variety obtained at Shiuchow, January 24, 1926.

66755. No. 406. *Chi kuk*. A late variety of starchy rice obtained at Shiuchow, January 24, 1926.

66756. No. 407. *Tso kuk*. An early variety of starchy rice obtained at Shiuchow, January 24, 1926.

66757. No. 408. *Hung kuk*. A red variety of starchy rice obtained at Shiuchow, January 24, 1926.

66758. *PYRUS* sp. Malaceae. **Pear.**

No. 340. *Tong lei tsai*. A small round wild pear obtained from a tree growing in granitic soil on the bank of the Tsehaang Creek, Lungtau Mountains, January 8, 1926, at an altitude of about 800 meters. The tree, 10 meters high, 25 centimeters in diameter, and of rather spreading habit, appeared very healthy and heavily laden with fruit. This variety may be a possible stock for cultivated pears.

66759 and 66760. *SESAMUM ORIENTALE* L. Pedaliaceae.

Obtained at Shiuchow, January 24, 1926.

For previous introduction see No. 60939.

66759. No. 401. *Paak chi ma*. White seeds.

66760. No. 402. *Haak chi ma*. Black seeds.

66730 to 66766—Continued.

66761 and 66762. *SOJA MAX* (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soy bean.

Obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 11, 1926.

66761. No. 379. *Tsai tsing tau*. A large, pale-green variety.

66762. No. 380. *Tsai wong tau*. A white to cream-colored variety.

66763. *TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L. (*T. vulgare* Vill.). Poaceae. Common wheat.

No. 400. *Min mak*. January 24, 1926. The commonly cultivated variety found in the vicinity of Shiuchow.

66764 and 66765. *VIGNA SESQUIPEDALIS* (L.) Frurirth. Fabaceae. Yard Long bean.

Obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 13, 1926.

For previous introduction see No. 64339.

66764. No. 381. *Hung tau*. A red variety.

66765. No. 382. *Oo tau*. A black variety.

66766. *TRACHYCARPUS EXCELSUS* (Thunb.) Wendl. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

No. 369. *Tsung*. Obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 13, 1926. This palm is commonly cultivated on a small scale in the northern part of this Province for the fibers which it yields. The broad tough fibrous sheathing bases of the leaf petioles are sewed together to make rain capes, and the fibers are used to make small rope.

For previous introduction see No. 48280.

66767 and 66768.

From Bahia, Brazil. Seeds presented by Rev. Camillo Torrend, Collegio Antonio Vieira. Received April 8, 1926.

66767. *CAMPOMANESIA MASCHALANTHA* (Berg.) Kiaersh. Myrtaceae.

A large tree producing very sweet fruits which are greenish when ripe and commonly called *Guabiroba* in the southern and central parts of Brazil.

66768. *CUPHEA BALSAMONA* Cham. and Schlecht. Lythraceae.

According to an article published in *Charcas E Quintaes* (vol. 31, p. 426, May 15, 1925) by Father Torrend, this plant has acquired an excellent reputation as forage in southern Brazil. Even when other fodder plants are abundant, cattle are said to consume with avidity this *Barba de San Pedro*, as it is called.

For previous introduction see No. 64537.

66769 and 66770.

From Summit, Canal Zone. Seeds presented by Holger Johansen, plant introduction garden. Received April 9, 1926.

66769. *CALYCOPHYLLUM CANDIDISSIMUM* (Vahl) DC. Rubiaceae.

This Central American timber tree, known commercially as the *Degame*, is described by S. J. Record (*Timbers of Tropical America*, p. 547) as being 40 to 65 feet high with a straight trunk free from limbs. The wood has the strength, toughness, and resilience of hickory and is used for making agricultural implements, tool handles, and similar articles.

For previous introduction see No. 63628.

66770. *HELICONIA* sp. Musaceae.

Bananalike plants, often with beautifully marked foliage. Native to tropical America.

66771. *PRUNUS ARMENIACA* L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.

From Chihli, China. Scions collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 21, 1925. Numbered June, 1926.

No. 2024. February 15, 1925. *Tsai pu pou hsing* (they will not steal). Found in decomposed granite soil in the foothill region of Tsanfengyang, west of Husailai, at an altitude of about 1,800 feet. The yellow-fleshed freestone fruits, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, ripen during the middle of June, becoming green.

66772 to 66777.

From Rabat, Morocco. Seeds presented by A. Pochon, Directeur, Jardin d'Essais de Rabat, at the request of David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received April 9, 1926.

66772. *ACACIA CYCLOPS* A. Cunn. Mimosaceae.

A low shrubby Australian acacia, used in Morocco with great success as a hedge plant and in South Africa as a sand binder on the seashore. The yellow flowers are in dense globular heads.

For previous introduction see No. 48041.

66773. *ATRIPLEX HALIMUS* L. Chenopodiaceae.

A low, spreading, North African shrub, with gray foliage, used extensively in Morocco as a hedge plant close to the sea.

66774. *LOPEZIA BICOLOR* Hort. Onagraceae.

A superb climbing plant from Mexico, with small pink flowers which make it a peculiarly delicate plant for walls and rockwork. (Note by David Fairchild in letter of May 2, 1925.)

66775. *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM* sp. Aizoaceae.

A low-growing succulent plant of possible value as an ornamental for the subtropical sections of the United States.

66776. *PRUNUS ARMENIACA* L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.

Much earlier than the European varieties, maturing its fruits at the beginning of June. Its foliage is smaller than that of the European apricot, and when young is of a characteristic red. Used here as a stock and the ordinary apricot thrives splendidly on it. The trees, which grow to a very old age, produce enormous crops of fruits of small size but of good flavor. (Note by David Fairchild in letter of May 2, 1925.)

66777. *VITTADINIA TRILOBA* (Gaud.) DC. (*V. australis* A. Rich.). Asteraceae.

This little Australian composite makes a superb mass of rosy-white flowers here in Morocco. (Note by David Fairchild in letter of May 2, 1925.)

66778 and 66779. *ZEA MAYS* L. Poaceae. Corn.

From Canton, China. Seeds collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 2, 1926.

66778. No. 336. Yellow Flint corn obtained from Iu aborigines at Tsehaang, Lungtau Mountains, January 7, 1926. *Tso paau suk*, *Tso woh paau*. Rather small, somewhat pointed ears.

66779. No. 337. White Flint corn obtained from Iu aborigines at Tsehaang, Lungtau Mountains, January 7, 1926. *Chi paau suk*, *Tsai woh paau*. A yellowish white variety with larger and better shaped ears than No. 336 [No. 66778]. It is also a later variety, being planted here in May and June and harvested in September or October.

66780. GOSSYPIUM NANKING Meyen.
Malvaceae. **Cotton.**

From Nanking, China. Seeds obtained from R. H. Porter, acting head of cotton department, Nanking University, through C. B. Doyle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 15, 1926.

Million Dollar.

66781 to 66789.

From Canton, China. Rhizomes collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 7, 1926.

66781. ARUNDINARIA sp. Poaceae. Bamboo.

No. 334. January 7, 1926. *Tip mo chuk*. A wild bamboo found in a dense brake on the sandy flood plain of a little stream, Tsehaang, Lungtau Mountains. The rough culms, 1 to 4 meters high and three-fourths to 15 centimeters in diameter, have very long internodes and very small interior cavities; the branches are tufted, very upright, and stiff; the leaves are large and used to line bamboo hats.

66782 to 66788. PHYLLOSTACHYS spp. Poaceae. Bamboo.**66782. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.**

No. 335. January 7, 1926. *Kam chuk*. A wild bamboo growing on the sandy flood plain of a little stream, Tsehaang, Lungtau Mountains. The young shoots are edible. The culms, up to 8 meters high and 2 or 2.5 centimeters in diameter, are pale green and rather thin-walled, and the branches are usually in pairs.

66783. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.

No. 344. January 9, 1926. *Fu chuk*. From Lukchukhaang, at the foot of the Lungtau Mountains. A wild variety with culms up to 11 centimeters in diameter and 10 meters long, deep green, gradually turning yellow in old age and which are rather thin-walled. The leaves are very narrow, the branchlets slender, somewhat drooping, and the young shoots are edible but must be parboiled to remove a bitter principle which gives to the bamboo its name "bitter bamboo."

66784. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.

No. 346. January 10, 1926. *Oo chuk*. From the wild in a ravine on Peng Mountain, Lungtau Mountains. The culms, which in this region have a height of about 5 meters and a diameter of 2 centimeters, are more or less completely covered with purplish dots, giving them a dark or black appearance from a distance, hence the name "black bamboo." These culms are of no special use excepting for pipes as curiosities. The young shoots, though edible, are not of special merit. The surface of the rhizomes is quite black.

66785. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.

No. 348. Obtained from the wild near Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 10, 1926. A small bamboo with culms up to 4 meters high and 1.5 centimeters in diameter, which turn yellow early. The culm sheaths are said to be spotted with brown, hence the name *Fa hok chuk*. The young shoots are edible.

66786. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.

No. 349. *Nai chuk*. From the wild, near Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountains, January 11, 1926. The culms are up to 4 meters high and 1.25 centimeters in diameter, with most of the upper portion solid, which makes them somewhat top-heavy and likely to be bent over by any unusual weight, such as the growth of vines. The young shoots are eaten.

66781 to 66789—Continued.**66787. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.**

No. 387. *Kam chuk*. From the wild near Shekwohtsz, Chauen Mountains, January 17, 1926. This bamboo is scarcely distinguishable, upon first sight, from *Phyllostachys pubescens*, but upon careful examination, however, it is seen to differ in having, on the average, slightly larger leaves, slightly longer internodes, and a double ridge at the nodes instead of a single ridge; the culms have thinner walls and the rhizomes are rounder in cross section and smaller. The young shoots are highly esteemed by the Chinese. In these mountains, where it covers large areas, the shoots are dried in great quantities for the market.

66788. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.

No. 388. *Woh tsz*. Obtained from the vicinity of Shekwohtsz, Chauen Mountains, January 18, 1926. Hills and valleys of these mountains are clad with this soft-green feathery bamboo which in former peaceful times supplied two great industries, paper making and the drying of young shoots. This is the most highly esteemed and in general the bamboo most widely adapted to the everyday needs of the people. Practically all of the paper manufactured in this Province is made of it. It is unusual in that it produces shoots during the winter months which serve as a table delicacy. The pale-green culms, especially adapted to the making of carrying poles, furniture, and household implements, are covered with a dense short stiff pubescence when young.

66789. (Undetermined.)

No. 399. *Ngau tsin chuk*. Obtained from the wild at Waichungpeng Pass, Chauen Mountains. It is a small bamboo with rather thin-walled culms up to 5 meters in height and 2 centimeters in diameter. The young shoots, though edible, are of no special merit.

66790 and 66791. CHAYOTA EDULIS Jacq. (Sechium edule Swartz). Cucurbitaceae. Chayote.

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Fruits presented by Dr. Gonzalo M. Fortun, Director, Estación Experimental Agronómica. Received April 15, 1926.

Cuban chayotes.

66790. A white variety.

66791. A green variety.

66792. COIX LACRYMA-JOBI MA-YUEN (Rom.) Stapf. Poaceae. Adlay.

From Impolutao, Bukidnon, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Ole Waloe, through F. J. Wester, Ballston, Va. Received April 3, 1926.

Adlay seeds introduced for testing in tropical America.

66793. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds purchased from A. Kol, chief of the bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany. Received April 20, 1926.

A central Russian variety from the Shatlov Experiment Station, Government of Orel.

66794. SPIRAEA sp. Rosaceae. Spirea.

From Lexington, Ky. Plant presented by Mrs. Harriet Williams Carter. Received April 21, 1926.

Variety *Enchantment*. Said to be superior to any of the spiraeas now in the American trade. (*Mrs. Carter*.)

66795 to 66817.

From Montevideo, Uruguay. Seeds presented by Luis Guillot, director tecnico, Dirección de Paseos Públicos. Received April 9, 1926.

66795. ALSTROEMERIA PULCHELLA L. f. *Amaryl-
lidiaceae.* Parrot *alstroemeria*.

A tall slender tuberous-rooted plant, native to Brazil, with dark-red flowers in a simple umbel on a scape 2 or 3 feet high.

66796. BERBERIS GLAUDESCENS St. Hil. *Berberidaceae.* Barberry.

A shrubby Brazilian barberry with three-parted brownish spines, glaucescent leaves about an inch long, and black berries.

For previous introduction see No. 40208.

66797. CALYCOTOME SPINOSA (L.) Link. *Fabaceae.*

A low spiny shrub, about 5 feet high, with trifoliate leaves, hairy beneath, and yellow flowers about three-fourths of an inch long. Native to the Mediterranean region.

66798. CORTADERIA SELLOANA (Schult.) Aschers. and Graebn. *Poaceae.* Pampas grass.

A tall reedlike Brazilian grass with numerous culms 3 to 10 feet high and large feathery silvery white panicles 1 to 3 feet high.

66799 to 66806. CREPIS spp. *Cichoriaceae.*

66799. CREPIS ALPINA L.

An annual composite, 2 feet or more high, with oval-oblong, dentate leaves and yellow flower heads. Native to eastern Asia and Asia Minor.

66800. CREPIS ASPERA L.

A tall prickly annual, native to Asia Minor, with rather coarsely toothed leaves and small yellow flower heads.

66801. CREPIS BIENNIS L.

A biennial composite, native to southern Europe, with pinnately hastate leaves.

For previous introduction see No. 66626.

66802. CREPIS BLATTARIOIDES (L.) Vill.

A hairy perennial, with large flower heads; native to central and western Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 66521.

66803. CREPIS DIOSCORIDIS L.

An annual, yellow-flowered plant, native to southern Europe.

66804. CREPIS FOETIDA L.

An annual, more or less bristly European plant up to 2 feet high, with one to four heads of yellow flowers.

66805. CREPIS RUBRA L.

An annual red-flowered plant, native to southern Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 66617.

66806. CREPIS VIRENS L.

An erect plant, native to the Caucasus, with narrowly oblong leaves and yellow flowers.

66807. DATURA INERMIS Jacq. *Solanaceae.*

A white-flowered annual, about 2 feet high, native to Africa.

66795 to 66817—Continued.

66808. INDIGOFERA ARTICULATA Gouan (*I. argentea* L., not Burm.). *Fabaceae.* Indigo.

An erect perennial, native to Egypt, with a long taproot, a woody, much-branched stem about 2 feet high, and silvery hairy leaves. The small purplish flowers are in axillary racemes.

For previous introduction see No. 41929.

66809. LESSERTIA BRACHYSTACHYA DC. *Fabaceae.*

A shrubby leguminous plant, with compound leaves composed of about 10 pairs of very narrow leaflets, and purplish flowers in axillary racemes. Native to South Africa.

66810. LONCHOCARPUS NEUROSCAPHA Benth. *Fabaceae.* Lancepod.

An evergreen tree, native to Uruguay, with alternate pinnate leaves and racemes of purplish, pealike flowers.

66811. LONICERA NERVOSA Maxim. *Caprifoliaceae.* Honeysuckle.

A hardy, graceful Chinese shrub, about 10 feet high, with slender, dark-purple branchlets, oval, purple-veined leaves, small pink flowers, and black berries.

66812. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM ADSCENDENS Haw. *Aizoaceae.*

A low stemless succulent, native to South Africa, with leaves about 2 inches long and white or reddish flowers.

66813. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM AURANTIACUM Haw. *Aizoaceae.*

A low fleshy South African plant, about a foot high, with smooth leaves an inch or less long and orange flowers about 1½ inches wide.

66814. NICOTIANA RUSTICA L. *Solanaceae.* Aztec tobacco.

For previous introduction see No. 56614.

66815. ORYZOPSIS MILIACEA (L.) Benth. *Poaceae.* Grass.

"*Smilo grass.*" A perennial grass, native to the Mediterranean region and known in Australia as velt grass. In California it has been called "Smilo grass," "San Diego grass," "mountain rice," and "many-flowered millet." Under Californian conditions it has exhibited considerable promise. It has been generally introduced into Australia and New Zealand, where it possesses considerable merit. (*Note by C. V. Piper under No. 4878.*)

66816. PHYSALIS PERUVIANA L. *Solanaceae.* Poha.

For previous introduction see No. 56855.

66817. PHYTOLACCA DIOICA L. *Phytolaccaceae.* Ombu.

For previous introduction see No. 65963.

66818 to 66832. FRAGARIA spp. *Rosaceae.* Strawberry.

From Maidstone, England. Plants purchased from George Bunyard & Co., The Royal Nurseries. Received April 21, 1926. Notes from Bunyard's Catalog of Fruit Trees, 1924-25.

66818. FRAGARIA sp.

Aprikose. A variety producing fairly large, pinkish red berries, of remarkable apricot flavor, distinct from other varieties. Season medium.

66818 to 66832—Continued.

66819. FRAGARIA sp.

Bedford Champion. A robust plant with fine foliage, producing large berries with a refreshing acid flavor; season medium.

66820. FRAGARIA sp.

British Queen. Pine-red berries of exquisite flavor. Season medium.

66821. FRAGARIA sp.

Countess. A late-seasoned variety producing handsome dark-crimson, wedge-shaped berries; only a moderate cropper, but in point of flavor first rate.

66822. FRAGARIA sp.

King George V. An improved, earlier and better flavored *Royal Sovereign*. The finest strawberry of the century for forcing and outdoor culture.

66823. FRAGARIA sp.

Laxton's Latest. A very fine late-seasoned variety of moderate growth; the shining, deep-crimson berries, fine flavored, are enormous in size, yet firm, approaching 2 ounces.

66824. FRAGARIA sp.

Laxtonian. Large, dark-crimson berries with firm flesh and good flavor which ripen about the same time as *Sir Joseph Paxton*. Season medium. One of the best of recent introduction.

66825. FRAGARIA sp.

Madame Kooi. A medium-seasoned variety, of Dutch origin, producing a large crop of enormous, white-fleshed berries which are hollow and of poor flavor.

66826. FRAGARIA sp.

President. A medium-seasoned variety which is one of the best all-round sorts in regard to quality and productiveness for main crop; it is fine for forcing, as it retains its flavor and bears well. The berries are handsome, of pale color, with a rich pine flavor.

66827. FRAGARIA sp.

Royal Sovereign. A very early, robust, hardy variety with grand foliage, which is a continuous cropper, producing very large berries of brisk luscious flavor, carrying well. This is the best variety where but one kind can be grown, and it is the finest for forcing, as proved at Wisley trials. Season early.

66828. FRAGARIA sp.

Sir Joseph Paxton. A medium-seasoned, hardy, prolific variety which is one of the best for the main crop. The bright glossy red berries are of excellent flavor when fully ripe; that is, when they reach a deep crimson.

66829. FRAGARIA sp.

The Duke. An earlier *Royal Sovereign* which is better in flavor and cropping and the best all-round variety. Season early.

66830. FRAGARIA sp.

Twentieth Century. A very vigorous variety producing an enormous quantity of large bright-red berries.

66831. FRAGARIA sp.

Utility. The finest late strawberry yet produced, which is good in all respects for color, size, and flavor.

66832. FRAGARIA sp.

Waterloo. A very large variety which withstands the heat well and is remarkable for its black mulberrylike appearance. It is a very late variety and is an inefficient maker of runners.

66833. PINUS CEMBRA SIBIRICA Loud.
Pinaceae. Pine.

From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds presented by A. Kol, chief of the bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany. Received April 20, 1926.

A native Siberian pine, growing into a stately tree, which prefers a climate with cool nights. It produces fine white lumber and heavy cones filled with edible seeds which are freely sold in western and central Siberia. Native Russian name "Kedr." (Note by Frank N. Meyer under No. 35289.)

66834. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fa-
baceae. Red clover.

From Town Mills, St. Columb Major, Cornwall, England. Seeds presented by T. Rowse Hosking, at the request of R. G. Stapledon, Director, Welsh Plant-Breeding Station, Aberystwyth, Wales. Received April 21, 1926.

Cornish Marl. English-grown seed.

66835. EXACUM ZEYLANICUM Roxb.
Gentianaceae.

From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Seeds presented by F. A. Stockdale, Director of Agriculture. Received April 16, 1926.

A herbaceous annual with a 4-sided stem, branched above, oblong, 3-nerved leaves about 3 inches in length, and sky-blue flowers, an inch and a half long, in terminal clusters. Native to Ceylon.

66836. TARENNA ASIATICA (L.) Kuntze
(*T. zeylanica* Gaertn.). Rubiaceae.

From Coimbatore, India. Seeds presented by the Government lecturing and systematic botanist. Received April 16, 1926.

A large shrub or small tree, with leathery, shining-green, oblong leaves up to 8 inches long and cymes of small white flowers. Native to western India and Ceylon.

66837. GERBERA JAMESONI Bolus. As-
teraceae. Flame-ray gerbera.

From Cattarattenne, Rattota, Ceylon. Seeds presented by C. J. Hutchinson. Received April 17, 1926.

Seeds of a hybrid strain of this South African herbaceous perennial, to be tested as an ornamental for the southern United States and California.

66838. LANDOLPHIA KIRKII Dyer.
Apocynaceae.

From Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by I. B. Pole Evans, chief, division of botany. Received April 21, 1926.

A number of native climbing plants are used in East Africa as sources of rubber, and this shrubby vine is one of the most important, according to Thiseiton-Dyer (Flora of Tropical Africa). It has thin, tough leaves, loose clusters of whitish flowers, and roundish fruits 1 to 3 inches in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 61492.

66839 to 66860. NICOTIANA RUSTICA
L. Solanaceae. Aztec tobacco.

From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds presented by A. Kol, chief of the bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany. Received April 20, 1926.

Russian-grown strains.

66839 to 66845. From Russia.

66839. *Black Sultan*.

66840. *Jamskaja Sloboda*.

66841. *Kosloff*. White seeded.

66839 to 66860—Continued.

66842. *Pekheltz-Khomutskoje*.66843. *Pekheltz-Korablino*.66844. *Seslavino*.66845. *Sisy-Drasghi*. Black-blue.

66846 to 66857. From the Ukraina.

66846. *Bakoun Sosnitsa*.66847. *Bakoun Verkievka*.66848. *Black Bakoun*.66849. *Jabky*. Curled.66850. *Khaelivka*.66851. *Konotop*.66852. *Primak*.66853. *Shwitzent*.66854. *Srebrianka*.66855. *Talidan*.

66856. Tall green variety.

66857. *Yellow Makhorka*.

66858 to 66860. From Detskoje Selo.

66858. *Kolmak Turkestan*.66859. *Shwitzent Detskoje Selo*.66860. *Shwitzent*. White seeded.66861 and 66862. *CHAETOCLOA ITALICA* (L.) Scribn. (*Selarica italica* Beauv.). Poaceae. Millet.

From Nanking, China. Seeds presented by Wang Sheo, University of Nanking. Received April 13, 1926.

Chinese-grown millet.

66861. A golden-yellow variety.

66862. A white variety.

66863 and 66864.

From Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. Seeds presented by H. Caracollo. Received April 19, 1926.

66863. *BAUHINIA ACUMINATA* L. *Caesalpinia-ceae*. *Snowy bauhinia*.

An upright bush about 6 feet high, with oval leaflets which close at night and white flowers 2 to 3 inches across. Native to southwestern Asia and suitable for greenhouse culture or for growing outside in summer.

For previous introduction see No. 30714.

66864. *ERYTHROXYLON COCA* Lam. *Erythroxylaceae*. *Cocaine tree*.

A South American shrub, probably indigenous to Peru, which is grown commercially on a large scale throughout the warmer parts of South America, also in Java and Ceylon, for the sake of cocaine, which is extracted from the dried leaves. For its best development the shrub requires a humid atmosphere and high culture.

66865. *DIANELLA ENSIFOLIA* (L.) Red. *Liliaceae*.

From Canton, China. Rhizomes collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 21, 1926.

No. 370. Originally from Heungshaan, near Takking, West River, and grown for a time at the Canton Christian College. *Kaau tsin tso*. A very attractive member of the lily family about one-third of a meter high, with long, grasslike leaves, lax panicles of creamy white flowers, and globose

blue fruits which remain on the plant for some time after maturing. The leaves are often thickly dotted with tiny spots which seem to be the result of rust infection.

For previous introduction see No. 49531.

66866. *ILEX INTRICATA* Hook. f. *Aquifoliaceae*. *Holly*.

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, curator, Lloyd Botanic Gardens. Received January 8, 1923. Numbered April, 1926.

A low rigid straggling shrub which forms impenetrable masses of interlaced woody branches. The leaves are bright green, thick, leathery, and spreading, and the fruits are globular and red. The shrub is a native of Sikkim and eastern Nepal, India, where it grows at altitudes of 10,000 to 11,000 feet.

66867. *HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS* L. *Asteraceae*. *Jerusalem artichoke*.

From Paris, France. Tubers purchased from Vil-morin-Andrieux & Co. by D. N. Shoemaker, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 26, 1926.

Patate. A French variety.66868 and 66869. *EREMOCITRUS GLAUCA* (Lindl.) Swingle (*Atalantia glauca* Benth.). *Rutaceae*. *Australian desert kumquat*.

From Dundas, New South Wales. Seeds presented by Herbert J. Rumsey. Received April 27, 1926.

A shrub or small tree about 14 feet high, native to the deserts of northeastern Australia. The small thick leathery leaves are gray green and the fruits are about half an inch in diameter. The acid juice of the fruits forms the basis of an agreeable beverage, and the peel has the sweetish flavor of the kumquat. It is the hardiest of all the evergreen citrus fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 58552.

66868. Selection (from an old tree).

66869. Selection.

66870 to 66882. *GOSYPIUM* spp. *Malvaceae*. *Cotton*.

From Cawnpore, United Provinces, India. Seeds presented by B. Rama Prasada, assistant economic botanist to the Government, Agricultural Department. Received April 20, 1926.

A collection of locally grown cotton varieties.

66870. *GOSYPIUM ARBOREUM* L.A rare variety which is not cultivated anywhere. It is grown in the vicinity of temples and mosques, the produce being used for religious purposes. (*Prasada*.)66871 to 66878. *GOSYPIUM NEGLECTUM* Todaro.

66871. A broad-lobed, white-flowered variety.

66872. A broad-lobed, white-flowered variety.

66873. A broad-lobed, white-flowered (fertile) variety.

66874. A broad-lobed, yellow-flowered variety.

66875. A broad-lobed, yellow-flowered variety.

66876. A broad-lobed, yellow-flowered (khaki) variety.

66877. A narrow-lobed, white-flowered variety.

66878. A narrow-lobed, yellow-flowered variety.

66870 to 66882—Continued.**66879.** GOSSYPIUM sp.

No. 255.

66880. GOSSYPIUM sp.

No. 402.

66881. GOSSYPIUM sp.

No. 1031.

66882. GOSSYPIUM sp.

No. 1035.

66883 to 66886. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE.
L. Fabaceae. **Red clover.**

From Aberystwyth, Wales. Seeds presented by R. G. Stapledon, Director, Welsh Plant-Breeding Station. Received April 26, 1926.

66883. *Aa 1216.* *English Late.***66884.** *Aa 1217.* *Vale of Clwyd.***66885.** *Aa 1227.* *Wild red.***66886.** *Aa 1234.* *Wild red.***66887.** PRUNUS SALICINA Lindl. Amygdalaceae. **Japanese plum.**

From Harbin, Manchuria. Seeds presented by N. Glowkhoff, superintendent, botanical garden of the Manchurian Research Society. Received April 24, 1926.

To be tested as a hardy stock for stone fruits.

66888. CANNA sp. Cannaceae.

From Haina, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Seeds presented by Dr. R. Ciferri, Director, Estación Agronómica de Haina. Received April 23, 1926.

A native species from Samana, Dominican Republic.

66889. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae. **Sugar cane.**

From Durban, Natal, South Africa. Cuttings presented by H. H. Dodds, through E. W. Brandes, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 28, 1926.

A local variety.

66890. TRICHOSANTHES HYBRIDA Hort. Cucurbitaceae.

From Paris, France. Plant presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received April 26, 1926.

An ornamental cucurbitaceous vine, probably with showy, highly colored, globose gourdlike fruits.

66891. ORNITHOGALUM THYRSOIDES Jacq. Liliaceae. **Chincherichee.**

From Pretoria, South Africa. Seeds presented by Mervyn C. Mossop. Received April 26, 1926.

The flower heads, when in full bloom, are somewhat larger than a half-pint tumbler, and in the natural state stand up to about 2 or 2½ feet on their stems. (*Mossop.*)

For previous introduction see No. 62800.

66892 to 66894. GOSSYPIUM spp. Malvaceae. **Cotton.**

From Valletta, Malta. Seed presented by J. Borg, Superintendent of Agriculture. Received April 21, 1926.

66892. GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM L.*Malta.***66893 and 66894.** GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM L.**66893.** *Gallipoli.***66894.** *Nankin.***66895.** DIANELLA ENSIFOLIA (L.) Red. Liliaceae.

From Canton, China. Seeds collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 26, 1926.

No. 434. From plants grown at the Canton Christian College, which were originally collected at Heungshaan, in the vicinity of Takking. *Kaau tain tao.*

For previous introduction and description see No. 49531.

66896. CHAYOTA EDULIS Jacq. Cucurbitaceae. **Chayote.**

From San Juan, Porto Rico. Fruits presented by O. W. Barrett, agricultural director, Department of Agriculture and Labor. Received April 28, 1926.

A white variety.

66897. PINUS CEMBRA SIBIRICA Loud. Pinaceae. **Pine.**

From Omsk, Siberia. Seeds presented by K. Murashinsky, Siberian Agricultural Academy. Received April 27, 1926.

No. 23162.

For previous introduction and description see No. 66833.

66898. CITRUS sp. Rutaceae.

From Kota Kenjaran, Sumatra. Seeds collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received April 29, 1926.

No. 631. A wild tree, about 6 inches in diameter and 30 feet or more in height, found on the trail near Kota Kenjaran. The fruit is practically round and 4½ inches in diameter, skin smooth and about three-fourths of an inch thick, flesh very sour and bitter.

66899. CITRUS sp. Rutaceae.

From Italy. Fruit obtained from a passenger arriving at New York. Received April 29, 1926.

To be grown to ascertain the horticultural value.

66900 to 66902. PHYLLOSTACHYS spp. Poaceae. **Bamboo.**

From China. Rhizomes collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June and July, 1925. Numbered April, 1926.

66900 to 66902—Continued.

66900. *PHYLLOSTACHYS* sp.

No. 128. From Ooshek, on the Sui River, in the eastern part of Kwangsi Province. April 28, 1925. *Man chuk*, *Mansun chuk*. The sprouts are smaller, on the average, than those of *Man chuk* [No. 66901].

66901. *PHYLLOSTACHYS* sp.

No. 141. Ooshek. April 28, 1925. *Man chuk*.

66902. *PHYLLOSTACHYS* sp.

No. 150. Obtained from the wild on Beggar Mountain, Lohkongtung, May 24, 1925. *Ka fat to chuk*. This is a small bamboo, 2 to 3 meters high, and spreading by means of rhizomes. The young sprouts, which come in March and April, are considered by the local people to be very excellent, as it is not necessary to subject them to the parboiling and soaking process required by so many of the rhizome bamboos. Now and then a cane is said to appear with swollen nodes and shortened internodes, a characteristic doubtless responsible for the name given to this bamboo, which may prove to be the same as No. 110 [No. 63872]. Such canes are much sought after by the village people for pipestems.

66903 to 66950.

From Ottawa, Canada. Seeds presented by J. Adams, botanist, Central Experimental Farm. Received April 23, 1926.

66903 to 66910. *ACONITUM* spp. Ranunculaceae.66903. *ACONITUM FISHERI* Reichenb.
Azure monkshood.

No. 675. Var. *acutum*. A herbaceous perennial with stems about 5 feet high, large three-parted leaves, and numerous pale-blue flowers in panicles. Native to Canada.

For previous introduction see No. 51745.

66904. *ACONITUM HETEROPHYLLUM* Wall.

No. 676. An erect herbaceous perennial 1 to 3 feet high, with broadly oval or rounded heart-shaped, more or less five-lobed leaves, and bright-blue flowers about an inch long, in panicked racemes. Native to the temperate Himalayas.

66905. *ACONITUM KUSNEZOFFII* Reichenb.

No. 679. An erect hardy herbaceous perennial, native to northeastern Asia, with terminal clusters of bluish flowers.

66906 and 66907. *ACONITUM LYCOCTONUM* L.
Wolfbane.

A slender perennial reaching a height of 6 feet, with yellow or whitish flowers. Native to Europe and Siberia.

For previous introduction see No. 53122.

66906. No. 680. Var. *pyrenaicum*.66907. No. 681. Var. *scholeri*.66908 and 66909. *ACONITUM NAPELLUS* L.
Aconite.

An erect herbaceous European perennial, with stems about 3 feet high, much-divided leaves, and racemes of blue flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 53082.

66908. No. 677. Var. *braunii*.66909. No. 678. Var. *grandiflorus*.66910. *ACONITUM ORIENTALE* Mill.
Monkshood.

No. 682. A herbaceous perennial 4 to 5 feet high, native to the Caucasus, with large palmately divided leaves and light-yellow flowers.

66903 to 66950—Continued.

66911 to 66919. *ANEMONE* spp. Ranunculaceae.66911. *ANEMONE BALDENSIS* L.

No. 691. A tuberous rooted white-flowered perennial about 6 inches high, native to Switzerland.

66912. *ANEMONE CORONARIA* L.
Poppy anemone.

No. 693. A low herbaceous perennial, a foot or less high with tuberous roots, finely divided leaves, and poppylike variously colored flowers. Native to the Mediterranean region.

66913. *ANEMONE MONTANA* Hoppe.

No. 694. A herbaceous perennial with oval pinnatifid leaves and nodding, deep-violet flowers. Native to southern Europe.

66914. *ANEMONE NIGRICANS* (Stoerck) Kerner.

No. 696. A hairy perennial native to central Europe, a foot or less high, with finely divided basal leaves, and blue or purple flowers an inch or two across.

66915 and 66916. *ANEMONE PATENS* L.
Spreading anemone.

A very hairy European anemone, about 8 inches high, with much-divided leaves and erect, bluish purple or whitish flowers with feathery styles.

66915. No. 698. Var. *wolfgangiana*.66916. No. 699. Var. *montana*.66917. *ANEMONE RIVULARIS* Buch.-Ham.
Anemone.

No. 700. A woody ornamental plant from 1 to 3 feet in height, with three-parted basal leaves up to 6 inches in diameter and white or bluish flowers, 1 to 1½ inches long, in compound cymes. It is a native of temperate regions in India and Ceylon above 5,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see No. 47638.

66918 and 66919. *ANEMONE SYLVESTRIS* L.
Snowdrop anemone.

A European perennial commonly called the snowdrop anemone because of the drooping habit of the flowers before fully expanding, giving it a certain resemblance to the snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*). The white flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, are borne on long peduncles which arise singly from an involucre of leaves. These leaves are ternate or quinate with deeply toothed leaflets, and are hairy on the under surface.

For previous introduction see No. 49922.

66918. No. 701.

66919. No. 702. Var. *baicaliensis*.66920 to 66922. *BERBERIS* spp. Berberidaceae.
Barberry.66920. *BERBERIS CARICA* Hort.

No. 26.

66921. *BERBERIS FISCHERI* Hort.

No. 28. Probably a form of *Berberis canadensis*.

66922. *BERBERIS CHINENSIS* Poir.

A hardy barberry, native to the Caucasus, closely related to *Berberis sinensis*. It is 4 to 6 feet high, with slender branches and purplish berries.

66923 to 66925. *COTONEASTER* spp. Malaceae

66903 to 66950—Continued.

66923. *COTONEASTER ACUTIFOLIA* Turcz.
Peking cotoneaster.

No. 803. A bushy Chinese shrub, 5 to 7 feet high. The dull-green leaves are paler and hairy beneath, and the white flowers are borne three or more in corymbs. The smooth reddish fruits, one-third of an inch in diameter, are finally black.

For previous introduction see No. 53666.

66924. *COTONEASTER AFFINIS BACILLARIS* (Wall.) C. Schneid.

No. 804. A very graceful shrub, 15 feet high, spreading to a larger diameter. The white flowers, one-third of an inch across, are borne in clusters 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The small roundish fruits are purplish brown. Native to the Himalayas up to 10,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see No. 53668.

66925. *COTONEASTER* sp.

No. 810.

66926 to 66928. *CYTISUS* spp. Fabaceae. Broom.

66926. *CYTISUS SUPINUS* L.
Big flower broom.

No. 535. An upright shrub, up to 2 feet high, native to central Europe. The bright-yellow flowers are solitary in the spring but in headlike clusters later on in summer.

66927. *CYTISUS ELONGATUS* Waldst. and Kit.

No. 536. A stout, much-branched shrub up to 5 feet high with long upright branches, hairy leaflets, and yellow flowers. Native to central and southern Europe.

66928. *CYTISUS VULPINUS* Hort.

No. 539.

66929. *HEMEROCALLIS CITRINA* Baroni. Liliaceae.
Citron day lily.

No. 1181. A tall bulbous Chinese plant with very fragrant lemon-yellow flowers. The leaves are more than 3 feet long.

66930 to 66933. *IRIS* spp. Iridaceae. Iris.

66930. *IRIS APHYLLA* L. Stool iris.

No. 1124. A European iris with glaucous leaves up to a foot long, or sometimes leafless. The dark-lilac flowers are about 2 inches long.

66931. *IRIS DICHOTOMA* Pall. Vesper iris.

No. 1142. A northern Chinese iris with six to eight leaves, about a foot long, in fan-shaped clusters, a much-branched stem 2 feet high, and short-lived flowers, whitish and light purple.

For previous introduction see No. 65526.

66932. *IRIS SIBIRICA* L. Siberian iris

No. 1141. Var. *constantinopolitana*.

66933. *IRIS SORDIDA* Hort.

No. 1136.

66934. *LILIUM REGALE* Wilson. Liliaceae.
Regal lily.

No. 1188.

For previous introduction see 63775.

66935. *PENTSTEMON GENTIANOIDES* (H. B. K.) Poir. Scrophulariaceae.

No. 1033. A Central American perennial 3 to 4 feet high with purple flowers in a long leafy raceme.

66903 to 66950—Continued.

66936. *PHELLODENDRON JAPONICUM* Maxim. Rutaceae.

No. 987. A Japanese tree, up to 30 feet high, with dark-brown bark, compound leaves composed of 9 to 13 ovate, dull-green leaflets, and black fruits in panicles 2 to 3 inches across.

66937 to 66940. *POLEMONIUM* spp. Polemoniaceae.

66937. *POLEMONIUM BOREALE* Adams.

No. 629. An erect hardy herbaceous perennial, native to Siberia, with terminal panicles of blue flowers.

66938. *POLEMONIUM CAERULEUM* L.
Greek valerian.

No. 630. A blue-flowered herbaceous perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, native to Europe.

66939. *POLEMONIUM MEXICANUM* Cerv.

No. 636. A herbaceous perennial, less than a foot high, with pinnate leaves. Native to Mexico.

66940. *POLEMONIUM PAUCIFLORUM* S. Wats.

No. 637. A herbaceous perennial 1 or 2 feet high, with yellow flowers. Native to Mexico.

66941 and 66942. *PUSCHKINIA* spp. Liliaceae.

66941. *PUSCHKINIA SCILLOIDES LIBANOTICA* (Zucc.) Boiss.

No. 1196. A half-hardy bulbous plant, native to Asia Minor, and related to the squills. The bluish white flowers are in racemes on a scape 4 to 12 inches high, and the leaves are about the same length.

66942. *PUSCHKINIA SCILLOIDES* Adams.

No. 1197. A bulbous plant, native to Asia Minor, about a foot high, with racemes of bluish flowers.

66943 to 66945. *ROSA* spp. Rosaceae. Rose.

66943. *ROSA CALCUTENSIS* Hort.

No. 943.

66944. *ROSA GUTTENSTEINENSIS* Jacq.

No. 950. A southern European shrub 6 feet high, with the whole plant glaucous and tinged with red. The five to seven oblong leaflets are simply toothed, the bright-red flowers are in small clusters, and the small globose fruits are red and pulpy.

66945. *ROSA WASSERBURGENSIS* Kirschl.

No. 972. Said to be a cross between *Rosa tomentosa* and *R. pendulina*.

66946. *SYRINGA EMODI* Wall. Oleaceae.
Himalayan lilac.

No. 598. A large robust Himalayan lilac 10 to 15 feet high, closely allied to *Syringa villosa*, but with the leaves whiter beneath. The panicles are usually columnar, 3 to 6 inches long, and not so richly colored as those of the above-mentioned species. It is useful in flowering rather late.

For previous introduction see No. 42319.

66947. *SYRINGA VILLOSA* Vahl. Oleaceae.
Late lilac.

No. 599. A bushy lilac about 8 feet high, with stout, upright branches, broadly oval, bright-green leaves, and pinkish lilac flowers in panicles 3 to 7 inches long. Native to China and the Himalayas.

For previous introduction see No. 38830.

66903 to 66950—Continued.

66948. *VIBURNUM HANCEANUM* Maxim. Caprifoliaceae.

No. 158. A hardy bushy deciduous shrub from southwestern China, where it becomes 6 to 10 feet high. The branches are mostly horizontal, and the roundish, slightly toothed, sharp-pointed leaves are dull dark green above and pale grayish beneath. The inflorescence consists of a flat umbel 2 to 4 inches across; the center is filled with small perfect inconspicuous flowers, surrounded by a few large white imperfect flowers about an inch wide. The roundish egg-shaped fruits are at first coral red and finally blue-black.

For previous introduction see No. 58473.

66949. *VIBURNUM MACROCEPHALUM* Fortune. Caprifoliaceae. Chinese viburnum.

No. 162. A spreading shrub 12 feet or more high, with dark-green, oval-oblong leaves 2 to 4 inches long, and yellowish white flowers in cymes 3 to 5 inches across. Native to China.

66950. *VIOLA ODORATA* L. Violaceae. Sweet violet.

No. 1091.

For previous introduction see No. 62798.

66951 to 66954.

From Groningen, Netherlands. Seeds presented by Dr. J. C. Schoute, director, botanic garden. Received April 29, 1926.

66951. *ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE* Regel. Liliaceae. Onion.

A herbaceous plant with very broad, ovate-oblong, flat leaves, and pink flowers borne in dense, convex umbels. The scapes are about 6 inches high. Native to Turkestan.

For previous introduction see No. 60228.

66952. *ALLIUM PANICULATUM* L. Liliaceae. Onion.

A perennial onion, up to 2 feet high, with linear, half-terete leaves and purplish flowers. Native to the Mediterranean region.

66953. *CREPIS BIENNIS* L. Cichoriaceae.

A biennial composite, native to Europe, 1 or 2 feet high, introduced for the use of geneticists.

66954. *TRIGONELLA CAERULEA* (L.) Seringe. Fabaceae.

An upright annual, 2 feet or less high, with bright-blue flowers. Native to southeastern Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 66644.

66955. *CYNOGLOSSUM WALLICHII* Don. Boraginaceae. Hound's-tongue.

From Bordeaux, Gironde, France. Seeds presented by Prof. L. Beille, Director, Botanic Garden of Talence. Received April 29, 1926.

An erect hairy, herbaceous perennial with ovate or lanceolate leaves and elongated racemes of very small, intensely blue flowers. It is very common in the western part of the temperate Himalayas.

For previous introduction see No. 47670.

66956 to 66969.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Prof. D. Bois, Paris Museum of Natural History. Received April 29, 1926.

66956. *CERCIS CHINENSIS* Bunge. Caesalpinjaceae. Chinese redbud.

Tze ching. The Chinese redbud grows 10 to 12 feet high and stands drought very well. It is a very ornamental bush when in flower,

66956 to 66969—Continued.

blooming before the leaves are out. The leaves are large, glossy green, and more or less heart-shaped. (Note by Frank N. Meyer under No. 22468.)

66957. *CYTISUS LINIFOLIUS* (L.) Lam. Fabaceae. Broom.

A low shrub, 3 feet or less high, with erect silky hairy branches and very narrow shining-green leaflets with silvery lower surfaces. The bright-yellow flowers are in short compact clusters. Native to the Mediterranean countries.

For previous introduction see No. 66135.

66958. *HEMEROCALLIS MINOR* Mill. Liliaceae. Dwarf day lily.

An attractive bulbous plant, native to eastern Asia, with very narrow dark-green leaves a foot and a half long, with scapes about the same length bearing small clusters of golden-yellow flowers.

66959. *IRIS ENSATA* Thunb. Iridaceae. Russian iris.

Variety *pabularia*. A larger form with leaves purplish near the base; said to be used as a forage plant and to do well in very dry situations.

66960. *KNIPHOFIA ENSIFOLIA* Baker. Liliaceae. Torch lily.

A South African bulbous plant with sword-shaped leaves 3 feet long and a dense raceme of yellow flowers.

66961. *LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES ALSCHINGERI* (Vis.) C. Schneid. Fabaceae. Golden chain.

A variety with more silky leaves than the type and shorter racemes; native to southeastern Europe.

66962. *LIGUSTRUM COMPACTUM* Hook. f. and Thoms. Oleaceae. Privet.

A shrub 12 feet or less in height, with thick, narrowly oblong leaves 2 to 3 inches long. Native to Yunnan, China.

For previous introduction see No. 66581.

66963. *LILIUM POMPONIUM* L. Liliaceae. Lily.

A handsome graceful lily, native to the Alps of France and Italy, with 100 or more leaves and 1 to 15 flowers, brilliant scarlet, dotted purplish black, with an unpleasant odor.

66964. *ORNITHOGALUM LONGEBRACTEATUM* Jacq. Liliaceae.

A South African bulbous plant with five or six very narrow, fleshy leaves 1 to 2 feet long and a dense raceme of whitish flowers on a scape about 2 feet long.

66965. *PAEONIA VEITCHII* Lynch. Ranunculaceae. Peony.

A herbaceous peony, native to western China, about 2 feet high, with shining light-green leaves and purplish crimson flowers about 4 inches across.

66966 to 66968. *SCILLA* spp. Liliaceae. Squill.

66966. *SCILLA AMORENA* L.

A hardy European bulbous plant with four to seven leaves 6 to 9 inches long and blue flowers in many-flowered racemes.

66967. *SCILLA AUTUMNALIS* L.

A hardy North African bulbous plant with numerous half-terete leaves and pink flowers in open spikelike racemes.

66968. *SCILLA HISPANICA* Mill.

Spanish squill.

An attractive bulbous plant, native to Spain and Portugal, with compact racemes of rose-purple or white flowers on long scapes

66956 to 66969—Continued.

66969. *STYRAX OFFICINALIS* L. *Styracaceae*.

Snowbell.

A handsome shrub or low tree, 20 feet high, with hairy broadly oval leaves and numerous white flowers about three-fourths of an inch long, in small clusters. Native to Europe and Asia Minor.

66970 to 66974. *FRAGARIA* spp. *Rosaceae*.
Strawberry.

From Vineland Station, Ontario, Canada. Plants presented by E. F. Palmer, Director, Horticultural Experiment Station. Received May 5, 1926.

66970. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Pocomoke. The medium to large berries are round-conic and bright crimson; the medium red, firm flesh is a brisk subacid of good quality. This variety produces numerous runners and closely resembles *Parsons*. Season medium late. (*Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Bul. 11.*)

66971. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Valonia. A cross between *Dunlap* and *Early Ozark*. It is a vigorous grower, with perfect flowers, and is productive. In season it is two or three days earlier than *Dunlap*. The fruits are of medium size, bright red, moderately firm, and fair to good in quality. (*The Canadian Horticulturist, vol. 47, No. 4.*)

For previous introduction see No. 63663.

66972. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Vanquard. A cross between *Pocomoke* and *Early Ozark*. The plants are vigorous, healthy, and productive, with perfect flowers. The ripening season is about a week before *Dunlap*. The fruits are of medium size, round-conic, regular in shape, bright red, firm and of good quality, being sweeter than most early varieties. (*The Canadian Horticulturist, vol. 47, No. 4.*)

For previous introduction see No. 63664.

66973. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Vantage. A cross between *Williams* and *Early Ozark*. This is described (Report of the Vineland Station to the Ontario Department of Agriculture for 1919) as a vigorous grower, with early maturing, bright-pink fruits which retain their color in storage. In quality this variety is fair.

For previous introduction see No. 63665.

66974. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Williams. A cross between *Crescent* and *Sharpless*. Berries large, round-conic to wedge-conic, dark crimson, often with white tip; flesh dark red, firm subacid and of good quality; runners numerous. Midseason variety. This has been a popular commercial variety in Canada, especially in southern Ontario, and it is still valued. (*Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Bul. 11.*)

66975 and 66976. *CHAYOTA EDULIS* Jacq. *Cucurbitaceae*.
Chayote.

From San Juan, Porto Rico. Fruits presented by O. W. Barrett, agricultural director, Department of Agriculture and Labor. Received May 4, 1926.

66975. A green variety.

66976. A white variety.

66977. *TRICHOSANTHES BRACTEATA* (Lam.) Voigt. *Cucurbitaceae*.

From Solan Brewery, Simla, Punjab, India. Seeds presented by H. E. J. Peake, Khaltoo Orchards. Received April 30, 1926.

A stout annual ornamental vine climbing to 30 feet, with broadly oval leaves, scabrous above and deeply lobed; globose fruits, red streaked with orange. Native to India.

66978 to 66982.

From Capetown, South Africa. Bulbs purchased from W. S. Duke & Co. Received April 10, 1926.

A collection of South African bulbous plants.

66978. *AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA* L. *Amaryllidaceae*.
Belladonna lily.66979. *AMARYLLIS BRUNSVIGIA* Hort. *Amaryllidaceae*.66980. *HAEMANTHUS COCCINEUS* L. *Amaryllidaceae*.
Scarlet blood lily.

A low bulbous plant, native to South Africa, with the bulb compressed sidewise; there are two suberect strap-shaped leaves and red flowers on a scape 6 to 10 inches tall.

66981. *NERINE SARNIENSIS* (L.) Herbert. *Amaryllidaceae*.
Guernsey lily.

A South African bulbous plant with bright-green linear leaves about a foot long, developed after the bright-crimson flowers; the latter are in umbels of about 12.

66982. *WATSONIA IRIDIFOLIA* (Jacq.) Ker. *Iridaceae*.
White bugle lily.

Variety *Ardernii*. A South African plant closely resembling the gladiolus, with sword-shaped leaves and regular pure-white flowers in spikes on a scape 3 to 4 feet high.

66983 to 66994. *ORYZA SATIVA* L. *Poaceae*.
Rice.

From Dacca, India. Seeds presented by the economic botanist to the Government of Bengal. Received May 3, 1926.

Indian rice varieties.

66983 to 66990. Selections of *Dacca*.

66983. No. 1.

66984. No. 2.

66985. No. 4.

66986. No. 5.

66987. No. 6.

66988. No. 9.

66989. No. 7.

66990. No. 15.

66991. No. 297. *Methiamon*. A deep-water variety.66992. No. 507. *Chingatr*. A deep-water variety.66993. *Larkoch*.66994. *Marich Bati*.

66995. HYDNOCARPUS ALPINA Wight.
Flacourtiaceae.

From St. Jean le Blanc, via Orleans, Loiret, France. Seeds presented by Edmond Versin. Received May 4, 1926.

Introduced for study because of its close relationship to *Turakogenos kurzii*, the source of the genuine chaulmoogra oil.

A large tree, 70 to 100 feet in height, with very variable leaves (red when young and deep green when old), up to 7 inches long and 2½ inches wide, and dioecious flowers in axillary racemes. The fruit is globose, about the size of an apple, with a brown hairy surface. The seeds yield an oil which is used as fuel, and the wood is employed for general carpentry. The tree is native to the Nilghiri Hills in southern India.

For previous introduction see No. 56445.

66996 to 66998. CHAYOTA EDULIS Jacq.
Cucurbitaceae. **Chayote.**

From Guatemala. Seeds presented by Wilson Popenoe, superintendent of agricultural experiments, United Fruit Co. Received May 7, 1926.

66996. A large green variety.

66997. A small green variety.

66998. A small white variety.

66999. ULMUS PUMILA L. **Ulmaceae.**
Chinese elm.

From Washington, D. C. Seeds collected by Paul Russell, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 4, 1926.

The tree from which these seeds were collected, in front of the District Building, is one of a lot presented to the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks in May, 1908 (No. 40898). This is probably the first Chinese elm to produce seeds in this part of the United States.

67000 to 67018.

From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds presented by Dr. B. L. Issatschenko, director, botanic garden. Received May 4, 1926.

67000. ASTER YUNNANENSIS Franch. **Asteraceae.**

A herbaceous perennial from southwestern China with unusually large brilliant lilac-blue flowers with a yellow disk.

67001. CYNOGLOSSUM AMABILE Stapf and Drummond. **Boraginaceae.** **Hound's-tongue.**

A hardy Chinese biennial which produces a mass of bright-blue flowers.

67002. LIBERTIA GRANDIFLORA (R. Br.) Sweet. **Iridaceae.**

A tender bulbous plant, native to New Zealand, with rigid linear leaves 1 to 2½ feet long and a large panicle of white flowers.

67003 to 67006. IRIS spp. **Iridaceae.**

67003. *IRIS* sp.

67004. IRIS RUTHENICA Ker.

A Chinese iris with tufts of linear leaves, about 6 inches long at flowering time, up to a foot long later. The outer segments of the violet-scented flowers are lilac, marked with bluish purple; the inner segments are deep purple-violet.

67005. IRIS ENSATA Thunb. **Russian iris.**

The Russian iris has leaves 1 to 3 feet long, and a flattened stem up to a foot in height, bearing a single head of bright blue or lilac flowers.

67000 to 67018—Continued.**67006. IRIS SETOSA** Pall.**Arctic iris.**

According to Dykes (*Irises*, p. 64), this was originally described as an Asiatic plant, but forms that can not be separated from it are found in North America. At least half a dozen forms come true from seed. The peculiarity of this iris is that the standards have dwindled until they are only small points about half an inch long, but their disappearance is usually counterbalanced by the increased size of the falls. The color is usually blue, but some shades are so light as to be almost gray.

For previous introduction see No. 57297.

67007 to 67010. CREPIS spp. **Cichoriaceae.****67007. CREPIS SIBIRICA** L.

A perennial composite, 2 to 3 feet high, covered with short rough hairs, bearing a terminal cluster of bright-yellow flowers. Native to Asia Minor and the Himalayas.

For previous introduction see No. 66628.

67008. CREPIS RUBRA L.

An annual composite about a foot high with solitary red flowers. Native to southern Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 66522.

67009. CREPIS CAPILLARIS Wallr.

A more or less prostrate herbaceous plant, with much-branched stems and small flower heads. Native to southern Europe.

67010. CREPIS ALPESTRIS (Jacq.) Reichenb.

A perennial composite, native to southern Europe, with oblong or lanceolate leaves and yellow flower heads.

67011. HYACINTHUS PYCNANTHUS (Koch) Baker. **Liliaceae.** **Hyacinth.**

A wild Armenian hyacinth with very narrow oblong leaves and small, dense racemes of azure-blue flowers with yellow anthers.

67012. MUSCARI PENDULUM Trautv. **Liliaceae.** **Grape hyacinth.**

A narrow-leaved bulbous plant from Asia Minor, with dense racemes of sky-blue flowers.

67013. HEMEROCALLIS MINOR Mill. **Liliaceae.** **Dwarf day lily.**

An attractive day lily from northeastern Asia, with narrow dark-green leaves about 1½ feet long and golden-yellow flowers in few-flowered corymbs.

67014 to 67016. COLCHICUM spp. **Melanthiaceae.** **Autumn crocus.****67014. COLCHICUM UMBROSUM** Stev.

A low bulbous plant, native to the Caucasus, with about five narrow leaves and small clusters of lilac flowers.

67015 and 67016. COLCHICUM SPECIOSUM Stev.

67015. Variety *album*. A low bulbous plant with a stem about a foot high, four or five shining green leaves, and nearly white flowers, often 6 inches across. Native to the Caucasus.

67016. A bulbous plant, flowering in autumn, with large showy dark-rose flowers. The strong foliage appears in spring, but dies off in midsummer, and after some weeks of rest the flowers appear. (*Note by Frank N. Meyer, under No. 27504.*)

67000 to 67018—Continued.

67017. IRIS APHYLLA L. Iridaceae. Stool iris.

A European iris with glaucescent leaves 6 to 12 inches long and dark-lilac flowers with white beards.

67018. IRIS ACUTILOBA Meyer. Iridaceae.

A wild iris, native to the Caucasus, with purple and fawn-colored flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 30581.

67019. LITHOCARPUS CORNEA (Lour.) Rehder. Fagaceae.

From Canton, China. Seeds obtained by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 3, 1926.

No. 440. *Shek lut*. Purchased at the market, Canton, March 6, 1926. The original source is not definitely known, but probably was in the Chunwong Mountains, west of Tsinguen. This variety is said to appear on the Canton markets in small quantities at infrequent intervals, and the nuts are esteemed as an article of food. (*McClure*.)

67020 and 67021.

From Algiers, Algeria. Seeds presented by Dr. L. Trabut. Received April 30, 1926. Notes by Doctor Trabut.

67020. DAUCUS CAROTA L. Apiaceae. Carrot.

Collected in a Saharan oasis, March, 1926.

67021. HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM Seringe. Poaceae. Six-rowed barley.

A gray barley from a Saharan oasis, March, 1926.

67022 to 67066.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Vil-morin-Andrieux & Co. Received April 27, 1926.

67022. ABIES HOMOLEPIS Sieb. and Zucc. Pinaceae. Nikko fir.

A hardy fir, native to the mountains of central Japan, ultimately about 90 feet tall. The leaves are dark green, sharp pointed, and silvery white below; the stout dark-purple cones are 3 inches long.

67023. ABIES HOMOLEPIS Sieb. and Zucc. Pinaceae. Nikko fir.

67024. AEGILOPS SPELTAEFORMIS Jord. Poaceae. Grass.

An annual grass, a hybrid between *Triticum aestivum* and *T. aestivum* × *ovatum*.

67025. ASTILBE CHINENSIS Maxim. Saxifragaceae. Chinese astilbe.

Variety *pumila*. A dwarf form of the commonly cultivated herbaceous perennial.

67026. CLEMATIS RECTA MANDSHURICA (Rupr.) Maxim. Ranunculaceae.

Variety *feuille pourpre*. A tall slender herbaceous purple-leaved perennial with terminal and axillary panicles of pure white flowers. The typical form is native to Manchuria.

67027. COLUTEA ISTRIA Mill. (*C. halepica* Lam.). Fabaceae. Bladder senna.

A North African leguminous shrub about 6 feet high with small glaucous leaflets and yellow flowers nearly an inch long.

For previous introduction see No. 38210.

67022 to 67066—Continued.

67028 to 67030. CYTISUS spp. Fabaceae.

67028. CYTISUS AUSTRIACUS VIRESCENS Kov. Broom.

A low shrub, 1 or 2 feet high, with horizontal branches, gray-green leaflets, and bright-yellow flowers. Native to south-central Europe.

67029. CYTISUS CILIATUS GRISENBACHI C. Schneid. (*C. ponticus* Griseb.). Broom.

A yellow-flowered leguminous shrub, native to southeastern Europe, of variable habit and height.

67030. CYTISUS SESSILIFOLIUS L. Sessile broom.

A low shrub, 2 to 4 feet high, with erect branches, nearly sessile leaves, and short racemes of yellow flowers. Native to southern Europe.

67031. HEMIPTELEA DAVIDII (Hance) Planch. (*Zelkova davidii* Hemsl.). Ulmaceae.

A shrubby spiny elmlike tree, native to Chosen and northern China, which has merit as an ornamental tree because of its handsome dark-green foliage; the leaves are oval or oblong, deeply toothed, and about 2 inches long. Because of its spines, the tree may be useful for tall hedges.

For previous introduction see No. 63681.

67032. ILEX FERNYI Franch. Aquifoliaceae. Holly.

A dense-growing species of very dwarf compact habit, with small, spiny leaves and red berries, probably allied to *Ilex cornuta*, discovered by Père Paul Fery during his travels in China between 1850 and 1860. (*Veitch, Hortus Veitchii, under No. 34527.*)

67033 to 67039. IRIS spp. Iridaceae. Iris.

67033. IRIS CHRYSOGAPHES Dykes. Goldvein iris.

One of the handsomest of the Siberian irises, the velvety dark-purple flowers are brightened by golden reticulations at the throat.

For previous introduction see No. 66575.

67034. IRIS CLARKEI Baker. Clarke iris.

A curiously local species native to a circumscribed area in the Sikkim and Bhutan region at a height of 6,000 to 11,000 feet in ground that is swampy half the year and frozen hard under snow during most of the remaining months. The narrow leaves, 2 feet long, droop at the tops; the upper surface is polished and shiny, the under side glaucescent. The solid stem is 2 feet long and bears one or two lateral heads. The falls are blue purple, blotched with white, and are reflexed laterally. The upper part of the haft is marked with yellow. The reddish purple lanceolate standards are poised almost horizontally. The styles form the highest point of the flower; they are keeled, very convex, and 1½ inches long. (*Dykes, The Genus Iris, p. 28.*)

For previous introduction see No. 66464.

67035. IRIS FISCHERIANA Hort.

67036. IRIS HALOPHILA Pall.

A low-growing Siberian iris, 1 or 2 feet high, with pale-green leaves and spicate clusters of yellow flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 60343.

67022 to 67066—Continued.

67037. IRIS MUSULMANICA Fomin.

An iris from the vicinity of Elisabethpol, Caucasus, which, according to the Moniteur du Jardin Botanique de Tiflis (vol. 14, 1909), inhabits brackish swamps. It is less than 2 feet tall, and the flowers are either sky blue or yellowish.

For previous introduction see No. 64299.

67038. IRIS OCHAUREA Hort.

A hybrid between *Iris ochroleuca* and *I. aurea* about 5 feet high. The outer segments are rich yellow with a creamy border, and the inner segments are erect and yellowish.

67039. IRIS SPURIA DESERTORUM Ker.

A European iris, with firm linear, glaucous leaves about a foot long and one to three spicate heads of flowers, which are pale lilac with the claws of the segments yellow.

For previous introduction see No. 40519.

67040. LIGUSTRUM DELAVAYANUM Hariot. Oleaceae. Privet.

An evergreen shrub about 6 feet high with long graceful branches and dark, shining-green oval leaves. The white flowers, borne in downy panicles, and the black fruits make the shrub very ornamental. It is native to the mountainous regions of Yunnan, China.

For previous introduction see No. 58613.

67041. LIGUSTRUM WALKERI Decaisne. Oleaceae. Privet.

An evergreen shrub native to southern India, with oval or lanceolate leaves and large panicles of white flowers.

67042. MELLILOTUS ALBA Desf. Fabaceae. Hubam.

Variety *annua*.

67043. MUSCARI HELDREICHII Boiss. Liliaceae. Grape hyacinth.

An early-flowering bulbous plant, native to Greece, with linear leaves and 8 to 10 amethyst flowers on a scape 4 to 6 inches long.

67044 to 67050. PAEONIA spp. Ranunculaceae. Peony.

67044. PAEONIA ARIETINA Anders.

A European herbaceous peony about 3 feet high, with five-lobed or six-lobed leaves and a large solitary dark-red flower.

67045. PAEONIA BAKERI Lynch.

A peony of unknown origin which, as described by R. Irwin Lynch (Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, vol. 12, p. 441), has a spindle-shaped root, a stout red stem 2 feet high, about six binate leaves, and deep-pink, single flowers 5 inches across.

67046. PAEONIA CORALLINA Retz. Coral peony.

A tall peony with carrotlike roots and purple flowers, rarely whitish or yellowish. Native to southern Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 30522.

67047. PAEONIA CORIACEA Boiss.

A Spanish peony, allied to *Paeonia albiflora*, with nearly unbranched, reddish stems, leathery leaves, and bright-crimson flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 62671.

67048. PAEONIA LUTEA Delavay. Golden peony.

A shrubby Chinese peony, with a short, woody stem 1 or 2 feet high, and deep-green,

67022 to 67066—Continued.

leathery, three-parted leaves, white beneath and about a foot in length. The golden yellow single or slightly double flowers are 2½ inches across.

For previous introduction see No. 62758.

67049. PAEONIA PEREGRINA Mill.

A herbaceous European peony about 2 feet high, with deep-green leaves, paler beneath, and dark-crimson flowers.

67050. PAEONIA TRITERNATA Pall.

A tall herbaceous peony with carrot-shaped roots which resembles *Paeonia coralina*, but differs in having rounded leaves, green stems, and rose-colored or whitish flowers. It is native to southeastern Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 64305.

67051. PYRACANTHA sp. Malaceae. Fire thorn.

An evergreen shrub from eastern Asia.

67052. ROSA ADIANTIFOLIA Hort. Rosaceae. Rose.

67053. ROSA DAVIDI ELONGATA Rehd. and Wils. Rosaceae. David rose.

A shrubby rose, 10 feet high, with scattered straight prickles and single pink flowers about 2 inches across, in corymbs.

67054. SKIMMIA FOREMANNII Hort. Rutaceae.

A densely branched evergreen shrub, a hybrid between *Skimmia fortunei* and *S. japonica*.

67055. SYRINGA TOMENTELLA Bur. and Franch. Oleaceae. Wilson lilac.

A bushy shrub about 8 feet high with elliptic leaves, hairy beneath, and white or lilac flowers in clusters, 6 inches long. Native to western China.

67056 to 67060. TRITICUM spp. Poaceae. Grass.

67056 to 67058. TRITICUM CYLINDRICUM (Host.) Ces. Pas. and Gib.

67056. Received as *Aegilops bicornis*, but does not agree with that species.

67057. An ornamental annual grass with stiff, upright stems and narrow leaves. Native to dry sandy places in southern and southeastern Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 64097.

67058. Received as *Aegilops speltoides*, but does not agree with that species.

67059. TRITICUM TRIUNCIALE (L.) Gren. and Godr.

A thickly branched, annual grass with ascending stems and flat, rough leaves. Native to dry places in the Mediterranean region.

For previous introduction see No. 64099.

67060. TRITICUM VENTRICOSUM (Tausch) Ces. Pas. and Gib.

An annual grass, native to the Mediterranean region, with upright stems and panicles up to 8 inches long.

For previous introduction see No. 57072.

67061 and 67062. TRITOMA UVARIA (L.) Ker. Liliaceae. Torch Lily.

67061. Variety *nobilis*. A variety having uniformly red flowers in short ovoid spikes.

67062. Variety *saundersii*. A variety with reddish orange flowers in elliptical spikes; the plant grows 4 to 6 feet high.

67022 to 67066—Continued.

67063 to 67065. *VIBURNUM* spp. Caprifoliaceae.67063. *VIBURNUM HUPEHENSE* Rehder.
Hupeh viburnum.

A fairly hardy deciduous shrubby species, allied to *Viburnum wrightii*, with coarsely toothed, long-pointed dark-green leaves, and ovoid dark-red fruits. Native to central China.

For previous introduction see No. 63687.

67064. *VIBURNUM THEIFERUM* Rehder.
Tea viburnum.

One of the more recent introductions from China made by E. H. Wilson, which is especially beautiful because of its brilliant red fruits. It is an upright shrub 4 meters high, with oval-oblong dark-green leaves.

For previous introduction see No. 62854.

67065. *VIBURNUM* sp.67066. *VICIA MICHAUXII* Spreng. Fabaceae.
Vetch.

A creeping or climbing annual vetch, native to Syria, with very narrow leaflets, light-yellow flowers, and hairy pods about an inch long.

For previous introduction see No. 59357.

67067 to 67087.

From Blackwood, South Australia. Seeds presented by Edwin Ashby. Received April 28, 1926.

67067. *BAECEA PLATYCEPHALA* E. Pritz.
Myrtaceae.

A small densely branched shrub, 1 or 2 feet high, with thick erect leaves crowded at the ends of the branches and small white flowers in the upper axils. Native to Western Australia.

67068. *BEAUFORTIA MICRANTHA* Schauer.
Myrtaceae.

A small much-branched shrub, with opposite, triangular-oval, thick leaves and small pink flowers, the staminate in small round heads and the pistillate in oblong spikes. Native to Western Australia.

67069 to 67071. *CALOTHAMNUS* spp. Myrtaceae.67069. *CALOTHAMNUS ASPER* Turcz.

A hairy shrub, with crowded linear flat leaves and short dense clusters of flowers with crimson stamens. Native to Western Australia.

67070. *CALOTHAMNUS GILESII* F. Muell.

A stout hairy shrub native to Victoria, Australia, with terete linear leaves and loose clusters of flowers.

67071. *CALOTHAMNUS QUADRIFIDUS* Ait.

An erect shrub 7 feet high, with crowded linear leaves about an inch long and dense spikes of flowers which are conspicuous because of the rich crimson stamens. Native to Western Australia.

67072. *CANDOLLEA CUNEIFORMIS* Labill. Can-
dolleaceae.

An erect evergreen shrub about 7 feet high, with thick wedge-shaped leaves and yellow flowers.

67073 to 67075. *KUNZEA* spp. Myrtaceae.67073. *KUNZEA RECURVA* Schauer.

A tall rigid shrub with rather narrow leaves and dense globular flower heads. Native to Western Australia.

67067 to 67087—Continued.

67074. *KUNZEA SPICATA* S. Moore.

A shrub native to Western Australia, with small, widely oval, leathery leaves about one-eighth of an inch long and small flowers in short spikes.

67075. *KUNZEA SULPHUREA* Hort.

A heathlike shrub, native to Australia.

67076. *LEPTOSPERMUM ROEI* Benth. Myr-
taceae.

A hairy slender-branched Australian shrub with flat, silky white leaves nearly half an inch long and rather large, axillary white flowers.

67077 to 67086. *MELALEUCA* spp. Myrtaceae.67077. *MELALEUCA CORDATA* Benth.

A rigid red-flowered shrub from Western Australia. The numerous rounded leaves are about half an inch long, and the flowers are in dense globular terminal heads.

67078. *MELALEUCA CRASSIFOLIA* Benth.

A bushy shrub with scattered thick oblong leaves half an inch long and leafy spikes of pink or white flowers. Native to Western Australia.

67079. *MELALEUCA FULGENS* R. Br.

A tall shrub, native to Western Australia, with linear concave leaves and loose lateral spikes of large showy red flowers.

67080. *MELALEUCA HOLOSERICEA* Schauer.

A bushy shrub, about 3 feet high, with hairy branches and foliage, crowded linear leaves, and dense terminal heads of pink flowers. Native to Western Australia.

67081. *MELALEUCA LATERITIA* Otto and
Dietr.

A medium-sized shrub with very narrow leaves and oblong spikes of large rich-scarlet flowers. Native to Western Australia.

67082. *MELALEUCA RADULA* Lindl.

A tall bushy shrub with opposite linear concave leaves up to 2 inches long and rather large pink or white flowers in pairs at the bases of the branchlets. Native to Western Australia.

67083. *MELALEUCA THYMOIDES* Labill.

A tall slender-branched shrub from Western Australia, with rigid, scattered leaves and dense terminal heads of yellowish white flowers.

67084. *MELALEUCA UNGINATA* R. Br.

A tall somewhat hairy Australian shrub with linear-subulate leaves an inch or two long and numerous small flowers in very dense terminal heads.

67085. *MELALEUCA VIOLACEA* Schauer.

A low spreading shrub, with the flowering branches often corky, and oval heart-shaped leaves. The purple-red flowers are either in terminal globular heads or in small axillary clusters. Native to Western Australia.

67086. *MELALEUCA WEBSTERI* S. Moore.

An Australian shrub with opposite, narrowly oblong thick leaves about one-third of an inch long and roundish heads of small white flowers.

67087. *ORTHOSANTHUS MULTIFLORUS* Sweet.
Iridaceae.

An Australian irislike plant with a short perennial rhizome and flat grasslike radical leaves up to 2 feet in length. The blue flowers are in a several-flowered oblong spike borne on a stem 1 to 2 feet high.

67088. POA FLABELLATA (Lam.) Hook.
f. Poaceae. **Tussock grass.**

From the Falkland Islands. Seeds presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. Received May 1, 1926.

According to Hogg (Vegetable Kingdom, p. 823), this is a coarse grass which grows on peaty soil near the sea in the Falkland Islands. It forms dense masses of stems which frequently rise to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, and the long tapering leaves hang gracefully over in curves, from 5 to 8 feet long and an inch wide at the base. The plant is much relished by cattle, being nutritious and containing saccharin. The inner portion of the stem, a little way above the root, is soft and crisp and flavored like a hazelnut; the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are very fond of it. They also boil the young shoots and eat them like asparagus.

For previous introduction see No. 64210.

67089. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L.
Solanaceae. **Potato.**

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Tuber presented by J. M. Westgate, Director, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, through C. F. Clarke, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 12, 1926.

A strain of the *Hamakua* variety of potato which is a good yielder and a better keeper than the original *Hamakua*.

67090 to 67131. ORYZA SATIVA L. Po-
aceae. **Rice.**

From Sabour, India. Seeds presented by A. C. Dobbs, director of agriculture, Bihar and Orissa. Received May 3, 1926.

Locally developed strains.

67090 to 67111. From Bihar.

- 67090. *Bachi-Aman*.
- 67091. *Bachi (Kesharia-Katki)*.
- 67092. *Baitarni*.
- 67093. *Balam-Aman*.
- 67094. *Dudraj-Aman*.
- 67095. *Gokulsar-Aman*.
- 67096. *Hemcha*.
- 67097. *Hura*. Early Aman.
- 67098. *Kalam Barawa-Aman*.
- 67099. *Kalam-Aman*.
- 67100. *Kelasar*.
- 67101. *Kessore*.
- 67102. *Kughi-Aman*.
- 67103. *Mahdagar*.
- 67104. *Manesra*.
- 67105. *Mansura-Aman*.
- 67106. *Nagir-Aman*.
- 67107. *Pakhar-Aman*.
- 67108. *Selha*.
- 67109. *Sirhanti*.
- 67110. *Surgamani-Aman*.
- 67111. *Ujarka Bhoga*.

67112 to 67114. From Chota, Nagpur.

- 67112. *Katka*. Early.
- 67113. *Keshwarphul*. Late.
- 67114. *Tangmusra*. Medium.

67109 to 67131—Continued.

67115 to 67120. From Orissa.

- 67115. *Champanidhipal*.
- 67116. *Dalua*.
- 67117. *Poagi*.
- 67118. *Rakta Chandan*.
- 67119. *Ranga Kanthi*.
- 67120. *Saragada Bangi*.

67121 to 67125. Selected varieties from Chota, Nagpur.

- 67121. *Doranda*.
- 67122. *Tilasar*. Early.
- 67123. *Katka*.
- 67124. *Rais*.
- 67125. *Ramgarh*.

67126 to 67131. Selected varieties from Orissa.

- 67126. *Dahia*. Early Aman.
- 67127. *Cuttack No. 1*. Early Aman.
- 67128. *Cuttack No. 2*. Medium-late Aman.
- 67129. *Cuttack No. 3*. Late Aman.
- 67130. *Cuttack No. 4*. Late Aman.
- 67131. *Cuttack No. 6*. Late Aman.

67132. CITRUS GRANDIS (L.) Osbeck
(*C. decumana* Murr.). Rutaceae.
Grapefruit.

From China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Received May 4, 1926.

A wild grapefruit found in the dry arid district of southern Kansu, below Siku, at an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The tree is 15 to 20 feet in height, and the fruit 5 to 6 inches in diameter, very juicy, but sour and full of seeds. (Rock.)

67133. ROTHIA INDICA (L.) Druce
(*R. trifoliata* DC.). Fabaceae.

From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Seeds presented by A. H. G. Alston, systematic botanist, Ceylon Department of Agriculture. Received May 8, 1926.

An annual leguminous plant, native to India, which, according to T. Petch (Tropical Agriculturist, December, 1924) is common in dry situations in Ceylon and because of its trailing habit should make a good cover plant.

67134. POA FLABELLATA (Lam.)
Hook. f. Poaceae. **Tussock grass.**

From Stanley, Falkland Islands. Seeds presented by the colonial secretary. Received May 10, 1926.

For previous introduction and description see No. 67088.

67135. FICUS ERECTA Thunb. Mor-
aceae. **Fig.**

From Hakojuoka, Japan. Seeds received May, 1926, at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., from Dr. Tyozauro Tanaka, department of agriculture, Kyushu Imperial University, through Ira J. Condit, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

An ornamental shrub or small tree, native to China, Japan, and the Himalayas, very variable in size, character of foliage, and degree of pubescence. The fruits are single or in pairs, globular or pear-shaped, and long-stalked or sessile.

67136. CREPIS PRAEMORSA (L.)
Tausch. Cichoriaceae.

From Zurich, Switzerland. Plants presented by Professor Chellung. Received May 14, 1926.

A perennial composite from the mountains of the Caucasus, with radical oval-oblong leaves and small yellow flower heads.

67137. BERBERIS PARVIFOLIA Sprague.
Berberidaceae. **Barberry.**

From San Francisco, Calif. Seeds presented by Eric Walther, superintendent of parks. Received May 12, 1926.

A low shrub from western China, with half-evergreen, occasionally spiny-toothed leaves, golden yellow flowers, and globose berries of a terra-cotta color.

67138 to 67160. ORYZA SATIVA L. Po-
aceae. **Rice.**

From Gurdaspur, India. Seeds presented by the director of the agricultural station. Received May 12, 1926.

Locally developed strains.

- 67138. No. 1. *Chipda*.
- 67139. No. 2. *Desi*.
- 67140. No. 3. *Chalaka*.
- 67141. No. 4. *Pandhori*.
- 67142. No. 5. *Basmati*.
- 67143. No. 6. *E. B. No. 17*.
- 67144. No. 7. *No. 17*.
- 67145. No. 8. *Santhi*.
- 67146. No. 9. *Ram Jawain*.
- 67147. No. 10. *Chahora*.
- 67148. No. 11. *Ziri*.
- 67149. No. 12. *Rattua*.
- 67150. No. 13. *Mushkan*.
- 67151. No. 14. *Jhona*.
- 67152. No. 15. *Begmi*.
- 67153. No. 16. *Toga*.
- 67154. No. 17. *Kaul*.
- 67155. No. 18. *Sajed*.
- 67156. No. 19. *Hans Raj*.
- 67157. No. 20. *Bara*.
- 67158. No. 21. *Palman*.
- 67159. No. 22. *Sonpattar*.
- 67160. No. 23. *Son*.

67161. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceae.
Rice.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by S. Youngberg, director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received May 14, 1926.

Pirurutong.

67162 to 67169.

From Brignoles, France. Seeds presented by Dr. R. Salgues, Director, Station Botanique de Brignoles. Received May 10, 1926.

67162 to 67169—Continued.**67162. ANTHYLLIS TETRAPHYLLA L. Fabaceae.**

A creeping leguminous annual, with white flowers, native to the Mediterranean region.

67163. ANTHYLLIS VULNERARIA L. Fabaceae.
Kidney vetch.

A perennial herb, found throughout Europe, northern Africa, and Asia, which is grown for sheep fodder and is particularly recommended for lime soils. In Norway it grows as far north as 70° F.

For previous introduction see No. 55376.

67164. STATICE JUNCEA (Girard) Hubbard,
Plumbaginaceae.

A low herbaceous perennial, with a rosette of linear leaves and small heads of pink flowers. Native to Europe.

67165. CISTUS ALBIDUS L. Cistaceae.
White-leaf rockrose.

A low shrub about 4 feet high, with white hairy leaves and rosy flowers in small clusters. Native to southern Europe and northern Africa.

For previous introduction see No. 62244.

67166. CLEMATIS VITALBA L. Ranunculaceae.
Traveler's-joy.

The common wild clematis of English hedges. It climbs up into the trees, covering them in July with its numerous panicles of greenish white, scented flowers. In winter its silky tufts adorn the hedgerows.

For previous introduction see No. 53661.

67167. INULA VISCOSA (L.) Ait. Asteraceae.

A yellow-flowered shrubby perennial about 18 inches high, native to southern Europe.

67168. LINUM NARBONENSE L. Linaceae.
Narbonne flax.

An attractive herbaceous perennial from southern Europe, with linear leaves and a graceful drooping habit; it is about 2 feet across and 18 inches high. The flowers, which appear throughout the summer, are arranged in a loose panicle with long pedicels. Each flower is 1½ inches across, bright azure blue, somewhat paler beneath, with white anthers and a white spot in the center of each flower.

For previous introduction see No. 49898.

67169. PSORALEA BITUMINOSA L. Fabaceae.
Sourf pea.

A herbaceous perennial legume, native to the Mediterranean countries, sometimes over 3 feet high; it emits a disagreeable odor from all parts of the plant. The leaves are trifoliate. The small, bluish flowers are in 10-flowered to 30-flowered heads.

For previous introduction see No. 65585.

67170. TRIFOLIUM SQUARROSUM L. Fabaceae.
Clover.

From Haina, Dominican Republic. Seeds presented by Dr. R. Ciferri, Director, Estación Nacional Agronómica. Received May 19, 1926.

An upright or ascending, robust annual, with branches up to 30 inches long; native to the Mediterranean countries. The pink or white flower heads are oval when young, becoming more elongated later.

For previous introduction see No. 63995.

67171. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L.
Solanaceae. **Potato.**

From Mowbray, Launceston, Tasmania, Australia. Tubers presented by R. Kidd. Received May 14, 1926.

Gem of the South. Derived from the variety which for many years was the main crop and export potato of Tasmania, variously known as the "Tasmanian red-skinned," "Brown's River," "Derwent," and "Circular Head." It was the king of keepers among potatoes, carried splendidly in bulk, was a fair yielder, and a fine quality table potato. The berry containing the seed which produced the new variety was abnormally large. (*Kidd.*)

67172. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. **Red clover.**

From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds purchased from A. Kol, chief of the bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany. Received May 19, 1926.

For previous introduction and description see No. 66793.

67173. CASTANEA HENRYI (Skan) Rehd. and Wils. Fagaceae. **Chestnut.**

From China. Seeds obtained by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Received January 25, 1926. Numbered June, 1926.

No. 255. November 23, 1925. *Kwai lam yui.* Purchased in Wuchow, Kwong sai, and said to have originally come from Lwallam, Kwong sai, where this variety is extensively cultivated. The nuts, with sweet tender flesh, are said to be inclosed in a 1-seeded spiny bur, like that of the chestnut, but smaller. The nuts do not dry out and lose their viability so quickly as those of the Chinese chestnut, *Castanea mollissima* Blume. The endosperm is densely covered with long, silky hairs. The nuts are widely sold in Kwantung and Kwong sai and are highly esteemed by the Chinese as an article of diet.

67174 to 67190.

From Sumatra. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received May 14, 1926.

67174 to 67181. From the Sibolangit Botanic Garden, which is on the east coast near Medan.

67174. ADENIA MACROPHYLLA Hort. Passifloraceae.

No. 501. February 26, 1926. A vine bearing beautiful scarlet fruits which split open into three segments and exhibit seeds covered with a white arillus; not edible but very ornamental.

67175. ALANGIUM CHINENSE (Lour.) Rehder (*Marlea begoniaefolia* Roxb.). Cornaceae.

No. 400. February 24, 1926. Var. *tomentosum*. This Indian tree makes a remarkably rapid growth, reaching its full height of 50 feet in five years after which the trunk merely thickens. It is being planted in Sumatra for its timber.

67176. AMOMUM sp. Zinziberaceae.

No. 505. February 25, 1926. A plant of gorgeous foliage for the irrigated gardens in southern Florida, Panama, and Hawaii.

67177. SAGUERUS LANGKAB Blume (*Arenga obtusifolia* Mart.). Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 448. February 26, 1926. A handsome palm related to the sugar palm (*Arenga saccharifera*) of Malaya, but smaller in size and having larger fruits.

67174 to 67190—Continued.

67178. SAGUERUS PINNATUS Wurm (*Arenga saccharifera* Labill.). Phoenicaceae. **Sugar palm.**

No. 441. February 24, 1926. A handsome though rather untidy palm with immense leaves and tremendous bunches of fruit. A rich-flavored palm sugar is made from the sap which flows from the bruised fruit stalk.

For previous introduction see No. 47527.

67179. DAEMONOROPS DRACO (Willd.) Blume (*Calamus draco* Willd.). Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 439. February 24, 1926. A handsome climbing palm, with recurved spines, producing ornamental fruits the size of marbles. This is the rattan palm whose fruits furnish the substance known as *dragon's blood* and is different from that produced by *Dracaena draco*.

67180. CLERODENDRUM SUMATRANUM Hort. Verbenaceae.

No. 405. February 24, 1926. A showy ornamental with large panicles of flowers and brilliant-blue fruits which are in striking contrast with the bright-red corollas.

67181. GRAMMATOPHYLLUM SPECIOSUM Blume. Orchidaceae. **Orchid.**

No. 447. February 26, 1926. The "queen of the orchids." A giant species having stems 6 to 10 feet long and flower clusters 8 feet long. The flowers are 6 inches in diameter and are yellow, blotched with deep purple.

67182. ERYTHRINA sp. Fabaceae. **Coral tree.**

No. 431. Sabang, Pulu We Island, northern coast of Sumatra. February 17, 1926. The tree is spiny, 40 feet high, and a rapid grower. The large, deep-crimson flowers, produced when the tree is without leaves, make a wonderful showing.

67183. MANGIFERA INDICA L. Anacardiaceae. **Mango.**

No. 535. March 3, 1926. A huge mango tree, producing yellow fruits, which is growing on the shore of Lake Tawar, near Takengon. The tree is 100 feet tall and has a girth of nearly 14 feet.

67184. MUSA sp. Musaceae. **Banana.**

No. 549. On the road between Takengon and Biasun. March 6, 1926. The tree is not over 18 to 20 feet high, and it has a very dark trunk. It is found wild in virgin forest at an altitude of 3,000 feet. The fruits are small and contain many seeds.

67185. HERNANDIA SONORA L. Hernandiaceae.

No. 422. Sabang, Pulu We Island, northern coast of Sumatra. February 17, 1926. A soft-wooded large tree with rather thin broad leaves and masses of very interesting curiously shaped fruits. The black seed hangs in the center of a large white translucent inverted bell-shaped covering. Through a hole in the bottom of this covering is seen the black fruit. This tree grows close to the beach where it is hit by the salt spray.

67186. ACTINORHYZIS CALAPPARIA Wendl. and Drude. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 446. From the Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 25, 1926. A tall stout pinnate-leaved palm, about 40 feet high, with a ringed trunk and leaves about 8 feet long. Native to the Malay Archipelago.

67187. PTYCHOSPERMA sp. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 452. From the experiment station, Medan. February 20, 1926.

67174 to 67190—Continued.

67188. (Undetermined.)

No. 478. Collected near Takengon, March 5, 1926. A beautiful foliage plant with red flower heads, 4 inches across, at the base of leaves which rise from the ground to a height of 3 feet; excellent for moist places.

67189. *ARECA* sp. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 541. From Takengon, at an altitude of 3,000 feet. March 2, 1926. A slender, very decorative, pinnate palm, 12 feet high.

67190. *CORYPHA* sp. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 670. Collected northwest of Lho Senmawe on the road to Bireun, March 12, 1926. The native name is *Iboh*. This tree resembles the Talipot palm in that the tree dies when the terminal inflorescence flowers. It is smaller than the Talipot with the trunk often twisted.

67191 to 67227. *ORYZA SATIVA* L. **Po-
aceae. Rice.**

From Cawnpore, United Provinces, India. Seeds purchased from the deputy director of agriculture. Received May 18, 1926.

Locally developed varieties.

67191. *Nankia*. A late variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67192. *Badal Phooi*. An early variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67193. *Badar Phuha*. From Kudwa. A variety sown during May in the Cawnpore district, later transplanted, and harvested in September.67194. *Bagdi*. From Bhodras. A variety sown during May in the Cawnpore district, later transplanted, and harvested in October.67195. *Bakki*. A variety, which is a good yielder, from the Unao district, sown in June, transplanted in July, and harvested the first part of November.67196. *Bansi*. An early variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67197. *Banspati*. A good yielder from the Unao district which is sown during June, transplanted in July, and harvested in October.67198. *Batsa*. An early variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67199. *Bindia*. From Phuphuar. A variety sown in the Cawnpore district during May, later transplanted, and harvested in November.67200. *Bendia*. From Parsauli. A variety sown in the Cawnpore district during May, later transplanted, and harvested in November.67201. *Dudhia*. An early variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67202. *Sujidana*. From Laukana. A variety sown in the Cawnpore district during May, later transplanted, and harvested in October.67203. *Gaurahva*. From Parsauli. A variety grown in the Cawnpore district during May, later transplanted, and harvested in November.67204. *Ghaghrapari Bakka*. A variety from the Unao district sown during July and harvested in October.67205. *Hansraj*. A late variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67206. *Harkis*. From the Unao district. Sown in July and harvested in September.67207. *Jalsaim*. A late variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.

67191 to 67227—Continued.

67208. *Jardhana*. An early variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67209. *Jardhon*. From Oris. A variety sown in the Cawnpore district in May, later transplanted, and harvested in October.67210. *Jardhana*. From Unao district. Sown in July and harvested in September.67211. *Jarithwa*. A late variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67212. *Kattuwa*. From the Unao district. A good yielder sown in June, transplanted in July, and harvested in October.67213. *Lalli*. An early variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67214. *Ram Bhagwa*. An early variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67215. *Rambhagwa*. A good yielder from the Unao district. Sown in June, transplanted in July, and harvested in the first part of November.67216. *Saidha*. An early variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67217. *Sambhalu*. From Oris. A variety sown in the Cawnpore district in May, later transplanted, and harvested in October.67218. *Sambhalu*. From Parsauli. A variety sown in the Cawnpore district in May, later transplanted, and harvested in September or October.67219. *Sumbhra*. From Phuphuar. A variety sown in May in the Cawnpore district, later transplanted, and harvested in November.67220. *Sammaluwa*. From the Unao district. A good yielder sown in July and harvested the first part of September.67221. *Sathi*. An early variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67222. *Sathi* or *Sathia* (Black). From Parsauli. A variety sown with the rains in June in the Cawnpore district and harvested early in September.67223. *Shyam Zira*. A late variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67224. *Shiamjira*. From Kudwa. A variety sown in the Cawnpore district in May, later transplanted and harvested in October.67225. *Suhari*. A late variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67226. *Sonahi*. From Jahangirabad. A variety sown in the Cawnpore district with the June rains and harvested in October.67227. *Uswas*. A late variety sown in Safipur Tansil, Unao district.67228. *NYP*A FRUTICANS Wurmbl.
Phoenicaceae. **Nipa palm.**

From Sibolangit, Sumatra. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition, Received May 20, 1926.

The nipa palm is one of the handsomest as well as most useful palms of the Malayan region. It grows in the brackish and quite salty waters on the coasts everywhere. (Fairchild.) According to Brown and Merrill (Philippine Palms and Palm Products, p. 98), the nipa palm has a stout, creeping underground stem, and the pinnate leaves, which are in erect clusters, are 7 meters or more in length. The flat fruits, 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 2 inches thick, are crowded in a large, round head which is borne on a special erect stalk. The juice obtained by cutting this stalk just below the fruiting head is a very promising source of sugar and alcohol. The leaves are extensively used for thatching and for making baskets and mats.

For previous introduction see No. 57940.

67229. GOSYPIUM OBTUSIFOLIUM
Roxb. Malvaceae. Cotton.

From Algiers, Algeria. Seeds presented by Dr. L. Trabut, Government botanist, through T. H. Kearney, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 18, 1926.

Collected in the Gourara, northwestern Sahara, where it is cultivated by the natives. (*Trabut*.)

For previous introduction see No. 45326.

67230 and 67231. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae. Sugar cane.

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Cuttings presented by Dr. Gonzalo M. Fortun, Director Estación Experimental Agronómica, through E. W. Brandes, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 24, 1926.

67230. *C. 281.* Imported at the Estación Experimental Agronómica as a promising cane free from the mosaic disease.

67231. *P. R. 492.*

67232. EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS L. Scrophulariaceae.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Prof. D. Bois, Paris Museum of Natural History. Received May 22, 1926.

A low annual which grows in damp places throughout Europe. The axillary flowers have a lilac corolla with a yellow throat.

67233. GOSYPIUM sp. Malvaceae. Cotton.

From Sumatra. Seeds collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received May 14, 1926.

No. 498. March 9, 1926. A tree kidney cotton, native to northern Sumatra, on the northwest shore of Lake Tawar, near Takengon. These seeds are from an old tree which was growing in the dooryard of a Gayoe. The stems are 4 inches through and 12 to 14 feet high.

67234. GOSYPIUM TOMENTOSUM Nutt. Malvaceae. Cotton.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds presented by J. M. Westgate, Director, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. Received May 17, 1926.

Mao or *Hula Hula* cotton. Plant softly pubescent; lint reddish brown.

67235. ANEMONE ALBA Hort. Ranunculaceae.

From Ottawa, Canada. Seeds presented by J. Adams, botanist, Central Experimental Farm. Received April 23, 1926.

A form of the Japanese anemone with large white flowers.

67236. CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS L. Caesalpiniaceae.

From Ibadan, Nigeria, Africa. Seeds presented by O. T. Faulkner, director, Agricultural Department. Received May 21, 1926.

A commonly cultivated tropical leguminous annual, herbaceous or somewhat shrubby; the seeds are sometimes used as a coffee substitute.

67237. ORNITHOGALUM LACTEUM Jacq. Liliaceae. Star-of-Bethlehem

From Mowbray, Cape Town, South Africa. Seeds purchased from C. Starks & Co. Received May 22, 1926.

A bulbous plant from the Cape of Good Hope, with about 10 fleshy basal leaves and white flowers in a large, dense raceme on a stout stem 1 or 2 feet long.

67238 to 67256. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceae. Rice.

From Poona, India. Seeds presented by the director of the agricultural college station. Received May 22, 1926.

67238. *Ambemohor Kala.*

67239. *Anter Sal.*

67240. *Bangali.*

67241. *Dhanya.*

67242. *Early Muqad.*

67243. *Gajaweli.*

67244. *Halwi Patni.*

67245. *Jirasal.*

67246. *Kada.*

67247. *Kamond.*

67248. *No. 42. Kolamba.*

67249. *No. 79. Kolamba.*

67250. *No. 153. Kolamba.*

67251. *No. 184. Kolamba.*

67252. *No. 241. Kolamba.*

67253. *Kolum.*

67254. *No. 37. Patni K. O.*

67255. *Sutar Sal.*

67256. *Wak Sal.*

67257 to 67292.

From Jerusalem, Palestine. Seeds obtained by Prof. W. L. Jepson, collaborator, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 11, 1926.

67257. *ASTRAGALUS BRACHY CERAS Ledeb.* Fabaceae.

No. 10961. An annual legume, about 14 inches high, native to Syria.

67258 and 67259. *CALENDULA* spp. Asteraceae.

Herbaceous annuals, native to Syria, to be grown to ascertain their horticultural value.

67258. *CALENDULA* sp.

No. 10943.

67259. *CALENDULA* sp.

No. 10948.

67260 and 67261. *CICER ARIETINUM L.* Fabaceae. Chick pea.

67260. No. 10793.

67261. No. 10792.

67262. *CITRULLUS VULGARIS Schrad.* Cucurbitaceae. Watermelon.

No. 10791.

67257 to 67292—Continued.

67263. *CORYLUS* sp. Betulaceae. **Hazelnut.**
No. 10796.
67264. *CUCURBITA PEPO* L. Cucurbitaceae. **Pumpkin.**
No. 10798.
67265. *CYAMOPSIS TETRAGONOLOBA* (L.) Taub. **Guar.**
(*C. psoraloides* DC.). Fabaceae.
- No. 10960. An erect leguminous annual, about 4 feet high, grown in eastern Asia as green forage and for the seeds, which are used as human food and also to fatten cattle.
67266. *HIPPOCREPIS MULTISILQUOSA* L. Fabaceae.
Bitter vetch.
- No. 10959. An annual legume, 18 inches high, with odd-pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. Native to Syria.
67267. *HOLCUS SORGHUM* L. (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.). Poaceae. **Sorghum.**
No. 10787.
67268. *LATHYRUS SATIVUS* L. Fabaceae.
Bitter vetch.
No. 10978.
67269. *LATHYRUS* sp. Fabaceae.
No. 10971.
67270. *LENTILLA LENS* (L.) W. F. Wight (*Lens esculenta* Moench). Fabaceae. **Lentil.**
No. 10789.
67271. *LOTUS TETRAGONOLOBUS* L. Fabaceae.
No. 10957. A purple-flowered annual legume, native to the Mediterranean countries.
67272. *LOTUS* sp. Fabaceae.
No. 10964.
67273. *LUPINUS TERMIS* Forsk. Fabaceae. **Lupine.**
No. 10797. An annual legume, about 2 feet high, with bluish white flowers, native to Syria.
For previous introduction see No. 52172.
67274. *CIRGINNUS CIRCINATUS* (L.) Kuntze. Fabaceae.
No. 10969. A legume, about 1 foot high, native to the Mediterranean countries.
- 67275 and 67276. *MEDICAGO MURICATA* (L.) All. Fabaceae.
An annual European leguminous plant, about a foot high.
67275. No. 10950. 67276. No. 10966.
67277. *MELILOTUS SULCATA* Desf. Fabaceae.
No. 10954. An erect annual leguminous plant, with racemes of yellow flowers. Native to Syria.
For previous introduction see No. 43597.
67278. *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM* sp. Aizoaceae.
No. 10962.
- 67279 and 67280. *PHASEOLUS VULGARIS* L. Fabaceae. **Common bean.**
67279. No. 10790. 67280. No. 10973.
- 67281 and 67282. *PISUM SATIVUM* L. Fabaceae. **Pea.**
67281. No. 10951. 67282. No. 10965.
67283. *SCORPIURUS* sp. Fabaceae.
No. 10963. Annual leguminous herb with curiously twisted pods.

67257 to 67292—Continued.

- 67284 to 67286. *TRIFOLIUM ALEXANDRINUM* L. Fabaceae. **Berseem.**
67284. No. 10974. 67286. No. 10976.
67285. No. 10975.
67287. *TRIFOLIUM* sp. Fabaceae.
No. 10945.
- 67288 and 67289. *TRIGONELLA FOENUM-GRÆCUM* L. Fabaceae. **Fenugreek.**
67288. No. 10792. 67289. No. 10977.
67290. *VICIA ERVILIA* (L.) Willd. Fabaceae. **Vetch.**
No. 10786. An annual vetch up to a foot and a half high, cultivated in Syria for fodder.
67291. *VICIA FABA* L. Fabaceae. **Broadbean.**
No. 10799.
67292. *VIGNA SINENSIS* (Torner) Savi. Fabaceae. **Cowpea.**
No. 10788.
67293. *ASTREBLA LAPPACEA* (Lindl.) Domin. Poaceae. **Mitchell grass.**
From Queensland, Australia. Seeds obtained from the botanical gardens, Brisbane, through J. E. W. Tracy, Bristol, Pa. Received May 25, 1926.
A strong-growing somewhat wiry perennial grass found in stiff clayey soil. Its flowering spikes, resembling heads of wheat, are said to have highly fattening qualities and are readily eaten by stock. Native to South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland.
For previous introduction see No. 50341.
67294. *MALUS SYLVESTRIS* Mill. (*Pyrus malus* L.). Malaceae. **Apple.**
From Dublin, Irish Free State. Seeds presented by Dr. Augustine Henry, College of Science for Ireland. Received May 25, 1926.
Var. *acerba*. A wild apple of Ireland which is not in cultivation in the United States. It is valuable as a pollen parent in apple orchards. (Henry.)
- 67295 to 67312.
From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds presented by A. Kol, chief of the bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany. Received May 21, 1926. Notes by Mr. Kol.
Originally from Tchardjony, Turkmenistan, unless otherwise stated.
67295. *ALLIUM CEPA* L. Liliaceae. **Onion.**
A very good yielder, adapted to sandy soils; white and violet.
67296. *CITRULLUS VULGARIS* Schrad. Cucurbitaceae. **Watermelon.**
An unnamed variety from Farab, Turkmenistan.
- 67297 to 67303. *CUCUMIS MELO* L. Cucurbitaceae. **Melon.**
67297. No. 1. *Tarandjony*. A very sweet, white-fleshed variety.
67298. No. 2. *Ak-Koun*. An early summer variety with very sweet white flesh.
67299. No. 3. *Ksoul-Koun*. A summer melon with red flesh and pale-yellow skin.
67300. No. 4. *Deikhany-Zarny*. A very sweet orange-fleshed variety with yellowish skin.

67295 to 67312—Continued.

67301. No. 5. *Bischeck*. An early summer variety with very sweet white flesh and yellow skin.

67302. No. 6. *Kara-Kotour*. A round melon, a winter variety, with white flesh and yellow skin.

67303. No. 7. *Magassare*. A dark-skinned variety with white flesh of a rich sugary flavor.

67304. No. 8. *Kostjanka*. A variety cultivated at the experiment fields of the Emba Oil Co., near the Caspian Sea.

67305. No. 9. *Logara-Kouk*. A summer melon with greenish flesh and dark-green skin.

67306. No. 10. *Gouliabi*. A winter variety.

67307. No. 11. *Eneyry*. A summer variety with pale-yellow skin and green flesh.

67308. *Emiry*. From the Emba Experiment Station near the Caspian Sea.

67309 to 67311. CUCURBITA spp. Cucurbitaceae.

67309. CUCURBITA MAXIMA Duchesne. Squash.
Selle-Kiady.

67310. CUCURBITA MOSCHATA Duchesne. Cushman.
Plov-Kiady. From Farab, Turkmenistan.

67311. CUCURBITA PEPO L. Pumpkin.
Nan-Kiady.

67312. DAUCUS CAROTA L. Apiaceae. Carrot.

From the Amu-Darya River district, Tchardjony, Turkmenistan. A pale-yellow variety with roots, when fully grown, measuring 7 to 11 inches in length.

67313. DIALIUM GUINEENSE Willd. Caesalpiniaceae. Velvet tamarind.

From the Gold Coast, West Africa. Seeds intercepted at Philadelphia, Pa., by the Federal Horticultural Board. Received May 24, 1926.

A tall pinnate-leaved tree, native to West Africa, with small, dark-brown, velvety, edible fruits which are in large clusters. The fruits are about the size of small filberts, and the thin, brittle shell incloses one or two seeds surrounded by a mildly acid farinaceous pulp, used in the preparation of pickles and in other ways. The timber is a handsome dark red.

67314 to 67343.

From Dookie P. O., Victoria, Australia. Seeds presented by Hugh Pye, Dookie Agricultural College. Received May 14, 1926.

This district is a relatively good one, with an average rainfall of 20 inches. The summers and autumns are usually dry, but the winter and spring rains are good, hence wheat succeeds well. The highest temperature is 108° F. and the lowest, July, 37° F. The air is low in humidity.

67314. AVENA BYZANTINA Koch. Poaceae. Oats.
Dookie No. 11.

67315. HORDEUM DISTICHON PALMELLA Harlan. Poaceae. Two-rowed barley.
Pryor.

67316. HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM Seringe. Poaceae. Six-rowed barley.
Cape Early.

67314 to 67343—Continued.

67317 to 67343. TRITICUM spp. Poaceae.

67317 to 67338. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (T. vulgare Vill.). Common wheat.

67317. *Austarn*.

67318. *Bald Early*.

67319. *Bena*. One of the new wheats becoming popular.

67320. *Clarendon Early*.

67321. *College Purple*.

67322. *Curramin*.

67323. *Darts Imperial*.

67324. *Federation*. The most popular variety of the State. Last season 40 bushels per acre were threshed from this variety. Generally speaking, it gives a better yield than *Hard Federation*.

67325. *Gering*.

67326. *Gluclub*.

67327. *Hard Federation*. A selection from *Federation*, but its flour is strong. Last season 50 bushels per acre were threshed from this variety.

67328. *Improved Gluyas*.

67329. *Indret*. A rust-resistant variety which yields well in the North and South.

67330. *Joffre*. A rust-resistant variety which yields well in the North and South.

67331. *Major*. The second most popular variety of the State. It has strong straw and is less liable to rust than *Federation*. In the South or cooler parts it gives big yields and has done well in New Zealand.

67332. *Minister*. The champion high-strength wheat of the State and the most prolific of the high-strength varieties grown here.

67333. *Moir*.

67334. *Nabawa*.

67335. *Nobby*. A bald durum type which is really a cross with a bald common wheat.

67336. *Unuyip*.

67337. *Wardfir*.

67338. *Yanward*.

67339 to 67342. TRITICUM DURUM Desf. Poaceae. Durum wheat.

67339. *Dookie Hasta*. This variety has multiple ears produced mainly by selection.

67340. *Dookie Marvel*. A variety having multiple ears produced mainly by selection.

67341. *Huquenot*. A bald durum type which is really a cross with a bald common wheat. In a few places it is grown for silage.

67342. *Laidly Poulard*.

67343. TRITICUM POLONICUM L. Poaceae. Polish wheat.

Australian Poulard.

67344 to 67376.

From Cambridge, England. Seeds presented by H. G. Carter, Director, Cambridge Botanic Garden. Received May 12, 1926.

67344. *ALLIUM NARCISSIFLORUM* Vill. Liliaceae.
Onion.

An elegant Italian species, about 9 inches high, with nodding heads of beautiful rose-colored flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 58682.

67345. *ARISTEA AFRICANA* (L.) Hoffmannsegg (*A. cyanea* Ait.). Iridaceae.

A dwarf, irislike plant from the Cape of Good Hope, with spikes of short-lived blue flowers.

67346. *ASTER FARRERI* Hort.

A herbaceous perennial about a foot high, with handsome flowers. The narrow ray flowers are rich velvet, and the disk is reddish orange.

67347 to 67349. *BERBERIS* spp. Berberidaceae.

67347. *BERBERIS CHITRIA* D. Don. **Barberry.**

A spiny shrub, 6 feet or less high, with oblong leaves 1 to 3 inches long, deep-yellow or reddish flowers in long-stemmed panicles, and ovoid, purple berries. Native to the Himalayas.

67348. *BERBERIS EMPETRIFOLIA* Pers.
Crow barberry.

A low densely branched barberry, 1 or 2 feet high, with linear, bright-green leaves and bluish black fruits. Native to southern South America.

For previous introduction see No. 35923.

67349. *BERBERIS STENOPHYLLA* Lindl.
Rosemary barberry.

A hybrid between *Berberis darwinii* and *B. empetrifolia* which first appeared, according to Bean (Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1), in the nursery of Fisher and Holmes, near Sheffield, England, several years ago. As described by Bean it is an evergreen bush about 10 feet high, which forms a dense thicket of slender interlacing stems. The small deep-green leaves are spine tipped, and the small golden-yellow flowers are profusely borne in small clusters. The globular fruits are covered with a blue-white bloom.

For previous introduction see No. 65240.

67350. *CISTUS VILLOSUS* L. Cistaceae. **Rockrose.**

An erect hairy shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with wrinkled, gray-green leaves and one to three reddish flowers about 2 inches wide. Native to the Mediterranean region.

67351. *CYNOGLOSSUM AMABILE* Stapf and Drummond. Boraginaceae.
Hound's-tongue.

For previous introduction and description see No. 67001.

67352 to 67355. *CYTISUS* spp. Fabaceae. **Broom.**

67352. *CYTISUS BIFLORUS* L'Herit.

A leguminous shrub 3 feet high, with slender branches and leaflets with silky lower surfaces. The yellow flowers are single or in pairs. Native to Europe and western Asia.

For previous introduction see No. 66557.

67353. *CYTISUS MONSPESSULANUS* L. **Broom.**

A leguminous shrub about 10 feet high, with fragrant bright-yellow flowers in small racemes. Native to the Canary Islands.

67344 to 67376—Continued.

67354. *CYTISUS PURGANS* (L.) Spach.
Province broom.

A yellow-flowered leguminous shrub about 3 feet high. Native to southern France and Spain.

67355. *CYTISUS PURPUREUS* Scop.

An erect or procumbent shrub, 2 feet or less in height, with one to three purple flowers and black pods. Native to southern Europe.

67356. *DAHLIA MERCKII* Lehm. Asteraceae.

A single-flowered dahlia, 2 to 3 feet high, with bipinnate leaves and flowers typically lilac color.

For previous introduction see No. 47552.

67357. *ELSHOLTZIA STAUNTONI* Benth. Men-thaceae.

A shrubby perennial 2 to 5 feet high, with bright-green oblong leaves and dense one-sided spikes of purple-lilac flowers. Native to northern China.

For previous introduction see No. 38819.

67358. *GENISTA RADIATA* (L.) Scop. Fabaceae.
Broom.

A rigid erect yellow-flowered leguminous shrub with oval silky pods. Native to south-eastern Europe.

67359. *GENISTA SAGITTALIS* (L.) Fabaceae.
Broom.

A dwarf procumbent leguminous shrub with ascending or erect branches, hairy oval leaves, and short terminal racemes of yellow flowers. Native to Europe and western Asia.

67360. *HERMODYCTYLUS TUBEROSUS* (L.) Mill. Iridaceae.

A hardy irislike plant, native to southern Europe, with glaucous four-angled stems, 1 or 2 feet long, and black-purple solitary flowers.

67361 to 67363. *ILEX* spp. Aquifoliaceae. **Holly.**

67361. *ILEX INTEGRATA* Thunb.

An evergreen Japanese shrub or tree, up to 40 feet in height, with oval or oblong, usually entire leaves 2 to 3 inches long and globular or ovoid red berries.

67362. *ILEX LATIFOLIA* Thunb.

A Japanese holly, one of the most attractive of the genus, which sometimes develops into a tree 60 feet tall. The glossy green leaves, 3 to 7 inches long, are oval or narrowly oblong, and the red berries, about one-third of an inch in diameter, are produced in dense clusters.

For previous introduction see No. 59391.

67363. *ILEX SIKKIMENSIS* Kurz.

A Himalayan holly described by Kurz (Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. 44, pt. 2) as a moderately tall tree with stout branches, broadly oblong leathery leaves 5 or 6 inches long, and globular yellow berries.

For previous introduction see No. 62810.

67364 to 67366. *IRIS* spp. Iridaceae.

67364. *IRIS BULLEYANA* Dykes.

Hollow-stem iris.

An iris from western China which, as described by Dykes (The Genus *Iris*, p. 30), resembles *Iris clarkii*, having a hollow un-branched stem. The narrow leaves are glossy above and glaucous beneath. The stem, 15

67344 to 67376—Continued.

to 18 inches long, bears a single head of one to two flowers. The falls have a greenish yellow oblong haft, veined and dotted with purple. On the obovate blade the coloring becomes clearer and consists of broken veins and blotches of bright blue purple on a creamy ground. The extremity is a uniform blue purple paler at the edges. The oblanceolate, channeled standards are pale blue purple with deeper veins and diverge at an angle of about 60 degrees. The keeled, dark-purple styles are held high above the falls.

For previous introduction see No. 66463.

67365. IRIS MILESII Baker. Himalayan iris.

A large Himalayan iris with seven or eight leaves, 2 to 3 feet long, on the stem; the latter is branched and bears about four heads of bright lilac flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 66578.

67366. IRIS SISYRINCHIUM L. Moraea iris.

A tender rather low iris, 6 to 12 inches high, native to southern Europe, Asia, and Africa. The fugitive flowers are lilac purple with a yellow spot on the outer segments.

67367. LONICERA CHRYSANTHA Turcz. Caprifoliaceae. Coralline honeysuckle.

A shrubby honeysuckle from Japan, up to 12 feet high, with upright stems, somewhat rhombic leaves 2 to 5 inches long, and yellowish white flowers three-fourths of an inch long. It is particularly handsome in autumn with its bright coral-red fruit.

For previous introduction see No. 42315.

67368. MIRABILIS LONGIFLORA L. Nyctaginia-ceae. Sweet four-o'clock.

An attractive herbaceous perennial 2 to 3 feet high, native to Mexico, with heart-shaped hairy leaves and long-tubed white pink or violet flowers which are very fragrant in the evening.

67369. MORAEA IRIDIODES L. Iridaceae. Iris moraea.

A South African relative of the iris with white flowers over 3 inches across and leaves in basal fan-shaped rosettes.

For previous introduction see No. 31852.

67370. MORAEA ROBINSONIANA Moore and F. Muell. Iridaceae.

A bulbous irislike plant from Australia with radical leaves about 5 feet long and white flowers, spotted red and yellow near the base.

67371. NICOTIANA RUSTICA L. Solanaceae. Aztec tobacco.

67372. PHELLODENDRON CHINENSE GLABRIS-
USCULUM C. Schneid. Rutaceae. Chinese cork tree.

A handsome Chinese tree about 30 feet high, with dark gray-brown bark, dark yellowish green compound leaves hairy beneath, and black fruits in panicles about 3 inches long.

67373. RHODODENDRON SMIRNOWI Trautv.
Ericaceae. Smirnow rhododendron.

A shrub or small tree about 20 feet high with dark-green leaves grayish hairy beneath and compact heads of rosy red flowers each about 3 inches across. Native to the Caucasus.

For previous introduction see No. 66478.

67374. ROSA ACICULARIS Lindl. Rosaceae. Prickly rose.

A low densely prickly shrub native to northern America, Europe, and Asia. It bears three to seven leaflets and solitary deep-rose flowers followed by pear-shaped fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 54165.

67344 to 67376—Continued.

67375. SKIMMIA FOREMANNII Hort. Rutaceae.

A low densely branched Japanese evergreen shrub with narrow yellowish green leaves and roundish red berries. It is considered to be a hybrid between *Skimmia japonica* and *S. fortunei*.

67376. TRITOMA CAULESCENS (Baker) Carr.
(*Kniphofia caulescens* Baker). Liliaceae. Torch lily.

A showy herbaceous perennial from the Cape of Good Hope with sword-shaped radical leaves 2 to 3 feet long and a flower spike about 6 inches long. The lower flowers are yellow and the upper ones red.

67377 to 67396.

From Russia. Seeds presented by A. Kol, chief of the bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany, Leningrad, Russia, through J. W. Pincus, Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York, N. Y. Received May 13, 1926.

67377 to 67379. AVENA SATIVA L. Poaceae. Oats.

67377. No. 9451. Variety *mutica*. Selection No. 145. From the Western Siberian Experiment Station.

67378. No. 9452. Variety *krausei*. Selection No. 117. From the Western Siberian Experiment Station.

67379. No. 10188. Variety *persica* Vav. From Persia.

67380 to 67385. HORDEUM spp. Poaceae.

67380 and 67381. HORDEUM DISTICHON NUDUM L. Two-rowed barley.

67380. No. 10249. Variety *nudum* L. Selection No. 07-B-III. From Turkestan.

67381. No. 10250. Variety *nudum* L. Selection No. 0128-A-VII. From Turkestan.

67382. HORDEUM DISTICHON PALMELLA Harlan. Two-rowed barley.

No. 10251. Variety *praecoccium* R. Reg. From the Erivan Government.

67383. HORDEUM VULGARE COELESTE L. Six-rowed barley.

No. 10041. Variety *nudum* L. From the Jaroslav Government.

67384. HORDEUM VULGARE NIGRUM (Willd.) Beaven. Six-rowed barley.

No. 10247. Variety *tanaiticum* Reg. Selection No. 029-A-VII. From the north of Caucasia.

67385. HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM Seringe. Six-rowed barley.

No. 10246. Variety *pallidum* Ser. Selection No. 0815-A-II. From Turkestan.

67386 and 67387. PANICUM MILIACEUM L. Poaceae. Proso.

67386. No. 3003. Selection No. 853. From the Saratov Government.

67387. No. 10242. *Afganskoe*. From Afghanistan.

67388 to 67394. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (*T. vulgare* Vill.). Poaceae. Common wheat.

67388. No. 3000. Variety *albium* Al. Beloseznaja. Selection No. 604. From the Saratov Government.

67389. No. 3001. Variety *albium* Al. From the Saratov Government.

67390. No. 9446. Variety *calisium*. Selection No. 0111. From the Western Siberian Experiment Station.

67377 to 67396—Continued.

67391. No. 9447. Variety *lutescens*. Selection No. 0479. From the Western Siberian Experiment Station.

67392. No. 9449. Variety *mitturum*. Selection No. 0254. From the Western Siberian Experiment Station.

67393. No. 10244. Variety *gracum* Körn. Sary Mahiz. Selection No. 0289 A IV. From Turkestan.

67394. No. 10245. Variety *gracum* Körn. Sary Mahiz. Selection No. 0283 A IV.

67395 and 67396. TRITICUM DURUM Desf. Poaceae. Durum wheat.

67395. No. 2995. Variety *hordeiforme*. *Belotourka*. Selection No. 189. From the Samara Government.

67396. No. 2996. Variety *melanopus* Al. *Belotourka*. Selection No. 69. From the Samara Government.

67397. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae. Sugar cane.

From Herradura, Cuba. Cuttings presented by F. S. Earle, through E. W. Brandes, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 1, 1926.

P. R. No. 492.

67398 and 67399. PHYLLOSTACHYS spp. Poaceae. Bamboo.

From Canton, China. Rhizomes collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January and February, 1926. Numbered May, 1926. Notes by Mr. McClure.

67398. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.

No. 247. November 22, 1925. *Koon yam chuk*, *Kan chuk*. A small monopodial bamboo growing wild along the banks of the West River, near Wuchow, Kwong sai. The culms are 1 to 1.5 meters high and 1 to 1.5 centimeters in diameter. The young shoots which begin to appear in April are edible and considered very delicious by the Chinese. It is not necessary to parboil them.

67399. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp.

No. 258. November 25, 1925. *Fa hok chuk*. These rhizomes were purchased from a grove near Takhing, West River. This bamboo is cultivated for its edible shoots, which begin to appear in April. The culms, medium thin-walled and rather tough, are used to some extent in weaving bamboo articles, such as baskets and trays.

67400 to 67404. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae. Sugar cane.

From China. Cuttings collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 3, 1926. Notes by Mr. McClure.

Obtained at T'owa, a village near the Canton Christian College, March 9, 1926.

67400. No. 435. *Haak kwat che*, *Tsz che*, *Hung che*. A very large variety, characterized by the purple color of the stalks. It has a thick "skin" and is considered the most durable in shipment. Most of the crop of this variety is consumed fresh.

67401. No. 436. *Paak che*. A smaller and thinner skinned variety than No. 435 [No. 67400]. It is largely consumed fresh. Though this variety contains the most juice, the flavor is said to be not so rich as that of others.

67400 to 67404—Continued.

67402. No. 437. *Kam shaan che*. This variety is said to have originally come from Australia. It is very large and coarse and is seldom eaten fresh, though it is said to give the best sugar return of any variety.

67403. No. 438. *Chuk che*, *Maau che*. This variety is characterized by a very hard "skin" and is consequently very little eaten fresh.

67404. No. 439. *Muk che*. This variety is said to have been introduced from Singapore and is considered the poorest from the Chinese point of view. The stalks are extremely hard (hence the name "wooden cane") and are said to reach the largest stature of any.

67405. GOSSYPIUM sp. Malvaceae.

Cotton.

From Sumatra. Seeds collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received May 23, 1926.

No. 707. A kidney cotton found near the military camp of Lawe Aonan, in the very heart of Ateh, at an altitude of 800 meters. It may be a form introduced into the Battak lands many years ago.

67406. STROPHANTHUS GRATIS Baill. Apocynaceae.

From Ibadan, Nigeria, Africa. Seeds presented by R. A. Sykes, senior conservator of forests. Received May 26, 1926.

A handsome woody climber, native to tropical Africa, with fragrant flowers, white tinged with pink, and seeds which furnish crystalline strophanthus, according to Holland (*Useful Plants of Nigeria*, pt. 3, p. 447). This substance is used in medicine, and the seeds of this species are preferred to the common strophanthus seeds of commerce, which yield this glucosid in an amorphous condition.

67407. PRUNUS sp. Amygdalaceae.

Smith plumcot.

Growing at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. A form developed from scions of unnamed plumcots obtained in 1915 from M. Sharpe, Vacaville, Calif. Numbered June, 1926.

Fruit medium sized to medium large, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Practically all fruits are decidedly compressed. The shape is irregular, as with most plumcots and apricots, some specimens tending to be kidney-shaped. Stem short, medium stout. Suture a distinct line in most specimens, but a quite prominent depression in a few. Apex rounded to semi-pointed in some specimens. Some specimens almost completely overlaid with dark red; the majority, however, have only a limited amount of coloring, it not being uncommon for one side only to be entirely colored. Skin medium thick, medium tough. Flesh light yellow, medium juicy, with rather numerous small fibrous threads which are not objectionable. Mildly subacid, except in very ripe fruit. Flesh clings tightly to the medium-sized pit. Pit 1 inch long, five-eighths of an inch wide, and medium compressed. This plumcot is early, ships well, and is of fairly good quality. The irregular size and shape of the samples at hand perhaps may be overcome in part by good cultural methods. The shy bearing habit of this tree may be a handicap to commercial production. Row 8, tree 1, old test orchard; row 16, tree 45, and row 19, tree 34, new test orchard.

67408. MELILOTUS INDICA (L.) All. Fabaceae. Sweet clover.

From Rabat, Morocco. Seeds presented by A. Pochon, Directeur, Jardin d'Essais de Rabat. Received May 28, 1926.

Locally grown seed.

For previous introduction see No. 61322.

**67409. LINUM USITATISSIMUM L. Lin-
aceae. Flax.**

From Riga, Latvia. Seeds obtained from C. J. Mayer, commercial attaché, United States legation. Received June 18, 1926.

Locally grown seed.

67410 and 67411. LYSSOCHILUS spp.

From Africa. Roots obtained through H. L. Shantz, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 30, 1926. Numbered June, 1926.

Collected during November in dry ground in the highlands of northern Nyassaland, and sent to me by Mrs. W. P. Young, of Livingstonia. (Shantz.)

67410. No. 488.

67411. No. 490.

**67412. VETIVERIA ZIZANIODES (L.)
Nash (Andropogon squarrosus L. f.).
Poaceae. Grass.**

From Buitenzorg, Java. Cuttings presented by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer, Director, General Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. Received September 1, 1925. Numbered June, 1926.

A stout grass, with tufted stems 2 to 5 feet high, rigid leaves 1 to 2 feet long, and erect conical panicles up to a foot in length. Native to lower India and Burma.

For previous introduction see No. 34928.

**67413. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA (L.)
Schott. Araceae. Dasheen.**

From San Pedro, Sula, Honduras. Tubers presented by Mrs. H. N. Auler. Received October 7, 1925. Numbered June, 1926.

The dasheen of this country is pink and white and very dry. We have had about 15 pounds from one plant. (Mrs. Auler.)

**67414 and 67415. COLOCASIA ESCU-
LENTA (L.) Schott. Araceae.**

Dasheen.

From Aburi, Gold Coast, West Africa. Tubers presented by F. N. Howes, Government botanist. Received January 7, 1926. Numbered June, 1926. Notes by Mr. Howes.

These two varieties are grown extensively all over the forest country of this colony for food; they appear equally hardy and disease resistant.

67414. *Red*. The growing points of the tubers of the red variety are distinctly red, though the flesh, particularly when young, is sometimes of a pinkish tint.

67415. *White*. The tubers of the white variety have no pigment at all.

**67416. MICHELIA CHAMPACA L. Mag-
noliaceae.**

From China. Plants obtained by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 9, 1926. Numbered June, 1926.

No. 307. *Wong yuk laan*. Obtained at Fatsi, Canton, from a commercial flower garden. A small much-branched tree of cylindrical habit. The leaves are pale green, entire, narrow oblong, acute and shiny waxy above. The long, slender, cream-colored, solitary flowers, mostly terminal, are borne the year round, but most abundantly in May and June. Owing to their rich fragrance these flowers are highly esteemed by the Chinese and are commonly worn by women in their hair on formal occasions and by children behind their ears and in their noses. The petals do not open very soon, but remain for a long time quite tight together. In this state the flowers are 3 to 4 centimeters long and 1 centimeter in diameter in the middle.

**67417 to 67423. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA
(L.) Schott. Araceae. Taro.**

From Canton, China. Tubers and offshoots collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 2, 1926. Notes by Mr. McClure.

67417. No. 357. *Taai oo tau*. Obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountain, January 13, 1926. The most commonly cultivated variety in this rural district.

67418. No. 358. *Leng oo tau*. Obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountain, January 13, 1926. This is a rather small variety which is commonly planted on hillsides (hence the name "hill taro"). It thrives without irrigation, which is considered essential for most of the commonly cultivated varieties.

67419. No. 393. *Kaau tsau oo tau, Paak nga oo tau*. Obtained at Shiuchow, January 23, 1926.

67420. No. 394. *Heung oo tau*. One of the most widely cultivated varieties of the Province, obtained at Shiuchow, January 23, 1926.

67421. No. 396. *Hung nga oo tau*. A widely cultivated variety obtained at Shiuchow, January 23, 1926.

67422. No. 398. *Hung yuk oo*. A "red-fleshed" variety obtained at Shiuchow, January 24, 1926.

67423. No. 399. *Paak nga oo tau*. A "white-sprouted" variety obtained at Shiuchow, January 24, 1926.

**67424. XYLOCARPUS GRANATUM Koen.
Meliaceae.**

From Sibolangit, Sumatra. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received May 20, 1926.

A moderately large evergreen tree from south-eastern Asia, the seeds of which yield an oil used as hair oil and for illumination. The hard wood is used for making tools.

**67425 to 67484. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS
L. Fabaceae. Common bean.**

From Tiflis, Georgia, Caucasus. Seeds presented by L. Dekaprelevisch, chief specialist of plant breeding, botanical garden. Received June, 1926.

67425. *N-1*. A white elliptical variety.

67426. *N-4*. A short elliptical red variety.

67427. *N-5*. A black elliptical variety.

67428. *N-6*. Two-thirds red; one-third white with red spots.

67429. *N-7*. White with dark-red spot around hilum.

67430. *N-8*. Light brown with reddish-brown markings.

67431. *N-10*. Light buff with reddish-brown markings.

67432. *N-12*. Long dark-red variety.

67433. *N-13*. An elliptical white variety.

67434. *N-14*. A round snow-white variety.

67435. *N-15*. Dark buff with oblique square ends.

67436. *N-16*. An elliptical flbert-colored variety.

67437. *N-16*. A round yellowish variety.

67438. *N-17*. A dark-buff elliptical variety.

67439. *N-22*. A white variety.

67425 to 67484—Continued.

67440. *N-22*. An elliptical red variety.
67441. *N-23*. A long dark-buff bean with square ends.
67442. *N-24*. A long white bean with large black spot around hilum.
67443. *N-25*. A long elliptical solid-black bean.
67444. *N-28*. Light buff overlain with dark red.
67445. *N-29*. Dark buff with maroon stripes and spots.
67446. *N-32*. A long medium-sized white bean.
67447. *N-34*. A long flat dark-red bean.
67448. *N-36*. Long elliptical pure white.
67449. *N-38*. Small elliptical pure white.
67450. *N-39*. A long elliptical light-buff bean with square ends.
67451. *N-40*. Light buff with very faint darker lines.
67452. *N-41*. A long elliptical yellowish-brown bean.
67453. *N-42*. A dark-buff elliptical slightly curved bean.
67454. *N-43*. Long elliptical greenish bean.
67455. *N-44*. Dark-red solid color.
67456. *N-45*. Long elliptical dark red.
67457. *N-46*. Short elliptical dark grayish red.
67458. *N-47*. Long elliptical grayish black.
67459. *N-48*. A long elliptical dark-red variety.
67460. *N-49*. Similar to *N-48*, but much smaller.
67461. *N-51*. Light buff with darker markings.
67462. *N-53*. Light buff with nearly black markings.
67463. *N-54*. Similar to *N-53*, but smaller.
67464. *N-56*. Reddish brown with dark-brown lines.
67465. *N-57*. Light brown with dark lines and spots.
67466. An elliptical variety.
67467. An elliptical yellow variety.
67468. An elliptical reddish-brown variety.
67469. An elliptical black variety.
67470. An elliptical straw-colored variety.
67471. An oblong variety.
67472. A variety which is oblong and white.
67473. Variety oblong and toast colored.
67474. Oblong pale-yellow variety.
67475. Oblong pale-yellow variety.
67476. An oblong pale-yellow variety.
67477. An oblong buff-colored variety.
67478. An oblong buff-colored variety.
67479. An oblong dark-reddish variety.
67480. A round variety.
67481. A round cream-colored variety.
67482. No. 14. A round cream-colored variety.
67483. A small round light-yellow variety.
67484. A round buff-colored variety.

67485 to 67489. FRAGARIA spp. Rosa-ceae. Strawberry.

From Paris, France. Plants purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received April 6, 1926. Notes from 1925-26 Catalogue of Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.

67485. FRAGARIA sp.

Abondance. Fruits bright red, extra large, uniform shape; a very prolific variety.

67486. FRAGARIA sp.

Belle Bordelaise. Fruits aromatic, with raspberry-like flavor; sometimes everbearing.

67487. FRAGARIA sp.

Jucunda. Fruits abundant, large, almost round, scarlet-vermillion; flesh red, juicy, aromatic.

67488. FRAGARIA sp.

Louis Vilmorin. Fruits rather large, uniformly heart-shaped, dark red. A hardy, dependable variety.

67489. FRAGARIA sp.

Ministre Pams. A vigorous, productive variety, fruits large, conical, shining red; flesh white, juicy, aromatic, of exquisite flavor.

67490. ALOCASIA INDICA Schott. Araceae.

From Ceylon. Tubers obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received February 26, 1926. Numbered June, 1926.

No. 320. Tubers of the *vautia*, or, as it is called in Ceylon, the "habarala," obtained at the Sunday market in Kadugannawa, near Kandy, January 12, 1926. After having some of them cooked and served, I decided that they were worth sending in for a comparative test with those now being grown experimentally in the Gulf States. (Fairchild.)

67491. STELECHOCARPUS BURAHOL (Blume) Hook. f. and Thoms. Annonaceae.

From Diokjakarta, Java. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received June 12, 1926.

No. 765. Obtained in the market, May 1, 1926. The *Kepel* tree of the Javanese, which is grown around Diokjakarta. The fruits are produced in clusters on the branches and trunk of the tree. They resemble small potatoes in shape and color. They have a pleasant fragrance and flavor, somewhat like that of *Asimina triloba*.

67492. TRITICUM TURGIDUM L. Poaceae. Poulard wheat.

From Algiers, Algeria. Seeds purchased by Dr. L. Trabut. Received June 12, 1926.

Touggourt, April, 1926. *Khalof*. Grown under irrigation; entirely immune from rust. (Trabut.)

67493 to 67495. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae. Sugar cane.

From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cuttings presented by Antonio Carlos, Pastana Experiment Station, through E. W. Brandes, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 16, 1926.

67493. No. 2443.

67495. No. 4905.

67494. No. 4475.

67496 and 67497. TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM L. Fabaceae.**Crimson clover.**

From Budapest, Hungary. Seeds obtained from Gebrüder Schwartz. Received June 15, 1926. Locally grown seed.

67496. No. 286.

67497. No. 574.

67498. HYMENOCALLIS AMANCAES (Ruiz and Pav.) Nichols. Amaryllidaceae. Spider lily.

From Lima, Peru. Bulbs presented by R. Beaton. Received June 16, 1926.

A tender spider lily from Chile and Peru, about 2 feet high, with large bright-yellow flowers.

67499 and 67500. IPOMOEA BATATAS (L.) Poir. Convolvulaceae.**Sweet potato.**

From China. Tubers collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 18, 1926. Numbered May, 1926.

67499. No. 331. *Hung faan shue*. Obtained at Chukkouen, Lohkongtung, December 27, 1925. A variety of unusual flavor and quality with red skin and cream-colored flesh. The tubers often reach a fairly large size, but when they do the skin has a tendency to break open, resulting in malformed specimens.

67500. No. 332. *Heung shui faan shue*. Obtained at Chukkouen, Lohkongtung, December 27, 1925. A variety with pale-yellow skin and deliciously flavored flesh, containing no fibers, which is butter yellow when cooked. This variety never reaches a very large size, and for that reason it is not commonly cultivated. It compares favorably with, if not actually superior to, our better varieties.

67501 to 67504.

From Java. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received June 18, 1926.

67501. FICUS WARINGIANA Hort. Moraceae.

No. 769. May 7, 1926. A small tree growing below Karangpandan. The dark-red, almost black fruits, the size of a pigeon's egg, are very attractive. This waringian fig grows into an immense tree suitable for very wide avenues. It is of the banyan type, with many pendent aerial roots which descend into the ground.

67502. FICUS sp. Moraceae.

No. 770. A tall gray-barked tree with fine buttresses, medium-sized leaves, and red fruits as large as olives and of the same shape, which turn almost black when ripe. This tree is used as a shade tree at the gate of a private house near the Pablengan Hot Springs, near Karangpandan.

67503. SAPINDUS RARAK DC. Sapindaceae.**Soapberry.**

No. 772. From the market at Diokjakarta, May 7, 1926. A dioecious tree which grows at an altitude of 1,500 meters. The large sticky semitransparent fruits of a waxy texture contain much saponin and are used by the Javanese for washing clothes.

67504. SAURAUJA BLUMIANA Benn. Dilleniaceae.

No. 754. From the Dieng Plateau at an altitude of 6,000 feet, April 23, 1926. The Tjoewoet, also Oembel-Oembelan, named because of the slimy contents of the fruit in which the seeds are embedded. A small tree or shrub occurring all over Java at an altitude of about 5,000 feet, with attractive glossy leaves and white, bell-shaped fruits.

67505 to 67509.

From Calcutta, India. Seeds purchased from Frederico Varela. Received June 15, 1926. Notes by B. T. Galloway, Bureau of Plant Industry.

67505. BAMBOS JUBBULPORENSIS Hort. Poaceae. Bamboo.

This is the "dry-zone bamboo" of upper India. There is no recorded name or description of the species. The seedlings closely resemble those of *Bambos polymorpha* and *B. tulda*.

67506. BAMBOS POLYMORPHA Munro. Poaceae. Bamboo.

A promising bamboo which may have many uses commercially and domestically. It grows in tufts or clumps and under favorable conditions may reach a height of 75 to 80 feet. The culms are thick walled and 3 to 6 inches in diameter. The leaves are comparatively small for such a large bamboo, usually 3 to 7 inches long and from one-third to one-half inch wide. Native to Bengal and Burma, India.

For previous introduction see No. 61373.

67507. BAMBOS TULDA Roxb. Poaceae. Bamboo.

One of the most promising species introduced, but it will not stand much frost. The culms are green and smooth and under good conditions may reach a height of 60 to 70 feet and a diameter of 2 to 5 inches. They are nearly solid and extremely tough and strong. The culms split easily and therefore lend themselves to many uses. The plant is quite leafy and proves a beautiful ornamental with its graceful leaning stems and tropical frondage. Native to Bengal, India.

67508. DENDROCALAMUS STRICTUS (Roxb.) Nees. Poaceae. Bamboo.

A strikingly beautiful and useful bamboo already grown to a considerable extent in the warmer parts of Florida, but worthy of further planting. The culms under good conditions may grow to a height of 80 to 100 feet. This bamboo will stand considerable drought and cold. It is more especially suited for clump planting. Native to India.

67509. THYRSOSTACHYS SIAMENSIS Gamble. (Bambos regia Thoms.) Poaceae. Bamboo.

This is a so-called "regal bamboo" of Siam and as far as known has not previously been introduced into this country. The culms grow to a height of 35 to 40 feet, are very straight, and do not branch until high up. It is said to be one of the most graceful bamboos known. Its chief value will doubtless be in its ornamental nature. Suitable for the warmer coast sections of Florida, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone.

67510 to 67514.

From Jalta, Crimea, Russia. Seeds presented by Th. K. Kalajda, horticultural director, Nikita Botanic Garden. Received June 19, 1926.

A collection of locally grown leguminous forage plants.

67510 to 67512. MELILOTUS spp. Fabaceae.**67510. MELILOTUS ALBA Desr.**

White sweet clover.

No. 274.

67511. MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS (L.) Lam.

Sweet clover.

No. 275.

67512. MELILOTUS TAURICA (Bieb.) Seringe.

Sweet clover.

67513. TRIFOLIUM ARVENSE L. Fabaceae.

Clover.

No. 286.

67514. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae.

Red clover.

No. 287.

67515 to 67519.

From Java. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received June 11, 1926.

67515. *GARCINIA MANGOSTANA* L. Clusiaceae. **Mangosteen.**

No. 771. Karangpandan. May 8, 1926. Locally grown seeds.

67516 and 67517. *LANSIUM DOMESTICUM* Jack. Meliaceae. **Langsat.**

For previous introduction see No. 61899.

67518. No. 771. Karangpandan. May 8, 1926. Seeds from the largest fruit I have ever seen.

67517. No. 771. Karangpandan. May 8, 1926. A very large-fruited variety.

67518 and 67519. *CAPSCUM ANNUM L.* Solanaceae. **Red pepper.**

67518. No. 780. May 10, 1926. A strikingly brilliant rather long slender variety which is sold both green and ripe at the Kediri market.

67519. No. 781. Obtained at the market in Kediri, May 10, 1926. A small very hot variety used extensively in making "Rys Tavel."

67520 to 67526. *GOSSYPIMUM* spp. Malvaceae. **Cotton.**

From Trinidad, British West Indies. Seeds obtained from the Trinidad Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture through A. E. Longley, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 19, 1926.

67520 and 67521. *GOSSYPIMUM BRASILIENSE* Macfad.

67520. *Trinidad red kidney cotton.*

67521. Variety *apospermum*. A yellow-flowered shrub, usually about 4 feet high, native to Brazil.

67522. *GOSSYPIMUM CERNUUM* Todaro.

An erect bush, 3 feet high, cultivated in India. The flowers are pale sulphur yellow, and the petals are marked with a purple spot.

67523. *GOSSYPIMUM NEGLECTUM* Todaro.

Cawnpore. A cotton cultivated in certain parts of India and closely related to *Gossypium arboreum*, but less arborescent.

67524. *GOSSYPIMUM OBTUSIFOLIUM* Roxb.

Himbury. A shrubby, much-branched plant, with small three-lobed leaves and three-celled capsules with three seeds in each cell.

67525. *GOSSYPIMUM PUNCTATUM* Schum. and Thom.

Variety *laciniatum*. A wild cotton found in tropical America and also in central and western Africa. It is described (Watt, Wild and Cultivated Cottons of the World) as a shrub with hairy three-lobed leaves and yellow flowers spotted with purple. The wool is pure white and silky.

For previous introduction see No. 62597.

67526. *GOSSYPIMUM PURPURASCENS* Poir.

Trinidad red leaf. A tropical American shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with purplish branches, three-lobed leaves, and sulphur-yellow flowers.

67527. *GARCINIA MANGOSTANA* L. Clusiaceae. **Mangosteen.**

From Java. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received June 28, 1926.

No. 786. Seeds from medium-sized fruits obtained in the market in Soerabaya, May 17, 1926.

67528. *HEVEA BRASILIENSIS* (H. B. K.) Muell. - Arg. Euphorbiaceae. **Para rubber tree.**

From Port au Prince, Haiti. Seeds obtained through O. F. Cook, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 8, 1926.

The Para rubber tree, native to Brazil and now extensively cultivated in the East Indies, has always ranked as the principal and most important rubber-producing tree of the world. In 1922 the world's production of rubber amounted to 379,200 tons, of which 354,980 tons, or 93 per cent, came from this source.

For previous introduction see No. 64542.

67529. *CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATA* Forst. Corynocarpaceae. **Karaka.**

From Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand. Seeds presented by H. R. Wright. Received May 20, 1926.

A large, handsome tree with oblong glossy laurellike leaves 3 to 7 inches long and small white flowers in erect panicles about 4 inches long. The pulp of the orange fruits, about an inch long, is extremely poisonous, but the kernel was one of the staple articles of diet of the Maoris, the original inhabitants of New Zealand, where this tree is native.

67530 to 67533.

From Nigeria, Africa. Seeds presented by H. Caracciolo, Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. Received May 27, 1926.

67530. *ALBIZZIA WELWITSCHII* Oliver. Mimosaceae.

A tropical African leguminous tree, 40 to 50 feet high, with a spreading crown and attractive feathery foliage.

67531. *ANNONA SQUAMOSA* L. Annonaceae. **Sugar apple.**

A special variety. (*Caracciolo*.)

For previous introduction see No. 51015.

67532. *CHRYSOPHYLLUM CAINITO* L. Sapotaceae. **Caimito.**

White star apple. A large handsome West Indian tree, with striking dark-green leaves which are copper colored underneath. The smooth round purplish fruit is four seeded. In an unripe state the fruit contains a sticky white latex, but when fully matured the white transparent jellylike substance surrounding the seeds is sweet and agreeable. This is well worth cultivating as an ornamental shade tree.

For previous introduction see No. 51814.

67533. *PTEROSPERMUM ACERIFOLIUM* (L.) Willd. Sterculiaceae.

A large Burmese tree, with very large oval leathery leaves, white or gray beneath, and long fragrant fleshy yellow flowers.

67534 and 67535.

From Sumatra. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received May 14, 1926.

67534. Aeschynomene javanica Miquel. Fabaceae.

No. 509. Found in plot experiments at the Avros Experiment Station, Medan. February 22, 1926. A leguminous plant which may prove suitable as a cover crop in the southern United States.

67535. Aleurites moluccana (L.) Willd. (*A. triloba* Forst.). Euphorbiaceae. **Lumbang.**

No. 445. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 24, 1926. The candlenut tree of the Malayan Archipelago. The fruits are four times as large as those of this species grown in southern Florida. The nuts are eaten roasted.

For previous introduction see No. 59301.

67536. Amaranthus gangeticus L. Amaranthaceae.

From Colombo, Ceylon. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received May 14, 1926.

No. 393. February 12, 1926. The leaves and shoots are dark and light red and when young are used as spinach.

For previous introduction see No. 58461.

67537 to 67631.

From Sumatra. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received May, 1926.

67537. Amomum sp. Zinziberaceae.

No. 442. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 24, 1926. A plant 15 feet high with immense pinnate leaves which are very handsome. It is ideal for borders of ponds.

67538. Calotropis gigantea (L.) R. Br. Asclepiadaceae.

No. 423. An asclepiad with enormous lilac flowers. This interesting showy species was found on a strand at Sabang, Pulu We Island, off the coast of Sumatra, February 17, 1926.

67539. Barleria sp. Acanthaceae.

No. 444. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 22, 1926. A spiny hedge plant used successfully as clipped hedge at the Avros Experiment Station, Medan.

67540. Bauhinia glauca Wall. Caesalpiniaceae.

No. 506. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 25, 1926. Small tree or tall shrub with white flowers, said to be very handsome.

67541. Cajan indicum Spreng. Fabaceae. **Pigeon pea.**

No. 656. Found in a little native clearing on the shore of Lake Tawar, near Takengon. March 9, 1926. This may be a distinct strain.

67542. Cassia javanica L. Caesalpiniaceae.

No. 438. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 24, 1926. A small tree with gorgeous pink flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, borne in large clusters during February.

67537 to 67631—Continued.

67543. Casuarina sumatrana Jungh. Casuarinaceae.

No. 443. Sibolangit. February 24, 1926. A tree with drooping branches and very fine pendent branchlets said to grow on rocky soils in Sumatra. The fruits are large and globose with prominent protruding tubercles. It is the handsomest of the genus.

For previous introduction see No. 54705.

67544. Celtis tetrandra Roxb. Ulmaceae. **Hackberry.**

No. 544. A small tree growing by the roadside near Takengon, at an altitude of 3,000 feet. March 3, 1926.

67545. Chaetochloa sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 513. A small delicate grass from the golf links at Brestagi, near Medan, at an altitude of 5,000 feet. February 21, 1926.

67546. Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle. Rutaceae. **Lime.**

No. 425. Obtained in the market at Sabang, Pulu We Island, off the coast of Sumatra, February 12, 1926. The so-called "Kaffir lime." The deep-green fruits are rougher than those of a rough lemon. They are boiled and used to kill lice in the head. May prove of value as stock.

67547. Citrus sp. Rutaceae.

No. 494. A strange fruit the shape of a tangelo, light yellow and 4 inches long, found at Takengon at an altitude of 3,000 feet. The taste is resinous like the rind of a citrange, making it inedible. It is used by the natives for washing their hair.

67548. Citrus sp. Rutaceae.

No. 495. Obtained in the market at Takengon. March 8, 1926. The rather juicy, though sour, green fruits, 3 inches long, are obovate, and the skin is somewhat rugose. There is an abundance of seeds.

67549. Costus rumphiana Hort. Zinziberaceae.

No. 429. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 22, 1926. An attractive plant with immense pinnate leaves, which rise from a rhizome, and deep pink flowers borne on tall stalks.

67550. Cotoneaster sp. Malaceae.

No. 659. March 9, 1926. A scraggly bush, 10 feet high, found on a hillside in a small canyon leading down into Lake Tawar, near Takengon.

67551 and 67552. Crotalaria usaramoensis Baker f. Fabaceae.

For previous introduction see No. 64064.

67551. No. 466. Takengon. March 2, 1926. A crotalaria with long spikes of yellow to bronze flowers.

67552. No. 523. Lampehan. March 3, 1926. A bushy yellow-flowered species about 6 feet high, which is being grown as a protection crop on poor volcanic sand. It grows so rapidly that it shades the young seedlings.

67553. Crotalaria calycina Schrank. Fabaceae.

No. 532. Lampehan. March 3, 1926. A curious low-growing plant with long hairy sepals, found on poor volcanic sand at an altitude of 3,000 feet.

67537 to 67631—Continued.

67554. *CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA* (Cav.) Sendt.
Solanaceae. Tree tomato.

No. 433. Medan. February 21, 1926. A red-fruited variety shading into yellow. The fruits are made into a deep-red jelly or preserve resembling stewed apricots.

For previous introduction see No. 52740.

67555. *DONAX CANNAEFORMIS* (Forst.) Rolfe.
Marantaceae.

No. 519. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 25, 1926. A tall ornamental plant which makes a wonderful growth of broad leaves and long smooth stems in the shady forest.

67556. *EULALIA* sp. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 667. A tall, rather coarse grass which covers a considerable portion of the extensive grass lands of the mountains in northern Sumatra, at an altitude of about 2,000 feet. Found on the road between Takengon and Bireun. March 11, 1926.

67557 to 67570. *FICUS* spp. Moraceae.

67557. *FICUS TOXICARIA* L.

No. 672. A handsome species of fig tree which bears enormous quantities of non-poisonous though not edible fruits. An excellent shade tree. Sibolangit Botanic Garden, March, 1926.

67558. *FICUS VARIEGATA* Blume.

No. 674. Sibolangit Botanic Garden, March, 1926. The gondang tree of Java and Sumatra. A large forest tree with enormous numbers of long pedicelled fruits an inch or so across.

For previous introduction see No. 50398.

67559. *FICUS KALLICARPA* Miquel.

No. 472. Between Takengon and Bireun. March 5, 1926. A climbing fig which covered a tall forest tree with its growth as does *Ficus repens*. It bears orange fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter which are mottled with lighter yellow. From a distance this is a striking species and is quite a splendid covering for stone fences, etc.

67560. *FICUS AMPELOS* Burm. f.

No. 473. Road between Takengon and Bireun. March 5, 1926. A dwarf fig tree, about 10 inches high, with tiny brilliant red fruits produced in great abundance. Of possible use as a potted plant.

67561. *FICUS PARIETALIS* Blume.

No. 481. Takengon (Balica). March 5, 1926. A handsome climbing fig with leaves 8 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ovate and glossy. It bears pretty little figs five-eighths of an inch in diameter on a short stem.

67562. *FICUS SUBULATA* Blume.

No. 484. Found on the road between Bireun and Takengon. March 5, 1926. A handsome climbing large-leaved plant bearing small orange fruits half an inch in diameter.

67563. *FICUS* sp.

No. 492. Road between Bireun and Takengon. March 5, 1926. An attractive shade tree of medium to large size, bearing an abundance of fruits from the main branches. These fruits, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, are not edible.

67537 to 67631—Continued.

67564. *FICUS GIBBOSA* Blume.

No. 496. From the shore of Lake Tawar, Takengon. March 9, 1926. A handsome medium-sized tree with a single gray trunk. The large glossy leaves are dark green, and the berries are deep orange and half an inch in diameter.

67565. *FICUS* sp.

No. 522. From the cliffs above the shore of Lake Tawar, near Takengon. March 2, 1926. Hanging against the cliff there appeared a hundred or so of the most superbly colored fruits, a dull crimson shading into gold on the shady side, which were the size and shape of a lemon. The foliage, dark green on both sides, was coriaceous and as harsh to the touch as sandpaper. The surface of the fruits was rough and when ripe became soft and shiny. The large light-yellow seeds are embedded in a sweet purplish jellylike substance.

67566. *FICUS GLABELLA* Blume.

No. 537. Found near a bridge at Takengon, at an altitude of 3,000 feet. March 4, 1926. A beautiful shade tree with a fine rounded crown. In shape and general character it resembles *Ficus nitida*.

67567. *FICUS ALBA* Reinw.

No. 662. Found between Bireun and Takengon, at an altitude of 500 feet. March 11, 1926. A small but attractive tree having an abundance of brilliant yellow figs scarcely half an inch in diameter. When ripe these figs are red and sweet. They are called here "gompos."

67568. *FICUS* sp.

No. 675. February, 1926. One of the interesting fig trees at the Sibolangit Botanic Garden. It should be tried as a shade tree in southern Florida.

67569. *FICUS* sp.

No. 676. Sibolangit. February 26, 1926. A large forest tree which bears an abundance of small fruits.

67570. *FICUS* sp.

No. 677. A forest tree from the Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February, 1926.

67571. *ABELMOSCHUS ANGULOSUS* Wall. Malvaceae.

No. 540. Found on a road at Balek, near Takengon. March 3, 1926. A small shrubby annual which may be a wild form of the ordinary okra, but with more papery seed pods.

67572. *HONCKENYA FICIFOLIA* Willd. Tiliaceae.

No. 503. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 25, 1926. A very pretty shrub for door-yards, bearing attractive purple flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 62910.

67573. *INDIGOFERA SUFFRUTICOSA* Mill. Fabaceae.

No. 529. March 3, 1926. A plant with sharp-pointed pods which curl upwards, growing on poor volcanic sand at an altitude of 3,000 feet, near Lamphan.

67574. *INDIGOFERA* sp. Fabaceae.

No. 681. A leguminous plant found near Sibolangit. February 19, 1926.

67537 to 67631—Continued.

67575. *INDIGOFERA* sp. Fabaceae.

No. 682. A leguminous plant from the Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February, 1926.

67576. *LIGUSTRUM GLOMERATUM* Blume. Oleaceae. Privet.

No. 527. March 3, 1926. A shrub with white flowers and bluish fruits which resembles *Ligustrum japonicum*, found along a roadside in the jungle near Takengon.

67577. *LONICERA JAVANICA* (Blume) DC. Caprifoliaceae. Honeysuckle.

No. 542. Takengon. March 2, 1926. A handsome shrub, 10 to 12 feet high, with leaves glossy on the upper surfaces and tomentose beneath, and large clusters of fragrant white flowers. It resembles *Lonicera japonica* somewhat, but is much prettier and, being a shrub, it is not likely to be troublesome.

67578. *SHUTERIA VESTITA* Wight and Arn. Fabaceae.

No. 465. Takengon. March 1, 1926. A small strong-growing leguminous vine found on banks along the mountain-side road.

67579. *MEMECYLON NUDUM* Blume. Melastomaceae.

No. 450. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 26, 1926. A shrub bearing masses of sky-blue flowers on the stems.

67580. *MIMUSOPS ELENGI* L. Sapotaceae.

No. 434. February 20, 1926. A street tree called "Bua Tanjong" growing in a yard at Medan. It is a small handsome evergreen which produces an abundance of long acorn-shaped fruits which turn red when ripe.

For previous introduction see No. 59681.

67581. *MIMUSOPS KAUKI* L. Sapotaceae.

No. 661. March 12, 1926. A splendid shade tree found by the side of the road in a kampong near Lho Senmawe. The reddish brown fruits, about 1¼ inches long and almost round, contain white latex, seeds, and flesh resembling that of the sapidilla.

For previous introduction see No. 51820.

67582. *MUSSAENDA* sp. Rubiaceae.

No. 515. Brestagi. February 21, 1926. A decorative shrub, somewhat resembling the dogwood, with one enlarged brilliant white sepal to each flower cluster. Found at an altitude of 5,000 feet.

67583. *PASPALUM CONJUGATUM* Berg. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 511. February 24, 1926. A grass from the edge of the golf links at Brestagi, at an altitude of 5,000 feet. This grass forms part of the lawn at Brestagi.

For previous introduction see No. 62245.

67584 and 67585. *PHAEOMERIA MAGNIFICA* (Roscoe) Schum. Zinziberaceae.

For previous introduction see No. 45154.

67584. No. 516. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 26, 1926. A gigantic-leaved species resembling *Amomum* in general character. The bright pink flowers are produced in large heads on stalks 3 feet high and are quite showy.

67585. No. 517. February 19, 1926. Seeds obtained from large fruits bought as a vegetable at the market at Medan.

67586. *PHRYNIUM* sp. Marantaceae.

No. 512. Sibolangit. February 25, 1926. An ornamental bearing beautiful light-blue berries, which should prove very useful for borders where large leaves are desired.

67537 to 67631—Continued.

67587. *PHYTOLACCA* sp. Phytolaccaceae. Pokeberry

No. 399. Brestagi. February 21, 1926. An attractive pokeberry having red flowers, fruits, and stems.

67588. *PINUS MERKUSII* Jungh. and De Vr. Pinaceae.

No. 524. Lampehan. March 3, 1926. The giant Sumatra pine which covers a vast area of the poor volcanic soil in northern Sumatra. It grows to a height of 240 feet, is 4 feet in diameter, and yields a superior grade of turpentine and resin.

For previous introduction see No. 62271.

67589. *PTEROCARPUS INDICUS* Willd. Fabaceae. Padouk.

No. 520. From the roadside between Medan and Langsar. March 2, 1926. A splendid roadside tree producing yellow flowers which are very fragrant.

For previous introduction see No. 51821.

67590. *RHODODENDRON* sp. Ericaceae.

No. 470. Obtained near Takengon. March 3, 1926. A tall bush, 5 feet high, bearing glossy coriaceous leaves and large salmon-yellow flowers 3 inches long, which are blotched in the throat with red.

67591. *RHODODENDRON JAVANICUM* (Blume) Benn. Ericaceae.

No. 471. Obtained near Takengon. March 3, 1926. This bush, similar to No. 470 [No. 67590], is a smaller species, the leaves are not so large, and the flowers, which are red, have much shorter tubes.

67592 to 67604. *RUBUS* spp. Rosaceae.67592. *RUBUS MOLUCCANUS* L.

No. 456. From Brestagi. February 21, 1926. A plant producing rather small wine-red berries similar to *Rubus rosaefolius* in appearance and taste.

67593. *RUBUS ALCAEFOLIUS* Poir.

No. 457. From Brestagi. February 21, 1926. A small yellow raspberry.

67594. *RUBUS ASPER* D. Don. Raspberry.

No. 458. Brestagi. February 21, 1926. An oblong yellow raspberry which is half an inch in diameter and about three-fourths of an inch long. The flavor is not especially good.

67595. *RUBUS ALCAEFOLIUS* Poir.

No. 461. Between Lho Senmawe and Takengon. March 1, 1926. A tall-growing thorny plant with large wine-red fruits, the individual drupelets being quite large. The leaves are mottled dark green on the upper surface and white tomentose below.

67596 and 67597. *RUBUS MOLUCCANUS* L.

67596. No. 462. Takengon. March 1, 1926. A tall, very thorny bush found on one of the high mountains. The fruit is of good size and bright wine red.

67597. No. 463. Takengon. March 1, 1926. The leaves of this plant are mottled green above and tomentose below. The small light golden-yellow fruits are very juicy and slightly acid.

67598. *RUBUS ELONGATUS* J. E. Smith.

*No. 489. Between Bireun and Takengon. March 5, 1926. A beautiful climber with long drooping flower clusters and small glossy black berries. An extremely spiny species with very attractive foliage. The leaves are white tomentose below.

67537 to 67631—Continued.

67599 and 67600. RUBUS MOLUCCANUS L.

67599. No. 490. Between Bireun and Takengon. March 5, 1926. The leaves are very light green with a golden pubescence below, and the wine-red fruits are of fair flavor.

67600. No. 491. Between Bireun and Takengon. March 5, 1926. Variety *glomeratus*. A spiny trailing shrub of charming habit, which may have value as an ornamental. The leaves are pubescent and the fruits red.

67601. RUBUS CHRYSOPHYLLUS Reinw.

No. 526. Near Takengon. March 3, 1926. A very beautiful climber with light-red berries and leaves which are golden brown below.

67602. RUBUS PYRIFOLIUS J. E. Smith.

No. 538. Collected on the shore of Lake Tawar, near Takengon. March 4, 1926. An attractive scandent shrub, very spiny, which has large glossy oval leaves. The dark-red berries, with only two or three drupelets in each berry, do not have much flavor.

67603. RUBUS MOLUCCANUS L.

No. 657. Shore of Lake Tawar, near Takengon. March 9, 1926. A very handsome bush with few spines and leathery foliage, beautiful rusty yellow below.

67604. RUBUS ALCAEFOLIUS Poir. Rosaceae.

No. 668. Lake Tawar, near Takengon. March 9, 1926. A handsome bush growing on dry hillsides, worthy of cultivation because of its attractive foliage.

67605. SAMBUCUS JAVANICA Reinw. Caprifoliaceae. Elder.

No. 486. From the road between Takengon and Bireun. March 5, 1926. A black-berried species about 10 feet tall, producing coarse leaves and white flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 63377.

67606. SAPINDUS RARAK DC. Sapindaceae. Soapberry.

No. 435. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 22, 1926. A good-sized tree producing an abundance of very large round fruits which are larger than those of *Sapindus saponaria* or *S. mukorossi*. This may be a tropical source of saponin.

67607. SOLANUM BIFLORUM Lour. Solanaceae.

No. 398. Brestagi. February 21, 1926. A small bright-red fruit which looks distinctly ornamental.

67608. SOPHORA TOMENTOSA L. Fabaceae.

No. 436. From the island of Pulu We, near Sabang. February 17, 1926. A yellow-flowered beach-loving evergreen shrub with attractive foliage.

67609. SPOROBOLUS sp. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 531. Lampehan. March 3, 1926.

67610. THYSANOLAENA MAXIMA (Roxb.) Kuntze. Grass.

No. 528. Near Takengon. March 3, 1926. A very attractive grass with gray inflorescence resembling a puff of smoke.

For previous introduction see No. 61625.

67537 to 67631—Continued.

67611. TRICHOSANTHES QUINQUANGULATA A. Gray. Cucurbitaceae.

No. 530. Takengon. March 3, 1926. A vine with attractive white flowers and handsome foliage. The fruits are large and astonishingly brilliant red. This vine is very ornamental when seen in the jungle, hanging from tall forest trees.

For previous introduction see No. 49858.

67612. TRICHOSANTHES sp. Cucurbitaceae.

No. 485. From the road between Bireun and Takengon. March 5, 1926. A vine covering forest trees and producing egg-shaped fruits of an attractive deep orange color.

67613. COLUMELLA GENICULATA (Blume) Merr. Vitaceae.

No. 493. March 7, 1926. A scrambling vine covering vegetation by the roadside between Kota Dah and Takengon. The fruits are white and when green are very acid.

67614. XIPHIDIUM sp. Haemodoraceae.

No. 428. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 21, 1926. An attractive white-flowered plant resembling the iris. It should make a beautiful border plant in tropical gardens.

67615. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceae. Corn.

No. 395. From the market in Medan. February 18, 1926. A yellow flint corn said to have been grown in this vicinity.

67616 and 67617. ZINZIBER ssp. Zinziberaceae. Ginger.

67616. ZINZIBER sp.

No. 518. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. February 25, 1926. A plant having ornamental foliage.

67617. ZINZIBER sp.

No. 723. Sibolangit Botanic Garden. March 26, 1926. A plant having ornamental foliage.

67618. SHUTERIA VESTITA Wight and Arn. Fabaceae.

No. 432. Brestagi. February 22, 1926. A leguminous trailing plant found covering clay banks at a high altitude. The leaves are marked with light spots and are very attractive.

67619. FLEMINGIA CONGESTA Roxb. Fabaceae.

No. 469. A bushy legume, 3 feet high, found in dry volcanic sandy soil near Lampehan, March 3, 1926.

For previous introduction see No. 30878.

67620. ARDISIA LANCEOLATA Roxb. Myrsinaceae.

No. 474. March 5, 1926. A small attractive tree found in virgin forest near Baleg. The translucent shell-pink waxy bell-shaped flowers are very charming when in bud.

67621. CAREX BACCANS Nees. Cyperaceae.

No. 487. Between Bireun and Takengon. March 5, 1926. An ornamental sedge, useful for water gardens, with brilliant red fruits produced in long masses on upright stems.

67622. (Undetermined.)

No. 510. Sabang, island of Pulu We, north coast of Sumatra. February 17, 1926. An attractive low shrub with yellow fruits the size of peas.

67537 to 67631—Continued.

67623. *MEIBOMIA GYROIDES* (DC.) Kuntze
(*Desmodium gyroides* DC.). Fabaceae.

No. 525. Lampehan. March 3, 1926. A shrubby annual called "Asir Asir," which is native to northern Sumatra and is used as a protection crop to prevent the coarse grass from crowding out the seedlings of *Pinus merkusii*.

For previous introduction see No. 64177.

67624. *SAURAUJA VULCANI* Korth. Dilleniaceae.

No. 536. Shore of Lake Tawar, near Takenong. March 4, 1926. A shrub with broad thick leaves, white rather unattractive flowers, and fruits the size of small cherries which are green in color when ripe.

67625. *CURCULIGO CAPITULATA* (Lour.) Kuntze
(*C. recurvata* Ait.). Amaryllidaceae.

No. 548. Between Takenong and Bireun. March 6, 1926. An ornamental plant resembling the first broad undivided leaf of a palm. The leaves rise 3 feet from a rootstock, and among them is borne the head of yellow flowers. The fruits are white, succulent, ovoid berries, half an inch long, covered with spider-weblike brown hairs.

For previous introduction see No. 39665.

67626. (Undetermined.)

No. 651. Lho Senmawe. March 12, 1926. A tropical vine.

67627. *URARIA LAGOPODIODES* (L.) Desv. Fabaceae.

No. 660. Lho Senmawe. March 12, 1926. A pink-flowered cloverlike plant growing abundantly in wet land.

For previous introduction see No. 31719.

67628. (Undetermined.)

No. 664. From the road between Takenong and Bireun, at an altitude of 1,000 feet. March 11, 1926. An attractive small tree producing an abundance of large clusters of fruits.

67629. *LEEA RUBRA* Blume. Vitaceae.

No. 671. Found in moist places near Lho Senmawe. March 12, 1926. A shrub with flat corymbs of brilliant, deep-red flowers which are followed by large bunches of reddish to blue-black berries.

67630. (Undetermined.)

No. 680. Near Lho Senmawe. March 11, 1926. A cannalike plant with attractive red fruits.

67631. (Undetermined.)

No. 683. From northern Sumatra. March 26, 1926. A leguminous plant.

67632 to 67640.

From Ventimiglia, Italy. Seeds presented by S. W. McLeod Braggins, superintendent, La Mortola. Received June 2, 1926.

67632. *ANTHOLYZA AETHIOPICA* L. Iridaceae.

No. 181. An irislike plant, from the Cape of Good Hope, with a branched stem about 3 feet high, sword-shaped leaves a foot or so long, and red and yellow flowers about 2 inches long in rather dense spikes up to 9 inches in length.

67633. *ARTEMISIA ARGENTEA* L'Herit. Asteraceae. Wormwood.

No. 204. An erect shrubby perennial a foot or two high, with pinnate silvery leaves and panicles of nodding globular heads of yellow flowers. Native to Madeira.

67632 to 67640—Continued.

67634. *ARTEMISIA VULGARIS* L. Asteraceae.

Mugwort.

No. 207. Italian-grown seeds.

67635. *BAUHINIA YUNNANENSIS* Franch. Caesalpiniaceae.

No. 249. A vigorous climber from southwestern China; the rounded two-parted leathery leaves are 1½ inches long. The flowers, rosy white striped with purple, are in many-flowered pendulous racemes.

67636. *CISTUS FLORENTINUS* Lam. Cistaceae. Rockrose.

No. 442. A dwarf shrub, a hybrid between *Cistus monspeliensis* and *C. salvifolius*. It has very narrow leaves and white flowers.

67637. *CISTUS PURPUREUS* Lam. Cistaceae. Rockrose

No. 451. A shrub, 4 feet or less in height, a hybrid between *Cistus ladaniferus* and *C. villosus*. The narrowly oblong leaves are wrinkled above, and the lilac-purple flowers with yellow petal bases are 3 inches across and usually in threes.

67638. *CLERODENDRUM TRICHOTOMUM FARGESII* (Dode) Rehder. Verbenaceae.

No. 509. A rapid-growing Chinese shrub, with dark-green or purplish strongly veined oval leaves and fragrant whitish flowers, borne in summer in panicles. The globular, peacock-blue fruits, about the size of peas, are set on the purple or crimson persistent calyx.

For previous introduction see No. 44533.

67639. *HYPERICUM HOOKERIANUM* Wight and Arn. Hypericaceae.

No. 984. A compact shrub up to 6 feet high, with bright reddish brown branches, evergreen leaves 1 to 4 inches long, and many-flowered corymbs of large golden-yellow flowers, each about 2 inches across. Native to the Himalayas.

For previous introduction see No. 35099.

67640. *PRUNUS CONRADINAE* Koehne. Amygdalaceae. Conradina cherry.

No. 1462. A graceful tree, about 25 feet high, native to central China, with doubly serrate, oval-oblong leaves up to 6 inches long, and cymes of whitish or pink flowers which appear before the leaves.

For previous introduction see No. 45215.

67641 to 67647.

From Java. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received June 28, 1926.

67641. *CITRUS GRANDIS* (L.) Osbeck (*C. decumana* Muir.). Rutaceae. Grapefruit.

No. 773. Purchased in the market at Kediri. May 10, 1926. A large light-yellow fruit which is inclined to be slightly pear shaped. The dark-pink flesh, which separates easily from the partition walls, is of a refreshing mild acid flavor.

67642. *DURIO ZIBETHINUS* Muir. Bombacaceae. Durian.

No. 774. Purchased in the market at Kediri. May 10, 1926. A deliciously flavored fruit.

For previous introduction see No. 61464.

67643 and 67644. *GARCINIA MANGOSTANA* L. Clusiaceae. Mangosteen.

67641 to 67647—Continued.

67643. No. 776. From the market at Kediri. May 10, 1926. The largest mangosteen fruits I have ever seen, the largest being 24 centimeters in circumference.

67644. No. 777. May 15, 1926. Seeds from ordinary-sized fruits served in the hotel at Suerabaya.

67645. *LANSIUM DOMESTICUM* Jack. *Meliaceae*. **Langsat.**

No. 778. May 17, 1926. A fruit of large size and fine quality, bought on the street in Malang.

67646. *LITCHI CHINENSIS* Sonner. (*Nephelium litchi* Cambess.). *Sapindaceae*. **Lychee.**

No. 775. Seeds of fresh fruits, which are light red, from a tree growing at the hillside residence of the Sultan of Solo, in Harangpandan, at an altitude of 3,000 feet.

67647. *PAYENA* sp. *Sapotaceae*.

No. 779. From a tree in the grounds of the Beyerstein Hotel at Madioen. It is quite ornamental when loaded with its bright orange-red fruits which are the size of a robin's egg. These fruits are mealy and sweetish, but not of any great value.

67648. *COLEUS TUBEROSUS* (Blume) Benth. *Menthaceae*.

From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Tubers obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received February 26, 1926. Numbered June, 1926.

Nos. 312 and 364. Collected at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, January 15, 1926. *Innala*. The tubers of this low-growing herbaceous plant are about an inch long and one-half inch in diameter, and are very nutritious. In Ceylon they are boiled like potatoes.

67649 to 67668.

From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds presented by A. Kol, chief, bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany, through J. W. Pincus, Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York, N. Y. Received June 28, 1926.

67649 to 67656. *CITRULLUS VULGARIS* Schrad. *Cucurbitaceae*. **Watermelon.**

67649. No. 10205. *Bykovsk*. From Stalingrad.

67650. No. 10206. *Murashka*. From the region of Kamyschinsk, in Lower Povolsh.

67651. No. 10207. *Azhinovski*. From Khutor Azhinof, Donsk.

67652. No. 10208. *Farm's Favorite*. From Kharkof Government.

67653. No. 10209. *Monastery*. From Kherson Government.

67654. No. 10210. *Kuban King*. From Kuban Province.

67655. No. 10211. *Early*. From Voronezh Government.

67656. No. 10214. *Fodder*. Obtained at the Ekaterinosk agricultural exhibition.

67657 to 67661. *CUCUMIS MELO* L. *Cucurbitaceae*. **Melon.**

67657. No. 10215. *Dubovka*. From Stalingrad Government.

67658. No. 10216. *Queen Melon*. From Kharkof Government.

67659. No. 10217. *Kochanaya* (Komovka). From Astrakhan Government.

67649 to 67668—Continued.

67660. No. 10218. *Quick Maturing*. From Saratov Government.

67661. No. 10219. *Kuban Cantaloup*. From Kuban Province.

67662 to 67668. *CUCURBITA* spp. *Cucurbitaceae*.

67662 to 67664. *CUCURBITA MAXIMA* Duchesne. **Squash.**

67662. No. 10221. *Volzhanka*. From the Saratov Government.

67663. No. 10223. *Whale*. Obtained at the All-Russian agricultural exhibition at Moscow.

67664. No. 10224. *Table Chalmavaya*. From Saratov Government.

67665. *CUCURBITA MOSCHATA* Duchesne. **Cushaw**

No. 10230. *Perekhvotka*. From Astrakhan Government.

67666 to 67668. *CUCURBITA PEPO* L. **Pumpkin.**

67666. No. 10226. *Honey*. From Saratov Government.

67667. No. 10227. *Golosemanaya*. From Ekaterinoslav Government.

67668. No. 10228. *Squash* (Greek). From Astrakhan Government.

67669 to 67797.

From the Dutch East Indies and Ceylon. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received May and June, 1926.

67669. *AGATI GRANDIFLORA* (L.) Desv. (*Sesbania grandiflora* Poir.). *Fabaceae*.

No. 750. March 31, 1926. Seeds from trees 35 feet high, which were planted in rows near Medan, Sumatra, for the production of the white succulent flowers which are used extensively as a vegetable in the Orient. This variety grows very rapidly.

For previous introduction see No. 61778.

67670. *TETRASTIGMA* sp. *Vitaceae*.

No. 623. Simpang Tiga, Sumatra. March 11, 1926. Very strong-growing vines which climb to the tops of large trees. The almost round berries, a little flattened, are half an inch in diameter and juicy, with somewhat of a grape flavor. They are blue black when ripe.

67671. *ARALIA JAVANICA* Miquel.

No. 615. En route from Pang Mop to Lomot, Sumatra. March 10, 1926. An attractive tall-growing prickly stemmed plant with large compound serrate leaves and umbels of small flowers.

67672. *ARALIA* sp.

No. 647. Along the trail from Blang Kedjen to Kongke, Sumatra. March 17, 1926. A plant 20 feet or more in height.

67673. *ARTOCARPUS ELASTICA* Reinw. *Moraceae*.

No. 712. Sibolangit Botanic Garden, Sumatra. March 26, 1926. A tree which grows to a height of 40 meters. The young trees furnish a fiber, and the latex is a remarkable bird lime. The fruits are eaten by the natives of Sumatra.

67669 to 67797—Continued.

67674. *BEGONIA AREOLATA* Miquel. Begoniaceae.

No. 569. En route from Kota Dah (Tsag) to Pang Mop, Sumatra. March 8, 1926. A tall-growing form with red hairy stems. The leaves are green with reddish-brown veins below, and the flowers are white and pinkish.

67675. *BEGONIA* sp. Begoniaceae.

No. 636. Kota Kenjaran, Sumatra. March 12, 1926. A small white or slightly pink-flowered begonia.

67676. *BERBERIS NAPAULENSIS* (DC.) Spreng. Berberidaceae.

No. 617. En route from Pang Mop to Lomot, Sumatra. March 10, 1926. A fine ornamental shrub which grows to a good size, with stiff, bright-green leaves having sharp thorns, yellow flowers, and maroon-colored berries.

For previous introduction see No. 60638.

67677. *BISCHOFIA TRIFOLIATA* (Roxb.) Hook. (*B. javanica* Blume). Euphorbiaceae.

No. 701. March 24, 1926. The gadok of Java and the tjingkam of Sumatra is said to be one of the very finest timbers in Sumatra, though not used there as a tree for forest plantings. It is now being largely planted in Java. A single specimen at Little River, Fla., made a splendid shade tree. This tree is recommended for street planting in frostless or nearly frostless localities.

For previous introduction see No. 61596.

67678. *CAESALPINIA SEPIARIA* (Roxb.) Caesalpinaceae. Mysore thorn.

No. 728. Found on a roadside near Harangaol, northern Sumatra. March 24, 1926. A yellow-flowered spiny shrub, with recurved spines and pinnate leaves, which produces a great abundance of deep-brown pods containing egg-shaped beans.

For previous introduction see No. 49200.

67679. *CASUARINA RUMPHIANA* Miquel. Casuarinaceae.

No. 764. From the Sultan's zoological garden at Soerakarta, Java. May 1, 1926. A rather scraggly tree with very slender delicate pendent green branches and cones having few seeds.

67680 to 67682. *CASSIA* spp. Caesalpinaceae.

67690. *CASSIA LAEVIGATA* Willd. Smooth senna.

No. 687. Sumatra. March 22, 1926. A handsome yellow-flowered shrub or small tree with dark-green glossy evergreen foliage.

67681. *CASSIA LAEVIGATA* Willd. Smooth senna.

No. 703. Hakgala Botanic Garden, Newara Eliya, Ceylon. February, 1926. A handsome yellow-flowered shrub or small tree with dark-green, glossy evergreen foliage.

For previous introduction see No. 55599.

67682. *CASSIA TOMENTOSA* L. f. Woolly senna.

No. 702. Hakgala Botanic Garden, Newara Eliya, Ceylon. February, 1926. The ranawara of the Singhalese, which grows rapidly into a large yellow-flowered shrub, is found wild in the dry portions of northern Ceylon. The bark is chiefly used in India for tanning purposes, and the leaves and young pods are eaten as a vegetable. The leaves are also used for making tea.

67669 to 67797—Continued.

67683. *CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA* Stickin. Casuarinaceae.

No. 759. Planted along the roadside of the Dijeng Plateau, near Wonosobo, Java, at an altitude of 6,000 feet. April 25, 1926. A small handsome tree with a prettier habit of growth than that of our Casuarina in southern Florida.

For previous introduction see No. 30380.

67684. *CITRULLUS VULGARIS* Schrad. Cucurbitaceae. Watermelon.

No. 782. From the market at Soerabaya, Java. May 17, 1926. A remarkable tropical melon, 8 by 10 inches and oval in shape, which resembles a squash, having a ribbed surface. The skin is dark green and the flesh is light yellow and very spongy, having an agreeable flavor.

67685 to 67687. *CITRUS GRANDIS* (L.) Osbeck (*C. decumana* Murr.). Rutaceae. Grapefruit.

67685. No. 742. From the Hotel Haman at Bandoeng, Java. April 18, 1926. *Djeroek balli*. A beautiful red-fleshed variety. The dividing integument between the segments was a beautiful shade of pink.

67686. No. 743. Bandoeng, Java. April 18, 1926. A large red-fleshed variety known in Bandoeng as "djeroek balli." Although this variety is said to be identical with No. 742 [No. 67685] the flesh was neither so dark nor so juicy.

67687. No. 744. A deep pink-fleshed variety from a tree in a private garden at Bandoeng, Java. April 18, 1926.

67688. *CITRUS* sp. Rutaceae.

No. 631. March 12, 1926. A wild citrus plant found along the trail near Kota Kenjaran, Sumatra. The tree is about 6 inches in diameter and 30 feet or more high. The fruits are practically round, 4½ inches in diameter, with smooth skin about three-fourths of an inch thick. The flesh is very sour and bitter.

67689. *CLEMATIS PANICULATA* Thunb. Ranunculaceae. Sweet autumn clematis.

No. 748. From a private garden in Noesa Kambangan, Java. April 20, 1926. A large-flowered strain.

67690. *CROTALARIA STRIATA* DC. Fabaceae.

No. 726. Harangaol, northern Sumatra. March 24, 1926. A native species which has been almost supplanted by other *Crotalarias*.

For previous introduction see No. 65295.

67691. *CURCULIGO CAPITULATA* (Lour.) Kuntze (*C. recurvata* Ait.). Amariyllidaceae.

No. 716. Sibolangit Botanic Garden, Sumatra. March 26, 1926. A shade-loving plant with immense undivided leaves, 4 feet long, rising from the rhizome.

For previous introduction see No. 39665.

67692. *CYNOMETRA CAULIFLORA* L. Caesalpinaceae.

No. 747. From the market in Tegal, Java. April 19, 1926. *Namnam*. A curious tree producing an abundance of greenish yellow fruits which are the shape of triangular apple tarts. They have a tart taste with little character, but when cooked are said to make excellent pies. These fruits are produced from knot-like excrescences on the trunk, often near the ground.

For previous introduction see No. 44895.

67669 to 67797—Continued.

67693 and 67694. *CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA* (Cav.)
Sondt. Solanaceae. Tree tomato.

67693. No. 704. Hakgala Botanic Garden, Newara Eliya, Ceylon. February, 1926. A blood-red variety of the tree tomato which is grown extensively in the highlands of Sumatra. It seems to have more flavor than the yellow variety and is used here for jelly making.

67694. No. 705. A red variety obtained in a garden in Kabandjahe, Sumatra. March 22, 1926.

67695. *EUONYMUS JAVANICA* Blume. Celastraceae.

No. 645. Variety *sphaerocarpus*. Kongke, Sumatra. March 17, 1926. A rather tall upright tree with beautiful green leaves and dark-pink angular fruits containing small black seeds with orange arillas.

67696 to 67705. *FICUS* spp. Moraceae.

67696. *FICUS FULVA* Reinw.

No. 556. Collected between Takengon and Koeto Tchane, near Kabandjahe, Sumatra, March 7, 1926. A small tropical tree with dense foliage and yellow-red fruits about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Native to Burma and the East Indies.

67697. *FICUS* sp.

No. 577. March 8, 1926. An oblong yellow-spotted fruit of good size, picked up from along the trail between Kota Dah (Tsag) and Pang Mop, Sumatra.

67698. *FICUS* sp.

No. 578. March 8, 1926. A rather small, oblong, reddish yellow fruited fig, picked up along the trail between Kota Dah (Tsag) and Pang Mop, Sumatra.

67699. *FICUS* sp.

No. 619. En route from Lomot to Sim-pang Tiga, Sumatra. March 11, 1926.

67700. *FICUS AMPELOS* Burm. f.

No. 640. Kota Kenjaran, Sumatra. March 12, 1926. A large tree with good-sized leaves and small yellowish red to deep red fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 67560.

67701. *FICUS BENJAMINA* L.

No. 641. En route from Kota Kenjaran to Blang Kedjeren, Sumatra. March 14, 1926. A large fine-looking tree with small leaves and very small fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 41438.

67702. *FICUS PARIETALIS* Blume.

No. 644. En route from Kota Kenjaran to Blang Kedjeren, Sumatra. March 14, 1926. A good-sized well-formed tree which was loaded with deep golden-yellow fruits one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The large oblong leaves are shiny deep green above and dull green below.

For previous introduction see No. 67561.

67703. *FICUS ROSTRATA* Lam.

No. 649. En route from Blang Kedjeren to Kongke, Sumatra. March 17, 1926. This attractive bright-orange fruited fig is one of the smallest fruited varieties we have seen. With the exception of the color, this small shrub resembles a holly.

67669 to 67797—Continued.

67704. *FICUS* sp.

No. 695. En route from Kongke to Mel-oewoeh, Sumatra. March 18, 1926. Yellowish red fruits, 1½ inches in diameter, found under a good-sized tree.

67705. *FICUS KALLICARPA* Miquel.

No. 699. En route from Kongke to Mel-oewoeh, Sumatra. March 18, 1926. A beautiful creeper covering a large stump in the virgin forest. The leaves are large, leathery, and dark green, the scarlet fruits spotted with a lighter color are 2½ by 3 inches, and not edible; the seeds are elongated.

For previous introduction see No. 67559.

67706 and 67707. *GARCINIA ATROVIRIDIS* Griffith. Clusiaceae.

A large tree 50 feet tall with stiff, horizontal, finally drooping branches and medium-sized bright-red leaves. The bright deep-yellow fruits, 4 inches in diameter, are furrowed into a number of segments like a melon. These segments fall apart when the fruits are ripe, disclosing the seeds which are covered with a slimy yellow arillus, pleasant but very sour. When dried the segments of the rind are used to give a sour taste to curries.

67706. No. 713. Sibolangit Botanic Garden, Sumatra. March 26, 1926.

67707. No. 745. Kabandjahe, Sumatra. March 28, 1926.

67708. *GARCINIA MANGOSTANA* L. Clusiaceae. Mangosteen.

No. 746. Seeds from fruits obtained in the market at Tegal, Java. April 19, 1926.

67709. *HYDRANGAEA OBLONGIFOLIA* Blume. Hydrangeaceae.

No. 616. En route from Pang Mop to Lomot, Sumatra. March 10, 1926. A beautiful shrub 30 feet or more in height, with leaves white tomentose below and dark green above, having red stems and veins. The pink buds open into white flowers.

67710. *HYDRANGAEA* sp. Hydrangeaceae.

No. 768. On the trail to the Djeng Plateau, Java. An ornamental shrub cultivated in Java at high altitudes, ranging around 6,000 feet.

67711. *IMPATIENS* sp. Impatiéntaceae.

Snapweed.

No. 601. Pang Mop, Sumatra. March 9, 1926. A handsome herbaceous plant with leaves rich green above and reddish below, produced on red stems. The flowers are bright red and very showy.

67712. *IMPATIENS* sp. Impatiéntaceae.

Snapweed.

No. 602. Pang Mop, Sumatra. March 9, 1926. A yellow-flowered attractive plant which is more common than the red.

67713. *INDIGOFERA CONFUSA* Prain and Baker (*I. arrecta* Benth., not Hocht.). Fabaceae.

Indigo.

No. 725. Haranggaol, Sumatra. March 24, 1926. A shrubby indigo growing on the shore of Toba Sea.

For previous introduction see No. 31848.

67714. *LAGERSTROEMIA SPECIOSA* (Muenchh.) Pers. (*L. floreginae* Retz.). Lythraceae.

Queen crane myrtle.

No. 733. Sibolangit Botanic Garden, Sumatra. March 28, 1926. An unusually large-flowered form of this superb tree, the flowers being 2½ inches across and of the loveliest purple pink.

For previous introduction see No. 59315.

67669 to 67797—Continued.

67715. *LANSIUM DOMESTICUM* Jack. *Meliaceae*,
Langsat.

No. 751. From the market in Wonosobo, Java. April 23, 1926. *Doekoe*. A refreshing fruit with a mildly acid flavor which seems to be a great favorite with the Javanese. It has an unusually waxy texture and is very pleasant to the touch.

For previous introduction see No. 61899.

67716. *MEIBOMIA GYROIDES* (DC.) Kuntze
(*Desmodium gyroides* DC.). *Fabaceae*.

No. 727. Near Haranggaol, Sumatra. March 24, 1926. An attractive bush with dense clusters of flowers in two shades of blue.

For previous introduction see No. 64177.

67717. *MIMUSOPS* sp. *Sapotaceae*.

No. 784. Solo market, Java. May 17, 1926. A handsome shade tree, 50 feet tall, with olive-green obovate leaves which are a lighter color below. The red egg-shaped fruits, 1½ inches in length, remind one of a quite dry sapidilla in flavor and texture.

67718. *MIMUSOPS* sp. *Sapotaceae*.

No. 785. Solo market, Java. May 17, 1926. The fruits from which these seeds were taken were larger, more brilliant in color, and rounder than No. 784 [No. 67717].

67719. *MUSA GLAUCA* Roxb. *Musaceae*.
Banana.

No. 721. Sibolangit Botanic Gardens, Sumatra. March 26, 1926. A striking plant producing a leafy inflorescence. When planted in rich soil the plant becomes enormous. The flower clusters are a mass of leaves, hiding the small nonedible fruits which contain large black seeds.

67720. *NICOTIANA TABACUM* L. *Solanaceae*.
Tobacco.

No. 767. March 25, 1926. A high-altitude tobacco growing at an altitude of 6,000 feet in the Djeng Plateau, Java.

67721. *PANICUM PALUDOSUM* Roxb. *Poaceae*.
Grass.

No. 730. Lake Toba, Sumatra. March 24, 1926. A fodder grass which makes a good growth if grown in moist soil. Horses are very fond of this grass and will wade into the swamps to get it.

67722. *PASPALUM CONJUGATUM* Berg. *Poaceae*.
Grass.

No. 634. Kota Kenjaran, Sumatra. March 12, 1926. A creeping perennial grass with the flowering stems sometimes 3 feet tall. This species, originally from Dutch Guiana, is found in moist places in the Tropics of both hemispheres and forms extensive and close mats.

For previous introduction see No. 62245.

67723. *PASPALUM LONGIFOLIUM* Roxb. *Poaceae*.
Grass.

No. 686. Scattered on the embankment along the roadside between Kabandjahe and Siantar, Sumatra. March 22, 1926. A perennial tufted grass, native to southeastern Asia.

For previous introduction see No. 31600.

67724. *PASSIFLORA FOETIDA* L. *Passifloraceae*.

No. 694. En route from Kongke to Melewoeh, Sumatra. March 18, 1926. A passion fruit with small purple flowers and delicately flavored yellow fruits, one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 50618.

67669 to 67797—Continued.

67725 to 67727. *RHODODENDRON* spp. *Ericaceae*.

67725. *RHODODENDRON JAVANICUM* (Blume)
Benn.

No. 592. Pang Mop, Sumatra. March 9, 1926. An attractive variety with quite large pink and white flowers.

67726. *RHODODENDRON* sp.

No. 593. Pang Mop, Sumatra. March 9, 1926. A very showy rhododendron with the interior of the white flowers tinged pink and a dark purple spot at the base.

67727. *RHODODENDRON CITRINUM* Hassk.

No. 594. Pang Mop, Sumatra. March 9, 1926. An attractive small-leaved variety with very light-yellow small flowers.

67728 to 67740. *RUBUS* spp. *Rosaceae*.

67728. *RUBUS CHRYSOPHYLLUS* Reinw.

No. 758. Djeng Plateau, Java. April 25, 1926. A handsome plant with leaves which are rusty or gold below. The fruits are brilliant red and very juicy, though rather too acid to be acceptable.

67729. *RUBUS LINEATUS* Reinw.

No. 757. Djeng Plateau, Java. April 25, 1926. A very handsome plant with palmately divided leaves and clusters of large pinkish-yellow fruits three-fourths of an inch across, which are of an agreeable flavor.

For previous introduction see No. 59667.

67730. *RUBUS MOLUCCANUS* L.

No. 753. Wonosobo, Java. April 23, 1926. A stout prickly bramble, native to the Himalayas at altitudes of 3,000 to 7,000 feet with brilliant red, globose fruits of good size and appearance, but with too little flavor to be popular.

For previous introduction see No. 49653.

67731. *RUBUS NIVEUS* Thunb.

No. 756. Djeng Plateau, Java. April 25, 1926. A variety called "Kala koetjet" by the Javanese; it is found in the higher mountain regions of eastern and middle Java. The dark-colored berries have a fair flavor.

For previous introduction see No. 64214.

67732. *RUBUS ACUMINATISSIMUS* Hassk.

No. 560. En route from Takengon to Kota Dah (Tsag), Sumatra. March 7, 1926. A very thorny strong grower producing large orange-yellow fruits, three-fourths to an inch in diameter, on a very large receptacle. These fruits are watery and not of very good quality.

67733. *RUBUS ASPER* D. Don.

No. 571. En route from Kota Dah (Tsag) to Pang Mop, Sumatra. March 8, 1926. A strong grower with hairy stems and branches and long narrow yellow fruits.

67734. *RUBUS* sp.

No. 589. Pang Mop, Sumatra. March 9, 1926. A strong-growing, thornless plant with peculiarly parallel-veined leaves, which produces an abundance of light-yellow fruits.

67735. *RUBUS LINEATUS* Reinw.

No. 590. Pang Mop, Sumatra. March 9, 1926. A stout bush which bears large orange-yellow fruits of excellent flavor. The bush is very ornamental.

For previous introduction see No. 59667.

67669 to 67797—Continued.

67736. RUBUS CHRYSOPHYLLUS × **MOLUCCANUS**.

No. 610. En route from Pang Mop to Lomot, Sumatra. March 10, 1926. A strong-growing, thorny plant which is a free fruiter. The leaves are green above and rusty tomentose below.

67737. RUBUS sp.

No. 626. Simpang Tiga, Sumatra. March 11, 1926. A strong-growing plant with thin green leaves and recurved spines, producing large round orange berries.

67738. RUBUS ASPER D. Don.

No. 628. Simpang Tiga, Sumatra. March 11, 1926. This plant is a strong grower and has small thin green leaves and an abundance of recurved thorns. The golden yellow berries, three-fourths of an inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, are very handsome.

67739. RUBUS PYRIFOLIUS J. E. Smith.

No. 684. Between Kabandjahe and Koto Tchane, Sumatra. March 19, 1926. A spiny-stemmed climber about 20 feet long, with shiny dark-green scattered leaves and flowers in terminal clusters 6 inches long. The brilliant-red sour berries mature only a few drupelets.

67740. RUBUS MOLUCCANUS L.

No. 698. En route from Kongke to Meloe-woeh, Sumatra. March 18, 1926. A semi-scandent shrub with few spines, rugose cordate leaves, deep green above and russet or golden tomentose below, and light-yellow fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 49653.

67741. SAMBUCUS JAVANICA Reinw. **Caprifoliaceae.**

No. 629. Simpang Tiga, Sumatra. March 11, 1926. A vigorous variety producing small black fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 63377.

67742. SAPINDUS RARAK DC. **Sapindaceae.**
Soapberry.

No. 435. Sibolangit Botanic Garden, Sumatra. February 22, 1926.

For previous introduction and description see No. 67606.

67743. SOLANUM sp. **Solanaceae.**

No. 611. En route from Pang Mop to Lomot, Sumatra. March 10, 1926. An ornamental vine producing small, bright-red fruits about the size of a cherry.

67744. SOLANUM sp. **Solanaceae.**

No. 622. Simpang Tiga, Sumatra. March 11, 1926. A slender vine with small leaves and yellow fruits about the size of a cherry.

67745. STROPHANTHUS GRATUS (Wall. and Hook.) Baill.

No. 749. Noesa Kambangan, Java. April 20, 1926. A rank-growing woody creeper with pinkish white flowers in terminal clusters and enormous fruits nearly 3 feet in length.

67746. THYSANOLAENA MAXIMA (Roxb.) Kuntze. **Poaceae.**

No. 685. Between Kabandjahe and Koto Tchane, Sumatra. March 20, 1926. An ornamental tropical grass, 8 to 10 feet high, which grows wild in the mountainous regions of northern India. The great masses of pinkish gray panicles give the huge clumps a handsome appearance during about four months of the year.

For previous introduction see No. 61625.

67669 to 67797—Continued.

67747. VACCINIUM sp. **Vacciniaceae.**

No. 783. Dijeng Plateau, Java. April 25, 1926. An attractive bush producing brilliant scarlet flowers and small black fruits with little flavor, found abundantly on the very edge of a large fumarole where the leaves were splashed with warm mud.

67748. COLUMELLA GENICULATA (Blume) Merr. **Vitaceae.**

No. 555. Between Kota Dah (Tsag) and Takengon, Sumatra. March 7, 1926. A variety producing light-pink fruits which are very juicy and sweet.

For previous introduction see No. 67613.

67749 and 67750. ZEA MATS L. **Poaceae.** **Corn.**

67749. No. 729. March 24, 1926. A native Battak corn taken from a corncrib in a small village not far from Seriboedolok, near Lake Toba, Sumatra.

67750. No. 791. Obtained in the market at Soerabaya, Java. May 17, 1926. A flint type of Indian corn probably from the cornfields of Madoera where the soil is quite calcareous and the rainfall light, not over 40 or 50 inches.

67751. ZIZIPHUS MAURITIANA Lam. **Rhamnaceae.**

No. 783. Obtained in the market at Soerabaya, Java. May 16, 1926. An egg-shaped, brownish-yellow, tropical fruit not over 2 centimeters long, with an acid flavor.

For previous introduction see No. 60458.

67752. CLERODENDRUM BRACTEATUM Wall. **Verbenaceae.**

No. 551. Between Takengon and Kota Dah (Tsag), Sumatra. A soft-wooded shrub or small tree with white flowers and purple seeds produced in a red receptacle. The native name is Tjelala bosenga.

67753. LEUCOSYKE sp. **Urticaceae.**

No. 552. Between Takengon and Kota Dah (Tsag), Sumatra. March 7, 1926. A handsome tree 40 to 60 feet tall, with bright-green leaves, red petioles, and clusters of round, green mottled fruits about one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter.

Numbers 67754 to 67763 were collected en route from Takengon to Kota Dah (Tsag), Sumatra.

67754. DEBREGEASIA LONGIFOLIA (Burm.) Wedd. **Urticaceae.**

No. 553. March 7, 1926. A shrubby plant with leaves green above and white below. The small, sweet, orange-yellow fruits, edible though not especially good, are borne along the branches.

67755. PETUNGA sp. **Rubiaceae.**

No. 554. March 7, 1926. *Sengkewa*. A rather tall, handsome tree with leaves about 8 inches long and clusters of green and white fruits resembling coffee.

67756. OPHIORRHIZA LONGIFLORA Blume. **Rubiaceae.**

No. 557. March 7, 1926. A low-growing herbaceous plant with terminal clusters of attractive white flowers.

67757. (Undetermined.)

No. 561. March 7, 1926. A small tree with deep-green leaves, white flowers, and clusters of large, triangular orange fruits.

67669 to 67797—Continued.

67758. *ARDISIA CRISPA* (Thunb.) A. DC. Myrsinaceae.

No. 562. March 7, 1926. A small shrub, 6 to 8 feet high with lanceolate green leaves and very showy bright-red fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 48304.

67759. *PYGEUM LATIFOLIUM* Miquel. Amygdalaceae.

No. 564. March 6, 1926. A small tree with small dark-green leaves and dark-red, 1-seeded fruits.

67760. *SONERILA* sp. Melastomaceae.

No. 565. March 6, 1926. A small white-flowered herbaceous plant, 12 to 20 inches high, with beautiful leaves. The margins and upper surfaces are red and the lower surfaces silvery.

67761. *DIANELLA ENSIFOLIA* (L.) Red. Liliaceae.

No. 566. March 6, 1926. A long-leaved iris-like plant with the flower stems up to 3 or 4 feet, rather small flowers, and gorgeous purple seed pods.

For previous introduction see No. 49531.

67762. *CRAWFURDIA TRINERVIS* (Blume) Hassk. Gentianaceae.

No. 567. March 7, 1926. A low-growing vine with large oblong deep-red fruits, white inside, with many seeds. The flowers are probably small and white.

67763. (Undetermined.)

No. 568. March 7, 1926. One of the best timber trees in Sumatra, growing to a height of 200 feet or more and 3 or 4 foot in diameter. The small red plumlike fruits are juicy when fully ripe and fairly good but sour; they are eaten by birds.

Numbers 67764 to 67795 were collected in Sumatra.

67764. *SAPROSMA* sp. Rubiaceae.

No. 570. En route from Kota Dah (Tsag) to Pang Mop. March 8, 1926. A shrub or small tree with narrow lanceolate leaves dark green above and lighter beneath, bearing small clusters of oblong, rather small, yellow to red fruits.

67765. *ARDISIA LANCEOLATA* Roxb. Myrsinaceae.

No. 574. En route from Kota Dah (Tsag) to Pang Mop. A tree 12 to 30 feet high, with large yellowish-green leathery leaves and clusters of flattened dark-purple or black fruits. Each fruit contains one small round seed.

67766. *STERCULIA SPANGLERI* R. Br. Sterculiaceae.

No. 575. En route from Kota Dah (Tsag) to Pang Mop. March 8, 1926. A large, yellow-green leaved vine with very large showy capsules of three segments which, when ripe, spread out. The upper surfaces are brilliant velvety red and the lower surfaces dark salmon pink. The medium-sized black seeds hang from the edges of the segments.

67767. *PRATIA MONTANA* (Reinw.) Hassk. Campanulaceae.

No. 576. En route from Kota Dah (Tsag) to Pang Mop. March 8, 1926. A herbaceous plant with drooping branches, small lanceolate green leaves, and racemes of rather large, almost round, deep-purple to black fruits having sweet, snow-white flesh.

For previous introduction see No. 47764.

67669 to 67797—Continued.

67768. (Undetermined.)

No. 586. En route from Kota Dah (Tsag) to Pang Mop. March 8, 1926. A large tree having green, nutlike fruits with rough shells which contain a single white kernel.

67769. (Undetermined.)

No. 591. Pang Mop. March 9, 1926. A vine with thick heavy evergreen leaves and dense clusters of greenish to yellow fruits having sweet juicy white flesh.

67770. *DIPLYCOSIA HETEROPHYLLA* Blume. Ericaceae.

No. 595. Pang Mop. March 9, 1926. A thick leathery leaved vine with the upper surface of the leaves dark green and the lower surface a lighter green. The small fruits, which turn blue black when ripe, are borne in the axils of the leaves.

67771. (Undetermined.)

No. 597. Pang Mop. March 9, 1927. A small tree orchid with large beautiful pinkish flowers.

67772. *DIPLYCOSIA LATIFOLIA* Blume. Ericaceae.

No. 600. Pang Mop. March 9, 1926. A small shrub with attractive leaves and small brown berries.

67773. *SARCOPYRAMIS NAPALENSIS* Wall. Melastomaceae.

No. 603. Pang Mop. March 9, 1926. A herbaceous plant which grows in tufts, 12 to 15 inches in height, with red stems and leaves, producing an abundance of good-sized white and pink flowers.

67774. *MYRSINE SEMISERRATA* Wall. Myrsinaceae.

No. 604. Pang Mop. March 9, 1926. A small handsome shrub with round glossy green leaves, about half an inch across, and small dark-red fruits.

67775. *VACCINIUM LUCIDUM* (Blume) Miquel. Vacciniaceae.

No. 605. Pang Mop. March 9, 1926. An ornamental shrub with very small leaves and almost round black fruits. The tips of the branches are wine red.

67776. (Undetermined.)

No. 608. En route from Pang Mop to Lomot. March 10, 1926. A fruit somewhat resembling an apple, containing four angular oblong seeds.

67777. *MELIOSMA NITIDA* Blume. Sabiaceae.

No. 609. En route from Pang Mop to Lomot. March 10, 1926. A tree known locally as *kojor gading*. The trunk is 6 to 8 inches in diameter and 30 to 40 feet high; the medium-sized leaves are deep shiny green above and lighter green below; the red-brown fruits are about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with sweetish white flesh which adheres to a single black seed.

67778. (Undetermined.)

No. 613. En route from Pang Mop to Lomot. March 10, 1926. A vine with small black fruits. The leaves, eight in number, are arranged in whorls at the ends of the branches.

67779. (Undetermined.)

No. 618. En route from Lomot to Simpang Tiga. March, 1926. A tree with oblong yellow-red-seeded fruits which break into three segments.

67669 to 67797—Continued.

67780. *MELIOSMA NITIDA* Blume. Sabiaceae.

No. 620. Between Lomot and Simpang Tiga. March 11, 1926.

For previous introduction and description see No. 67770.

67781. (Undetermined.)

No. 621. Between Lomot and Simpang Tiga. March 11, 1926. A tree producing oblong green fruits, 1 inch or more in diameter and about 2 inches long, having three seed segments, two seeds in each cavity.

67782. *TINOSPORA* sp. Menispermaceae.

No. 624. Between Lomot and Simpang Tiga. March 11, 1926. A vine with dark-green leaves and racemes of bright-orange oblong fruits about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The seeds are oblong, flattened, and have a depression on both sides.

67783. *DIPLYCOSIA PILOSA* Blume. Ericaceae.

No. 627. Simpang Tiga. March 11, 1926. A shrub with small, glossy green, lanceolate long-pointed leaves, tomentose underneath, and small purple fruits resembling blueberries.

67784. *POLYGALA VENENOSA* Juss. Polygalaceae.

No. 630. March 11, 1926. A plant 6 feet or more in height, found in the canyon along the trail to Simpang Tiga. It bears lavender seed pods of a peculiar shape and both purple and white flowers.

67785. (Undetermined.)

No. 634. To be grown to ascertain its horticultural value. Received without notes.

67786. (Undetermined.)

No. 635. Kota Kenjaran. March 12, 1926. A thorny vine with clusters of small red berries.

67787. *CHLORANTHUS BRACHYSTACHYS* Blume. Chloranthaceae.

No. 637. Simpang Tiga. March 12, 1926. A shrub bearing terminal clusters of bright-red berries which are very similar to holly berries.

67788. *ELAEAGNUS LATIFOLIA* L. Elaeagnaceae.

No. 642. En route from Kota Kenjaran to Blang Kedjeren. March 13, 1926. A small tree with rather small oval leaves, dark green above and lighter green below. The brown oblong fruits, about half an inch in diameter and 1 inch or more in length, have red flesh of a very good acid flavor, and long pointed, rather soft seeds which are markedly ribbed.

For previous introduction see No. 32940.

67789. *CORDIA MYXA* L. Boraginaceae.

No. 643. En route from Kota Kenjaran to Blang Kedjeren. March 13, 1926. A small tree with oval leaves and oval, pinkish fruits, one-half by three-fourths of an inch, set in a thin green cup, similar to that of an acorn. The flesh, surrounding a single seed, is white, gelatinous, and rather sweet.

For previous introduction see No. 43654.

67790. *ARDISIA VILLOSA* Roxb. Myrsinaceae.

No. 650. En route from Blang Kedjeren to Kongke. March 17, 1926. A small evergreen shrub with attractive small pink flowers in panicles and small red berries.

67669 to 67797—Continued.

67791. *MACARANGA TRILOBA* (Reinw.) Muell.-Arg. Euphorbiaceae.

No. 690. En route from Blang Kedjeren to Kongke. March 17, 1926. A tree 60 feet or more high, having palmate leaves and acutelobed fruits with conical fruitlets, four together, each fruit containing one round black seed. These fruits are sticky and exude a fragrant substance.

67792. *COLUMELLA GENICULATA* (Blume) Merr. Vitaceae.

No. 691. En route from Blang Kedjeren and Kongke. March 17, 1926. A handsome trellis vine with large, broadly lanceolate, deep-green leaves and clusters of pink ovate fruits, three-fourths of an inch long, resembling coffee berries. Each fruit contains two flattened oval corrugated light-brown seeds.

For previous introduction see No. 67748.

67793. *CISSUS REPENS* Lam. Vitaceae.

No. 692. A vine climbing over shrubs along the trail between Blang Kedjeren and Kongke. March 17, 1926. The tips of the branches were wine colored, the leaves thin cordate and 2 inches long, and the clusters of fruits were wine red, turning to purple black.

67794. *ABROMA AUGUSTA* L. f. Sterculiaceae.

No. 696. En route from Kongke to Meloewoeh. March 18, 1926. A herbaceous semishrub with large cordate, hairy leaves, small purple flowers and large angular seed pods, 1½ inches across, containing large quantities of small black seeds.

For previous introduction see No. 64166.

67795. (Undetermined.)

No. 700. March 18, 1926. Fruits probably from a tall forest tree, found on the trail from Kongke to Meloewoeh. Yellow-purplish fruits, three-fourths by 1 inch, with white flesh adhering to plumlike seeds.

67796. *STELECHOCARPUS BURAHOL* (Blume) Hook. f. and Thoms. Annonaceae.

No. 762. April 29, 1926. A tree found in a private yard by the highway in Magelang, Java, producing hard, round fruits. This tree deserves to be grown especially for its young leaves, which are an attractive wine-red color.

67797. (Undetermined.)

No. 792. May 17, 1926. Sour, dull-magenta fruits the size of small grapes, from the market in Soerabaya, Java.

67798 and 67799.

From Paris, France. Plants presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received April 26, 1926.

67798. *FATSHEDERA LIZEI* Guillaumin. Araliaceae.

A hybrid between *Fatsia japonica moseri*, a compact Japanese shrub with shining green leaves, and *Hedera helix hibernica*, a large-leaved Irish variety of English ivy.

67799. *PIROCYDONIA DANIELI* Winkler. Malaceae.

A small shrub resembling the quince in general habit; originally cultivated by Lucian Daniel in the gardens of the Faculté des Sciences, at Rennes, France. According to Mr. Daniel this graft hybrid arose from an old pear grafted on quince stock.

For previous introduction see No. 62015.

67800 and 67801. IPOMOEA BATATAS
(L.) Poir. Convolvulaceae.

Sweet potato.

From China. Tubers obtained by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 2, 1926.

67800. No. 363. January 23, 1926. *Paak faan shue*. A white-fleshed variety of good quality obtained at Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountain.

67801. No. 392. January 23, 1926. *Fan shue*. This variety is commonly cultivated in the vicinity of Shichow, where these tubers were obtained.

67802. LAUROCERASUS OFFICINALIS
Roemer (*Prunus laurocerasus* L.).
Amygdalaceae. Cherry laurel.

From Elstree, Herts, England. Plants presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Received February 12, 1926. Numbered June, 1926.

Variety *zabeliana*. A very free-flowering low-spreading evergreen shrub with narrow, flat foliage. (Edwin Beckett, Superintendent, Aldenham House Gardens.)

67803. AXONOPUS sp. Poaceae. Grass.

From Vicosá, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Plants presented by P. H. Rolfs, escola superior de agricultura e veterinaria. Received May 7, 1926.

A tufted perennial grass, native to Brazil. To be tested as a lawn grass in the United States.

67804. BERBERIS sp. Berberidaceae.
Barberry.

From China. Seeds obtained by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 2, 1926.

No. 356. *Wong paak shue*. Seeds from wild plants found near Yeunguk, Lungtau Mountain, January 13, 1926. A shrub, 1 to 1.5 meters high, which is very ornamental with its persistent blue fruits and autumn-red leaves. The large leathery leaves have shiny upper surfaces and very spiny margins; the long swaying half-pendulous spikes are thickly covered with the bloom-covered fruits. The wood is bright yellow and is used in China as medicine.

67805 to 67834.

From Hobart, Tasmania. Seeds presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. Received June 29, 1926.

67805. ANOPTERUS GLANDULOSUS Labill. Escaloniaceae.

A handsome evergreen Tasmanian shrub, sometimes a small tree 40 feet high in its native country. The thick narrow leaves, mostly at the ends of the branches, are 4 to 8 inches long, and the white flowers are in drooping terminal racemes. It is suitable for greenhouse culture, blooming in the spring.

For previous introduction see No. 66097.

67806. BELLENDENA MONTANA R. Br. Proteaceae.

A low bushy shrub, sometimes less than 6 inches high, with flat thick wedge-shaped leaves and small flowers in a dense terminal raceme. Native to Tasmania.

67807. BOSSIAEA CORDIGERA Benth. Fabaceae.

A straggling or trailing shrub, with opposite rounded cordate leaves about one-fourth inch wide. Native to Tasmania.

67805 to 67834—Continued.

67808. CASUARINA DISTYLA Vent. Casuarinaceae.

Unlike many of the better known casuarinas this species is usually a small shrub 2 to 3 feet high. It is common in Tasmania and in parts of Australia.

For previous introduction see No. 63765.

67809. CASUARINA STRICTA Ait. Casuarinaceae.

This tree, commonly cultivated in California, but more rarely in Florida, is a fairly hardy species making a low, often shrubby growth. It is conspicuous on account of its very thick, often pendulous branchlets and very big cones. In appearance it is not so elegant as some of the other casuarinas, but it is very striking and is also of some economic value. The branchlets are said to be a favorite forage of Australian cattle. For shingles and posts the wood is especially valuable.

For previous introduction see No. 62017.

67810. CELMISIA LONGIFOLIA Cass. Asteraceae.

A herbaceous perennial which forms a dense tuft, with silvery hairy linear leaves and pink or white daisylike flowers on scapes up to 1½ feet long. Native to Australia and Tasmania.

67811. CELMISIA LONGIFOLIA SAXIFRAGA Benth. Asteraceae.

A variety of the preceding which is smaller in all its parts.

67812. CYATHODES DIVARICATA Hook. f. Epacridaceae.

A rigid juniperlike shrub with small, rigid, very narrow sharp-pointed leaves and white flowers on recurved stems. Native to Tasmania.

67813. DRIMYS LANCEOLATA (Poir.) Baill. (*D. aromatica* F. Muell.). Magnoliaceae.

The bark of this Tasmanian shrub or small tree, like that of its Chilean relative (*Drimys winteri*), possesses aromatic properties, and the round drupes, about the size of peas, are used as a condiment.

For previous introduction see No. 61327.

67814 to 67816. ELICHRYSUM spp. Asteraceae.
Everlasting.

67814. ELICHRYSUM BACCHAROIDES F. Muell.

An erect much-branched shrub with small scalelike leaves and dense terminal corymbs of small yellow flower heads. Native to mountainous regions in southern Australia and Tasmania.

67815. ELICHRYSUM DIOSMAEFOLIUM (Vent.) Sweet.

A tall evergreen shrub, native to Australia and Tasmania, which becomes 20 feet high. The leaves are small and very narrow. The flowers, which are white, sometimes tinged with pink, are in dense terminal corymbs of small heads.

67816. ELICHRYSUM LEDIFOLIUM (A. Cunn.) Benth.

A handsome evergreen shrub about 8 feet high, with linear leaves about an inch long and small white flower heads in dense terminal corymbs. Native to Tasmania.

67817. EUCALYPTUS COCCIFERA Hook. f. Myrtaceae.

A handsome Tasmanian eucalypt with leaves of two forms—in young trees these are opposite, sessile, and oval, while in full-grown trees they are alternate stalked and very narrow. The young branches are nearly pure white.

For previous introduction see No. 50208.

67805 to 67834—Continued.

67818. GAULTHERIA HISPIDA R. Br. Ericaceae.

An erect spreading shrub 2 to 3 feet high, with the branches and midribs of the oblong leaves covered with hispid hairs. The white flowers are in dense terminal or axillary racemes. Native to Australia and Tasmania.

67819. GENTIANA SAXOSA Forst. f. Gentianaceae.

An erect annual gentian, found in many parts of Australia and Tasmania, with white or blue bell-shaped flowers.

67820. HAKEA ACICULARIS LISSOSPERMA Benth. Proteaceae.

A small evergreen tree or tall shrub, with rigid terete sharp-pointed leaves about 2 inches long and axillary clusters of white flowers. Native to Tasmania.

67821. HIBBERTIA PROCUMBENS (Labill.) DC. Dilleniaceae.

A prostrate, much-branched, yellow-flowered evergreen shrub from Australia, with very narrow leaves about half an inch long.

67822 to 67824. LEPTOSPERMUM spp. Myrtaceae.

67822. LEPTOSPERMUM MYRTIFOLIUM Sieber.

A tall evergreen shrub, about 9 feet high, with small flat oblong leaves less than half an inch in length. The white solitary flowers are produced in the leaf axils. Native to Australia.

67823. LEPTOSPERMUM PUBESCENS Lam.

Variety *montanum*. A tall erect evergreen shrub or small tree with small oblong leaves, hairy on both sides, and solitary yellow flowers. Native to Tasmania.

67824. LEPTOSPERMUM RUPESTRE Hook. f.

A procumbent or prostrate evergreen shrub with small thick oblong leaves and small white flowers. Native to Tasmania at altitudes of 3,000 to 5,000 feet.

67825. NOTHOFAGUS GUNNII (Hook. f.) Oerst. Fagaceae.

A dense bushy evergreen shrub from Tasmania, where it is said to make an impenetrable scrub 5 to 8 feet high. The leaves, about half an inch long, are broadly oval or almost round.

67826 to 67828. OLEARIA spp. Asteraceae.

67826. OLEARIA LEDIFOLIA (DC.) Benth.

A small evergreen thickly-branched shrub, with crowded narrowly oval leaves, silvery hairy beneath. Native to Tasmania.

67827. OLEARIA PERSOONIOIDES (DC.) Benth.

A low evergreen bush, 3 feet or less high, with small shining-green leaves, silvery beneath, and white asterlike flowers in numerous small heads. Native to Tasmania.

67828. OLEARIA PINIFOLIA (Hook. f.) Benth.

A rigid shrub with stout hairy branches and crowded rigid, very narrow leaves. Native to Tasmania.

67805 to 67834—Continued.

67829. OXYLOBIUM ELLIPTICUM (Labill.) R. Br. Fabaceae.

An erect leguminous shrub, sometimes 10 feet tall, native to Australia and Tasmania. The small oval-oblong leaves are mostly in irregular whorls of three, and the yellow flowers are in dense racemes.

67830. PERSOONIA GUNNII Hook. f. Proteaceae.

An erect bushy shrub about 8 feet high with flat thick crowded leaves and solitary yellow flowers. Native to Tasmania.

67831. PITTIOSPORUM BICOLOR Hook. Pittosporaceae.

A bushy shrub or small tree which is sometimes 40 feet high; the thick narrow leaves, 1 to 2 inches long, are entire, hairy beneath, and usually crowded; the purple and yellow flowers are in terminal clusters. Native to India.

For previous introduction see No. 42293.

67832 to 67834. STYPHELIA spp. Epacridaceae.

67832. STYPHELIA ACEROSA (Gaertn.) Laing and Blackwell.

An evergreen shrub or small tree, native to New Zealand, with blackish branches and rigid, sharp, needle-shaped leaves about one-half inch in length with recurved margins. The small white flowers are succeeded by funnel-shaped corollas, forming small white or red drupes.

For previous introduction see No. 47880.

67833. STYPHELIA ADSCENDENS R. Br.

A stout spreading evergreen white-flowered shrub, native to Tasmania, with oval-oblong flat leaves about one-fourth of an inch long.

67834. STYPHELIA STRAMINEA (R. Br.) Spreng.

A bushy evergreen Tasmanian shrub about 2 feet high, with very small broadly oblong leaves, usually crowded near the ends of the current year's shoots. The solitary flowers are white.

67835. IPOMOEA BATATAS (L.) Poir. Convolvulaceae. Sweet potato.

From San Juan, Porto Rico. Cuttings presented by O. W. Barrett, agricultural director, Department of Agriculture. Received June 30, 1926. No. 74. Grown at Rio Piedras, Porto Rico.

67836. CEDRELA sp. Meliaceae.

From Chihli Province, China. Suckers obtained by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 2, 1925. Numbered June, 1926.

No. 1912. Village of Kechiatsum, near Feingtai. January 27, 1925. *Hsiang chun shu* (fragrant heaven tree). A tree which is forced in the greenhouses for the sake of the young leaves and shoots, which are eaten as a vegetable in the spring. The young trees are propagated by root suckers, and the trees are said to bear fruit only when they become quite old.

INDEX OF COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES

- Abelmoschus angulosus*, 67571.
Abies homolepis, 67022, 67023.
Abroma augusta, 67794.
Acacia cyclops, 66772.
 Aconite. See *Aconitum napellus*.
Aconitum fischeri, 66903.
 heterophyllum, 66904.
 kusnezoffii, 66905.
 lycoctonum, 66906, 66907.
 napellus, 66908, 66909.
 orientale, 66910.
Actinorhynchus calapparia, 67186.
Adenia macrophylla, 67174.
 Adlay. See *Coix lacryma-jobi ma-yuen*.
Aegilops speltaeformis, 67024.
Aeschynomene javanica, 67534.
Agati grandiflora, 67669.
Alangium chinense, 67175.
Albizia welwitschii, 67530.
Aleurites moluccana, 67535.
 triloba. See *A. moluccana*.
 Alfalfa. See *Medicago sativa*.
Allium cepa, 67295.
 karataiense, 66951.
 narcissiflorum, 67344.
 paniculatum, 66952.
Alocasia indica, 67490.
Astroemeria pulchella, 66795.
 Astroemeria, parrot. See *Astroemeria pulchella*.
Amaranthus gangeticus, 67536.
Amaryllis belladonna, 66978.
 brunsvigia, 66979.
Amomum spp., 67176, 67537.
Andropogon squarrosus. See *Vetiveria zizanioides*.
Anemone alba, 67235.
 baldensis, 66911.
 coronaria, 66912.
 montana, 66913.
 nigricans, 66914.
 patens, 66915, 66916.
 rivularis, 66917.
 sylvestris, 66918, 66919.
 Anemone, poppy. See *Anemone coronaria*.
 snowdrop. See *A. sylvestris*.
 spreading. See *A. patens*.
Annona squamosa, 67531.
Anopterus glandulosus, 67805.
Antholyza aethiopia, 67632.
Anthyllis tetraphylla, 67162.
 vulneraria, 67163.
 Apple. See *Malus sylvestris*.
 Apricot. See *Prunus armeniaca*.
Aralia sp., 67672.
 javanica, 67671.
Ardisia crispa, 67758.
 lanceolata, 67620, 67765.
 villosa, 67790.
Areca sp., 67189.
Arenga obtusifolia. See *Saguerus langkab.*
 saccharifera. See *S. pinnatus*.
Arisea africana, 67345.
 cyanea. See *A. africana*.
Artemisia argentea, 67633.
 vulgaris, 67634.
Artocarpus elastica, 67673.
Arundinaria sp., 66781.
Aster farreti, 67346.
 yunnanensis, 67000.
Astilbe chinensis, 67025.
 Astilbe, Chinese. See *Astilbe chinensis*.
Astragalus brachycerus, 67257.
Astrelia lappacea, 67293.
Atlantia glauca. See *Eremocitrus glauca*.
Atriplex halimus, 66773.
 Autumn crocus. See *Colochicum* spp.
- Avena byzantina*, 67314.
 sativa, 67377-67379.
Azonus sp., 67803.
Baeckea platycephala, 67067.
 Bamboo. See *Arundinaria* spp., *Bambos* spp.,
 Dendrocalamus strictus, *Phyllostachys* spp.,
 Thyrsostachys siamensis.
Bambos jubbulporensis, 67505.
 polymorpha, 67506.
 regia. See *Thyrsostachys siamensis*.
 tulda, 67507.
 Banana. See *Musa* sp.
 Barberrry. See *Berberis* spp.
 crow. See *B. empetrifolia*.
 rosemary. See *B. stenophylla*.
Barleria sp., 67539.
 Barley, six-rowed. See *Hordeum vulgare coeleste*,
 H. vulgare nigrum, and *H. vulgare pallidum*.
 two-rowed. See *H. distichon nudum* and
 H. distichon palmella.
Bauhinia acuminata, 66863.
 glauca, 67540.
 yunnanensis, 67635.
Bauhinia, snowy. See *Bauhinia acuminata*.
 Bean, common. See *Phaseolus vulgaris*.
 Yard Long. See *Vigna sesquipedalis*.
Beaufortia micrantha, 67068.
Begonia sp., 67675.
 areolata, 67674.
 Belladonna lily. See *Amaryllis belladonna*.
Bellendena montana, 67806.
Berberis sp., 67304.
 carica, 66920.
 chinensis, 66922.
 chitria, 67347.
 empetrifolia, 67348.
 fischeri, 66921.
 glaucescens, 66796.
 napaulensis, 67676.
 parvifolia, 67137.
 stenophylla, 67349.
 Berseem. See *Trifolium alexandrinum*.
Bischofia javanica. See *B. trifoliata*.
 trifoliata, 67677.
 Bitter vetch. See *Lathyrus sativus*.
 Bladder senna. See *Colutea istria*.
 Blood lily, scarlet. See *Haemanthus coccineus*.
 Bor. See *Ziziphus mauritiana*.
Bossiaea cordigera, 67807.
Brassica spp., 66730-66732.
 Broad bean. See *Vicia faba*.
 Broom. See *Cytisus* spp., and *Genista* spp.
 bigflower. See *Cytisus supinus*.
 Province. See *C. purgans*.
 sessile. See *C. sessilifolius*.
 spike. See *C. monspessulanus*.
 Buckwheat. See *Fagopyrum vulgare*.
 Bugle lily, white. See *Watsonia iridifolia*.
Caesalpinia sepiaria, 67678.
 Caimito. See *Chrysophyllum cainito*.
Cajon indicum, 67541.
Calamus draco. See *Daemonorops draco*.
Calceola spp., 67258, 67259.
Calochamus asper, 67069.
 glesii, 67070.
 quadrifidus, 67071.
Calotropis gigantea, 67538.
Calycephyllum candidissimum, 66769.
Calycotome spinosa, 66797.
Campomanesia maschalantha, 66767.
Candollea cuneiformis, 67072.
Canna sp., 66888.
 indica, 66714.

- Capsicum annuum*, 66716, 67518, 67519.
frutescens baccatum, 66715.
Caralluma leendertiae, 66724.
Carex baccans, 67621.
 Carrot. See *Daucus carota*.
Cassia javanica, 67542.
laevigata, 67680, 67681.
occidentalis, 67236.
tomentosa, 67482.
Castanea henryi, 67173.
Casurina distyla, 67808.
equisetifolia, 67683.
stricta, 67809.
sumatrana, 67543.
Cedrela sp., 67836.
Celmisia longifolia, 67810.
longifolia saxifraga, 67811.
Celtis tetrandra, 67544.
Cercis chinensis, 66956.
Chaetochloa sp., 67545.
italica, 66861, 66862.
Chayota edulis, 66790, 66791, 66896, 66975, 66976, 66996-66998.
 Chayote. See *Chayota edulis*.
 Cherry, conradina. See *Prunus conradinae*.
 Cherry laurel. See *Laurocerasus officinalis*.
 Chestnut. See *Castanea henryi*.
 Chick pea. See *Cicer arietinum*.
 Chinerichee. See *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*.
Chloranthus brachystachys, 67787.
Chrysophyllum cainito, 67532.
Cicer arietinum, 67260, 67261.
Circinnus circinatus, 67274.
Cissus repens, 67793.
Cistus albidus, 67165.
florentinus, 67636.
purpureus, 67637.
villosus, 67350.
Citrullus vulgaris, 67262, 67296, 67649-67656, 67684.
Citrus spp., 66898, 66899, 67547, 67548, 67688.
aurantifolia, 67546.
decumana. See *C. grandis*.
grandis, 66702, 67132, 67641.
Clematis paniculata, 67689.
recta mandshurica, 67026.
vitalba, 67166.
 Clematis, sweet autumn. See *Clematis paniculata*.
Clerodendrum bracteatum, 67752.
sumatranum, 67180.
trichotomum fargesii, 67638.
 Clover. See *Trifolium arvense* and *T. squarrosum*.
 crimson. See *T. incarnatum*.
 red. See *T. pratense*.
 Cocaine tree. See *Erythroxylon coca*.
Coix lacryma-jobi ma-yuen, 66792.
Colchicum speciosum, 67015, 67016.
Coleus tuberosus, 67648.
Colocasia esculenta, 67413-67415, 67417-67423.
Coluella geniculata, 67613, 67748, 67792.
Colutea halepica. See *C. istria*.
istria, 67027.
 Coral tree. See *Erythrina* sp.
Corchorus capsularis, 66733, 66734.
Cordia myza, 67789.
 Cork tree, Chinese. See *Phellodendron chinense glabriusculum*.
 Corn. See *Zea mays*.
Cortaderia seloana, 66798.
Corylus sp., 67263.
Corynocarpus laevigata, 67529.
Corypha sp., 67190.
Costus rumphiana, 67549.
Cotoneaster spp., 66925, 67550.
acutifolia, 66923.
affinis bacillaris, 66924.
 Cotton. See *Gossypium* spp.
 Cowpea. See *Vigna sinensis*.
 Grape myrtle, queen. See *Lagerstroemia speciosa*.
Crawfordia trinervis, 67762.
Crepis alpestris, 67010.
biennis, 66953.
capillaris, 67009.
foetida, 66804.
praemorsa, 67136.
rubra, 66717, 66805, 67008.
sibirica, 67007.
virens, 66806.
Crotalaria caticyna, 67553.
striata, 67690.
usaramoensis, 67551, 67552.
- Cucumis melo*, 67297-67308, 67657-67661.
Cucurbita maxima, 67309, 67662-67664.
moschata, 66735, 67310, 67665.
pepo, 67264, 67311, 67666-67668.
Cuphea balsamona, 66768.
Curculigo capitulata, 67625, 67691.
recurvata. See *C. capitulata*.
 Cushaw. See *Cucurbita moschata*.
Cyamopsis psoraloides. See *C. tetragonoloba*.
tetragonoloba, 67265.
Cyathodes divaricata, 67812.
Cynoglossum amabile, 67001, 67351.
wallichii, 66955.
Cynometra cauliflora, 67692.
Cyphomandra betacea, 67554, 67693, 67694.
Cytisus austriacus virescens, 67028.
biflorus, 67352.
ciliatus grisebachii, 67029.
elongatus, 66927.
linifolius, 66957.
monspessulanus, 67353.
ponticus. See *C. ciliatus grisebachii*.
purgans, 67354.
purpureus, 67355.
sessilifolius, 67030.
supinus, 66926.
vulpinus, 66928.
- Daemonorops draco*, 67179.
Dahlia merckii, 67356.
 Dasheen. See *Colocasia esculenta*.
Datura inermis, 66807.
Daucus carota, 67020, 67312.
 Day lily, citron. See *Hemerocallis citrina*.
 dwarf. See *H. minor*.
Debregeasia longifolia, 67754.
Dendrocalamus strictus, 67508.
Desmodium gyroides. See *Meibomia gyroides*.
Dialium guineense, 67313.
Dianella ensifolia, 66865, 66895, 67761.
Diospyros spp., 66736, 66737.
Diplycosia heterophylla, 67770.
latifolia, 67772.
pilosa, 67783.
Donax cannaeformis, 67555.
Drimys aromatica. See *D. lanceolata*.
lanceolata, 67813.
 Durian. See *Durio zibethinus*.
Durio zibethinus, 66699, 67642.
- Elaeagnus latifolia*, 67788.
 Elder. See *Sambucus javanica*.
Eleusine coracana, 66738.
Elichrysum baccharoides, 67814.
diosmaefolium, 67815.
ledifolium, 67816.
 Elm, Chinese. See *Ulmus pumila*.
Elsholtzia stauntonii, 67357.
Eremocitrus glauca, 66868, 66869.
Erythrina sp., 67182.
Erythroxylon coca, 66864.
Eucalyptus coccifera, 67817.
Eulalia sp., 67556.
Euonymus javanica, 67695.
 Everlasting. See *Elichrysum* spp.
Exacum zeylanicum, 66835.
- Fagopyrum esculentum*. See *F. vulgare*.
vulgare, 66739.
Fatshederia lizei, 67798.
 Fenugreek. See *Trigonella foenum-graecum*.
Ficus spp., 67502, 67563, 67565, 67568-67570, 67697-67699, 67704.
alba, 67567.
ampelos, 67560, 67700.
benjamina, 67701.
erecta, 67135.
fulva, 67696.
gibbosa, 67564.
glabella, 67566.
kallicarpa, 67559, 67705.
parietalis, 67561, 67702.
rostrata, 67703.
subulata, 67562.
toxicaria, 67557.
variegata, 67558.
waringiana, 67501.
 Fig. See *Ficus* spp.
 Fir, Nikko. See *Abies homolepis*.
 Fire thorn. See *Pyracantha* sp.

- Flax. See *Linum usitatissimum*.
 narbonne. See *L. narbonense*.
Flemingia congesta, 67619.
 Four-o'clock, sweet. See *Mirabilis longiflora*.
Fragaria spp., 66818-66832, 66970-66974, 67485-67489.
- Garcinia atroviridis*, 67706, 67707.
mangostana, 67515, 67527, 67643, 67644, 67708.
Gaultheria hispida, 67818.
Genista radiata, 67358.
sagittalis, 67359.
Gentiana saxosa, 67819.
 Gerbera, flame ray. See *Gerbera jamesoni*.
Gerbera jamesoni, 66837.
 Ginger. See *Zinziber* spp.
 Golden chain. See *Laburnum anagyroides alschingeri*.
Gossypium spp., 66870-66882, 67233, 67405.
arborescens, 66870.
brasiliense, 67520, 67521.
cernuum, 67522.
herbaceum, 67892.
hirsutum, 66898, 66894.
nanking, 66740, 66780.
neglectum, 66871-66878, 67523.
obtusifolium, 67229, 67524.
punctatum, 67525.
purpurascens, 67526.
tomentosum, 67234.
- Grammatophyllum speciosum*, 67181.
 Grapefruit. See *Citrus grandis*.
 Grape hyacinth. See *Muscari* spp.
 Grass, Mitchell. See *Astrelba lappacea*.
 pampas. See *Cortaderia selloana*.
 tussock. See *Poa flabellata*.
 See also *Aegilops speltiformis*, *Azonus* sp.,
Chaetochloa sp., *Eulalia* sp., *Oryzopsis mili-*
acea, *Panicum paludosum*, *Paspalum* spp.,
Sporobolus sp., *Thysanolaena maxima*, *Triticum*
 spp., *Vetiveria zizanioides*.
- Greek valerian. See *Polemonium caeruleum*.
 Guar. See *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*.
 Guernsey lily. See *Nerine sarniensis*.
- Hackberry. See *Celtis tetrandra*.
Haemanthus coccineus, 66980.
Hakea acicularis lissosperma, 67820.
 Hazelnut. See *Corylus* sp.
Helianthus tuberosus, 66867.
Heliconia sp., 66770.
Hemerocallis citrina, 66929.
minor, 66958, 67013.
Hemiptelea davidii, 67031.
Hermodactylus tuberosus, 67360.
Hernandia sonora, 67185.
Hevea brasiliensis, 67528.
Hibbertia procumbens, 67821.
Hippocrepis multistriquosa, 67266.
Holcus sorghum, 66741, 67267.
 Holly. See *Ilex* spp.
Honckenya ficifolia, 67572.
 Honeysuckle. See *Lonicera* spp.
 coralline. See *L. chrysantha*.
Hordeum distichon nudum, 67380, 67381.
distichon palmella, 67315, 67382.
vulgare coeleste, 67383.
vulgare nigrum, 67384.
vulgare pallidum, 67021, 67316, 67385.
- Hound's-tongue. See *Cynoglossum* spp.
 Hubam. See *Melilotus alba*.
Huernia loeseneriana, 66725.
 Hyacinth. See *Hyacinthus pycnanthus*.
Hyacinthus pycnanthus, 67011.
Hydnocarpus alpina, 66995.
Hydrangea sp., 67710.
oblongifolia, 67709.
Hymenocallis amancaes, 67498.
Hypericum hookerianum, 67639.
- Ilex integra*, 67361.
intricata, 66866.
latifolia, 67362.
pernyi, 67032.
sikkimensis, 67363.
- Impatiens* spp., 67711, 67712.
 Indigo. See *Indigofera articulata*.
Indigofera spp., 67574, 67575.
argentea. See *I. articulata*.
arrecta. See *I. confusa*.
articulata, 66808.
confusa, 67713.
suffruticosa, 67573.
- Inula viscosa*, 67167.
Ipomoea batatas, 67499, 67500, 67800, 67801, 67833.
Iris sp., 67003.
acutifolia, 67018.
aphylla, 66930, 67017.
bulleyana, 67364.
chrysographes, 67033.
clarkii, 67034.
dichotoma, 66931.
ensata, 66959, 67005.
fischeriana, 67035.
halophila, 67036.
mitesii, 67365.
musulmanica, 67037.
ochaurea, 67038.
ruthenica, 67004.
setosa, 67006.
sibirica, 66932.
sisyrinchium, 67366.
sordida, 66933.
spuria desertorum, 67039.
- Iris*, Arctic. See *I. setosa*.
 Clarke. See *I. clarkii*.
 goldvein. See *I. chrysographes*.
 Himalayan. See *I. mitesii*.
 hollowstem. See *I. bulleyana*.
 moraea. See *I. sisyrinchium*.
 Russian. See *I. ensata*.
 Siberian. See *I. sibirica*.
 stool. See *I. aphylla*.
 vesper. See *I. dichotoma*.
- Jerusalem artichoke. See *Helianthus tuberosus*.
 Jute. See *Corchorus capsularis*.
- Karaka. See *Corynocarpus laevigata*.
 Kiaershi. See *Campomanesia machochalanthia*.
 Kidney vetch. See *Anthyllis vulneraria*.
Kniphofia caulescens. See *Tritoma caulescens*.
ensifolia, 66960.
- Kumquat, Australian desert. See *Eremocitrus glauca*.
Kunzea recurva, 67073.
spicata, 67074.
sulphurea, 67075.
- Laburnum anagyroides alschingeri*, 66961.
Lagerstroemia flos-reginae. See *L. speciosa*
speciosa, 67174.
 Lancepod. See *Lonchocarpus neuroscapha*.
Landolphia kirki, 66838.
 Langsat. See *Lansium domesticum*.
Lansium domesticum, 67516, 67517, 67645, 6771
Lathyrus sp., 67269.
sativus, 67268.
Laurocerasus officinalis, 67802.
Leuca rubra, 67629.
 Lentil. See *Lentilla lens*.
Lentilla lens, 67270.
Lens esculenta. See *Lentilla lens*.
Leptospermum myrsinifolium, 67822.
pubescens, 67823.
roei, 67076.
rupestre, 67824.
Lessertia brachystachya, 66809.
Leucosyke sp., 67753.
Libertia grandiflora, 67002.
Ligustrum compactum, 66962.
delavayanum, 67040.
glomeratum, 67576.
walkeri, 67041.
- Lilac, Himalayan. See *Syringa emodi*.
 late. See *S. villosa*.
 Wilson. See *S. tomentella*.
- Lilium* spp., 66703, 66742.
pomponium, 66963.
regale, 66934.
- Lily. See *Lilium* spp.
 regal. See *L. regale*.
- Lime. See *Citrus aurantifolia*.
Linum narbonense, 67168.
usitatissimum, 67409.
Litchi chinensis, 67646.
Lithocarpus cornea, 67019.
Lonchocarpus neuroscapha, 66810.
Lonicera chrysantha, 67367.
javanica, 67577.
nervosa, 66811.
Lopezia bicolor, 66774.
 Lotus sp., 67272.
tetragonolobus, 67271.
- Lumbang. See *Aleurites moluccana*.

Lupine. See *Lupinus termis*.
Lupinus termis, 67273.
 Lychee. See *Litchi chinensis*.
Lysochilus spp., 67410, 67411.

Macaranga triloba, 67791.
Malus sylvestris, 67294.
Mangifera indica, 67183.
 Mango. See *Mangifera indica*.
 Mangosteem. See *Garcinia mangostana*.
Marlea begoniaefolia. See *Alangium chinense*.
Medicago muricata, 67276, 67276.
sativa, 66700, 66701, 66729.
Melbomia gyroides, 67623, 67716.
Melaleuca cordata, 67077.
crassifolia, 67078.
fulgens, 67079.
holosericea, 67080.
lateritia, 67081.
radula, 67082.
thymoides, 67083.
uncinata, 67084.
riolacea, 67085.
websteri, 67086.

Mellilotus alba, 67042, 67510.
altissima, 66718.
indica, 67408.
officialis, 67511.
suicata, 67277.
taurica, 67512.

Meliosma nitida, 67777, 67780.
 Melon. See *Cucumis melo*.
Memeclon nudum, 67579.
Mesembryanthemum spp., 66775, 67278.
ascendens, 66812.
aurantiacum, 66813.

Michelia champaca, 67416.
 Millet. See *Chaetochloa italica*.
Mimusops spp., 67717, 67718.
elengi, 67580.
kauki, 67581.

Mirabilis longiflora, 67368.
 Monkshood. See *Aconitum orientale*.
azure. See *A. Fischeri*.
Moraea iridioides, 67369.
iris. See *Moraea iridioides*.
robinsoniana, 67370.

Mugwort. See *Artemisia vulgaris*.
Musa sp., 67184.
glauca, 67719.

Muscari heldreichii, 67043.
pendulum, 67012.
Mussaenda sp., 67582.
Myrsine semiserrata, 67774.

Nepheium litchi. See *Litchi chinensis*.
Nerine sarniensis, 66981.
Nicotiana rustica, 66719, 66814, 66839-66860, 67371.
tabacum, 67720.

Nothofagus gunnii, 67825.
Nypa fruticans, 67228.

Oats. See *Avena* spp.
Olearia ledifolia, 67826.
persoonioides, 67827.
pinifolia, 67828.

Ombu. See *Phytolacca dioica*.
 Onion. See *Allium* spp.
Ophiorrhiza longiflora, 67756.
 Orchid. See *Grammatophyllum speciosum*.
Ornithogalum lacteum, 67237.
longibracteatum, 66964.
thyrsoides, 66891.

Orthrosanthus multiflorus, 67087.
Oryza sativa, 66707-66713, 66743-66757, 66983-66994.
 67090-67131, 67138-67161, 67191-67227, 67238-67256.
Oryzopsis miliacea, 66815.
Oxylobium ellipticum, 67829.

Padouk. See *Pterocarpus indicus*.
Paeonia arietina, 67044.
bakeri, 67045.
corallina, 67046.
coriacea, 67047.
lutea, 67048.
peregrina, 67049.
triternata, 67050.
veitchii, 66965.

Palm, nipa. See *Nypa fruticans*.
 sugar. See *Saguerus pinnatus*.
 See also *Actinorhynchus calapparia*, *Areca* sp.,
Corypha sp., *Daemonorops draco*, *Ptychosperma* sp., *Saguerus langkab*, *Trachycarpus excelsus*.

Panicum miliaceum, 67386, 67387.
paludosum, 67721.
Paspalum conjugatum, 67583, 67722.
longifolium, 67723.
notatum, 66704.
Passiflora foetida, 67724.
Payena sp., 67647.
 Pea. See *Pisum sativum*.
 Pear. See *Pyrus* sp.
Penstemon gentianoides, 66935.

Peony. See *Paeonia* spp.
 coral. See *P. corallina*.
 golden. See *P. lutea*.

Persimmon. See *Diospyros* spp.
Persoonia gunnii, 67830.
Petunga sp., 67755.
Phaeomeria magnifica, 67584, 67585.
Phaseolus vulgaris, 67279, 67280, 67425-67484.
Phellodendron chinense glabriusculum, 67372.
japonicum, 66936.
Phrynium sp., 67586.
Phyllostachys spp., 66782-66788, 66900-66902, 67398, 67399.

Physalis peruviana, 66816.
Phytolacca sp., 67587.
dioica, 66817.

Pigeon pea. See *Caján indicum*.
 Pine. See *Pinus* spp.
Pinus cembra sibirica, 66833, 66897.
merkusii, 67588.

Pirocydonia danieli, 67799.
Pisum sativum, 66706, 66720, 67281, 67282.
Pittosporum bicolor, 67831.

Plum, Japanese. See *Prunus salicina*.
 Plumcot, Smith. See *Prunus* sp.
Poa flabellata, 67088, 67134.

Poha. See *Physalis peruviana*.
 Pokeberry. See *Phytolacca* sp.
Polemonium boreale, 66937.
caeruleum, 66938.
mezicanum, 66939.
pauciflorum, 66940.

Polygala venenosa, 67784.
 Potato. See *Solanum tuberosum*.
Pratia montana, 67767.
 Privet. See *Ligustrum* spp.
 Proso. See *Panicum miliaceum*.
Prunus sp., 67407.
armeniaca, 66771, 66776.
conradinae, 67640.
laurocerasus. See *Laurocerasus officinalis salicina*, 66887.

Psoralea bituminosa, 67169.
Pterocarpus indicus, 67589.
Pterospermum acerifolium, 67533.
Ptychosperma sp., 67187.

Pumpkin. See *Cucurbita pepo*.
Puschkinia scilloides, 66942.
scilloides libanotica, 66941.

Pygeum latifolium, 67759.
Pyracantha sp., 67061.
Pyrus sp., 66758.
malus. See *Malus sylvestris*.

Raspberry. See *Rubus asper*.
 Redbud, Chinese. See *Cercis chinensis*.
 Red pepper. See *Capsicum annum*.
 bush. See *C. frutescens baccatum*.

Rhododendron spp., 67590, 67726.
citrinum, 67727.
javanicum, 67591, 67725.
smirnowi, 67373.

Rhododendron, smirnow. See *Rhododendron smirnowi*.

Rice. See *Oryza sativa*.
 Rockrose. See *Cistus* spp.
 white-leaf. See *Cistus albidus*.

Rosa acicularis, 67374.
adiantifolia, 67052.
calculensis, 66943.

- Rosa davidi elongata*, 67053.
guttentsteinensis, 66944.
wasserburgensis, 66945.
 Rose. See *Rosa* spp.
 David. See *R. davidi elongata*.
 prickly. See *R. acicularis*.
Rothia indica, 67133.
trifoliata. See *R. indica*.
 Rubber tree, Para. See *Hevea brasiliensis*.
Rubus spp., 67734, 67737.
acuminatissimus, 67732.
alcifolius, 67593, 67595, 67604.
asper, 67594, 67733, 67738.
chrysophyllus, 67601, 67728.
chrysophyllus × *moluccanus*, 67736.
elongatus, 67598.
lineatus, 67729, 67735.
moluccanus, 67592, 67596, 67597, 67599, 67600, 67603, 67730, 67740.
niveus, 67731.
pyrifolius, 67602, 67739.
Saccharum officinarum, 66889, 67230, 67231, 67397, 67400-67404, 67493-67495.
Saguerus langkab, 67177.
pinnatus, 67178.
Salpichroa rhomboidea, 66705.
Sambucus javanica, 67605, 67741.
Sapindus rarak, 67503, 67606, 67742.
Saprosma sp., 67764.
Sarcopyramis napalensis, 67773.
Saurauja blumiana, 67504.
vulcani, 67624.
Scilla amoena, 66966.
autumnalis, 66967.
hispanica, 66968.
Scorpiurus sp., 67283.
 Scurf pea. See *Psoralea bituminosa*.
Sechium edule. See *Chayota edulis*.
 Senna, smooth. See *Cassia laevigata*.
 woolly. See *C. tomentosa*.
Sesamum orientale, 66759, 66760.
Sesbania grandiflora. See *Agati grandiflora*.
Shuteria vestita, 67578, 67618.
Skimimia foremannii, 67054, 67375.
 Snapweed. See *Impatiens* spp.
 Snowbell. See *Styrax officinale*.
 Soapberry. See *Sapindus rarak*.
Soja max, 66761, 66762.
Solanum spp., 67743, 67744.
biflorum, 67607.
tuberosum, 67089, 67171.
Sonerila sp., 67760.
Sophora tomentosa, 67608.
 Sorghum. See *Holcus sorghum*.
Sorghum vulgare. See *Holcus sorghum*.
 Soy bean. See *Soja max*.
 Spider lily. See *Hymenocallis amancaes*.
Spiraea sp., 66794.
Spirea. See *Spiraea* sp.
Sporobolus sp., 67609.
 Squash. See *Cucurbita mazima*.
 Squill. See *Scilla* spp.
 Spanish. See *S. hispanica*.
Stapelia gettleffii, 66726.
leandertiae, 66727.
nobilis, 66728.
 Star-of-Bethlehem. See *Ornithogalum lacteum*.
Static juncea, 67164.
Stelechocarpus burahol, 67491, 67796.
 Strawberry. See *Fragaria* spp.
Sterculia spangleri, 67766.
Strophanthus gratus, 67406, 67745.
Styphelia acerosa, 67832.
ascendens, 67833.
straminea, 67834.
Styrax officinalis, 66969.
 Sugar apple. See *Annona squamosa*.
 Sugar cane. See *Saccharum officinarum*.
 Sweet clover. See *Melilotus altissima* and *M. indica*.
 white. See *M. alba*.
 Sweet potato. See *Ipomoea batatas*.
Syringa emodi, 66946.
tomentella, 76055.
villosa, 66947.
 Tamarind, velvet. See *Dialium guineense*.
Tarenna asiatica, 66836.
zeylanica. See *T. asiatica*.
 Taro. See *Colocasia esculenta*.
Tetrastigma sp., 67670.
 Thorn, Mysore. See *Caesalpinia sepiaria*.
Thyrsostachys siamensis, 67509.
Thyrsanolaena maxima, 67610, 67746.
Tinospora sp., 67782.
 Tobacco. See *Nicotiana tabacum*.
 Aztec. See *N. rustica*.
 Torch lily. See *Kniphofia* spp.
 See *Tritoma* spp.
Trachycarpus exzelisus, 66766.
 Traveler's-joy. See *Clematis vitalba*.
 Tree tomato. See *Cyphomandra betacea*.
Trichosanthes sp., 67612.
bracteata, 66977.
hybrida, 66890.
guinguanquata, 67611.
Trifolium sp., 67287.
alczandrinum, 67284-67286.
arvense, 67513.
incarnatum, 67496, 67497.
pratense, 66721-66723, 66793, 66834, 66883-66886, 67172, 67514.
squarrosom, 67170.
Trigonella casrula, 66954.
foenum-graecum, 67288, 67289.
Triticum aestivum, 66763, 67317-67338, 67388-67394.
cylindricum, 67056-67058.
durum, 67339-67342, 67395, 67396.
polonicum, 67343.
trunciale, 67059.
turpidum, 67492.
ventricosum, 67060.
vulgare. See *T. aestivum*.
Tritoma caulescens, 67376.
uaria, 67061, 67062.
Ulmus pumila, 66999.
 Undetermined, 66789, 67188, 67622, 67626, 67628, 67630, 67631, 67757, 67763, 67768, 67769, 67771, 67776, 67778, 67779, 67781, 67785, 67786, 67795, 67797.
Uraria lagopodioides, 67627.
Vaccinium sp., 67747.
lucidum, 67775.
 Vetch. See *Vicia michauxii*.
Vetiveria zizanioides, 67412.
Viburnum sp., 67065.
hanceanum, 66948.
hupehense, 67063.
macrocephalum, 66949.
theiferum, 67064.
Viburnum, Chinese. See *Viburnum macrocephalum*.
Hupeh. See *V. hupehense*.
tea. See *V. theiferum*.
Vicia ervilia, 67290.
fabia, 67291.
michauxii, 67066.
Vigna sesquipedalis, 66764, 66765.
sinensis, 67292.
Viola odorata, 66950.
 Violet, sweet. See *Viola odorata*.
Vittadinia australis. See *V. triloba*.
triloba, 66777.
 Watermelon. See *Citrullus vulgaris*.
Watsonia iridifolia, 66982.
 Wheat, common. See *Triticum aestivum*.
durum. See *T. durum*.
 Polish. See *T. polonicum*.
 poulard. See *T. turpidum*.
 Wolfbane. See *Aconitum lycoctonum*.
 Wormwood. See *Artemisia argentea*.
Xiphidium sp., 67614.
Xylocarpus granatum, 67424.
Zea mays, 66778, 66779, 67615, 67749, 67750.
Zelkova davidii. See *Hemiptelea davidii*.
Zinziber spp., 67616, 67617.
Ziziphus mauritiana, 67751.

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