UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

INVENTORY No. 94

Washington, D. C. ▼ Issued December, 1929

PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED BY THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1928 (NOS. 75845 TO 76453)

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This inventory, which records the materials passing through the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction from January 1 to March 31, 1928, is of interest to the reader as a promise of a great variety of ornamental plants that have been brought in for testing and eventual distribution. And here, even at the risk of tiresome repetition, it must be noted that the inventory is not a catalogue from which plants may be ordered. It is a historical document, a matter of record, and no more.

This particular inventory records another attempt to establish ornamental species of onions, which are said to be valuable for rock-garden planting. As their seeds are of short viability, their introduction in this way is always problematical.

The barberries were collected for specific use in studies conducted in the department and are not to be available for distribution.

Several oriental cherries are included in the general effort to make as complete a collection as possible of all the flowering varieties, which have been a special study of the office ever since their first introduction in 1903.

The various clematis species are more of botanical interest than horticultural value except *Clematis armandi* (No. 76013), a beautiful tender species which is not yet established in this country, and the hybrid (*C. montana rubens* × *vedrariensis rosea*, No. 76341) which should prove valuable if it in any way resembles its seed parent.

No genus of shrubs has called forth more comment in recent years than the cotoneasters, of which there are 16 in this list. The species are by no means of equal value and must be carefully compared to choose those of greatest garden merit. Among those mentioned here, *C. apiculata* (No. 76231) is of striking beauty with low spreading growth and large rosy red fruits, and *C. hupehensis* (No. 76234) is a fine red-fruited shrub of considerable vigor.

57537—29——1

The crotalarias (Nos. 75876 to 75882, 75970) are interesting legumes which seem promising for use in the South. Some of them are of striking appearance, but even so are more valuable as green-manure plants.

Cytisus species (Nos. 76035, 76241 to 76247) are being assembled for study to determine whether other species may not be of merit in portions of our country where those already established are useful. They may prove to be of peculiar value from the Middle Atlantic States southward.

No inventory is complete without mention of grasses, and this list gives proper attention to this huge plant family.

A large collection of honeysuckles is included in this list. These were assembled for study, for many, though distinct botanically, are of little ornamental value, and while several of the species here are far from new, they are so little grown that it was easiest to reintroduce them for the present study.

Wherever rhododendrons appear, interest is quickened. *Rhododendron campanulatum* (No. 75966) is one of the relatively newer oriental species which may prove of value in this country. The species (Nos. 76191 to 76195) were collected by Capt. F. Kingdon Ward and presented by Maj. Lionel de Rothschild. They represent some of the more recent fruits of the Ward collecting.

Final attention may be called to *Styrax wilsonii* (No. 76275), which seems to be a rather delicate plant somewhat like the familiar and very beautiful *S. japonica*, which, though old, has never been adequately appreciated. This, with two lilac species, *Syringa tomentella* (No. 76276) and *S. yunnanensis* (No. 76277), must suffice for the present comment and will show the efforts of the office to keep the interests of the ornamental horticulturists in mind.

The botanical determinations of these introductions have been made and the nomenclature determined by H. C. Skeels, who has had general supervision of this inventory.

KNOWLES A. RYERSON,
Principal Horticulturist, in Charge.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1929.

INVENTORY[1]

75845. PRUNUS SERRULATA SACHALINENSIS (Schmidt) Makino (*P. sargentii* Rehder). Amygdalaceae. **Sargent cherry.**

From Benenden, Kent, England. Cuttings presented by Capt. Collingwood Ingram. Received March 1, 1928.

Yamazakura (northern form). The mountain cherry of northern Japan, which under favorable conditions becomes a large tree 70 feet tall, with a spreading crown. It is hardy and long lived and is said to be one of the most handsome of the wild cherries of eastern Asia. The young foliage is bronze green, and the mature leaves assume brilliant colors in autumn, changing to shades of yellow, orange, and crimson. The numerous single flowers, pink or at times nearly white, are up to 4 centimeters across, and the black fruits are about the size of peas. An important feature of this wild cherry is the possibility of its use as a stock for cultivated forms, for which purpose it appears to be well suited.

For previous introduction see No. 73381.

75846. SORGHUM VULGARE Pers. Poaceae. **Sorghum.**

From Tanganyika Territory, Africa. Seeds presented by A. H. Kirby, Director of the Department of Agriculture, Dar es Salaam. Received March 1, 1928.

Bonganhilo. A medium-early, semidwarf variety which gives a good yield.

75847. PHALARIS sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

From San Remo, Italy. Roots presented by Dr. Mario Calvino. Received July 6, 1927. Numbered March, 1928.

From the western part of San Remo. A native perennial flat-bladed grass, said to be drought resistant.

75848. RADICULA ARMORACIA (L.) Robinson. Brassicaceae. **Horseradish.**

From Erfurt, Germany. Roots purchased from Haage & Schmidt. Received March 6, 1928.

A variety grown locally.

75849. RADICULA ARMORACIA (L.) Robinson. Brassicaceae. **Horseradish.**

From Erfurt, Germany. Roots purchased from Otto Putz. Received March 6, 1928.

A variety grown locally.

75850. LILIUM sp. Liliaceae. **Lily.**

From Japan. Bulbs collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December, 1927. Numbered January, 1928.

No. 262. From Shizuoka Ken, Tagata Gun, Kitakano Mura, Kashiwakubo. November 25, 1927. A wild variety bearing white flowers spotted with brown. Seeds of this lily were sent in under No. 263 [No. 75826].

75851. SALIX MATSUDANA Koidz. Salicaceae. **Willow.**

From Verrieres le Buisson, Seine et Oise, France. Plants purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received February 2, 1928.

Variety *tortuosa*. The stem-growing points of this variety appear to have gone crazy, losing all sense of direction of gravity and light. The tree is striking in appearance and may have limited use as an ornamental, but it may prove to be especially useful in a physiological study on geotropism.

75852. ONOBRYCHIS VULGARIS Hill (*O. viciaefolia* Scop.). Fabaceae. **Sanfoin.**

From Edinburgh, Scotland. Seeds purchased from John Donaldson & Co. Received February 2, 1928.

A pink-flowered herbaceous perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, native to Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 72977.

75853. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM ANGULATUM Thunb. Aizoaceae.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Prof. D. Bois, of the Paris Museum of Natural History. Received January 27, 1928.

A herbaceous, procumbent South African plant with angular stems and branches. The leaves, which are opposite on the stem and alternate on the branches, are covered with minute white papillae.

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[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 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.

75854. MACADAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA Maiden and Betche. Proteaceae. **Everbearing macadamia.**

From Upper Dungay, via Murwillumbah, New South Wales, Australia. Seeds presented by S. M. Greer. Received January 30, 1928.

A beautiful and vigorous tree with smooth, dark-green leaves somewhat similar to those of a mango. According to Mr. Greer, the nuts are of medium size and resemble *Macadamia ternifolia* in appearance, but have tougher shells, a different flavor, and contain more oil. The variety is referred to as ever-bearing.

For previous introduction see No. 66061.

75855. FRAGARIA sp. Rosaceae. **Strawberry.**

From St. Michael, Azores. Plants presented through Stuart K. Lupton, American consul. Received February 2, 1928.

A variety grown locally.

75856. LILIUM TIGRINUM Ker. Liliaceae. **Tiger lily.**

From Seoul, Chosen. Bulbs obtained through C. H. Stephan, American vice consul in charge. Received January 30, 1928.

Oni yuri. Collected by the Dendrological Experimental Station.

For previous introduction see No. 74221.

75857. SHANTZIA sp. Malvaceae.

From east Africa. Seeds collected by L. W. Kephart and R. L. Piemeisel, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 31, 1928.

No. 486. Near Camp Kifaru, Tanganyika, September 18, 1927. A small tree common in the thorny tree and grass areas between Mbulu and Ngorongoro Crater.

75858. CANNA EDULIS Ker. Cannaceae. **Edible canna.**

From Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies. Tubers presented by A. Kopp, acting director, Station Agronomique de la Guadeloupe. Received June 4, 1927. Numbered February, 1928.

A close relative of the ornamental cannas, cultivated for its edible tubers.

For previous introduction see No. 66339.

75859. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA Schott. Araceae. **Dasheen.**

From Dominica, British West Indies. Tubers presented by F. G. Harcourt, curator and agricultural superintendent of the botanic gardens. Received June 28, 1927. Numbered February, 1928.

Sulphur dasheen. A variety with handsome red leafstalks. The tubers are sometimes used as food, but are inferior to those of the common dasheen. The name probably refers to the color of the interior of the tubers.

For previous introduction see No. 59289.

75860. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA Schott. Araceae. **Taro.**

From Southern Rhodesia, South Africa. Tubers presented by Dr. W. L. Thompson, of the American Board mission at Mount Silinda. Received July 30, 1927. Numbered February, 1928.

Amadumbe. The plants of this Rhodesian taro are much like those of the Trinidad variety except that the petioles of the former are shaded the entire length with maroon.

75861. LILIUM sp. Liliaceae. **Lily.**

From Hong Kong, China. Bulbs obtained from Andrew Tse, through David Griffiths, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 6, 1928.

A wild Chinese lily.

75862. DIPELTA FLORIBUNDA Maxim. Caprifoliaceae.

From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Cuttings presented by E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University. Received February 7, 1928.

An ornamental deciduous Chinese shrub up to 15 feet high, somewhat resembling Kolkwitzia, with ovate entire opposite leaves about 4 inches long. The racemes contain from one to six handsome, fragrant, rose-colored abelialike flowers with yellow stripes in the throat, each flower having two large shield-shaped bracts.

75863. CASTANOPSIS sp. Fagaceae. **Evergreen chinquapin.**

From Hanoi, Indo-China. Seeds obtained from P. Ducamp, Inspecteur Adjoint des Eaux et Forêts. Received February 7, 1928.

An evergreen chinquapin, native to Indo-China, with oblong-ovate coriaceous leaves 4 to 6 inches long, smooth and shining above and covered with tawny pubescence beneath. The chestnut-brown ovate-cylindrical nuts, one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch long and one-fourth of an inch in diameter, are borne in small burs covered with long straight spines.

75864. CASTANOPSIS CUSPIDATA (Thunb.) Schottky. Fagaceae. **Japanese chinquapin.**

From Kochi, Shikoku, Japan. Seeds collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 7, 1928.

No. 417. January 17, 1928. In Japan this tree is common from Tokyo southward and is commonly cultivated. It grows from 30 to 75 feet high, with massive widespreading branches. The leaves are variable in size and shape and vary in color on the underside from brownish to nearly white. The acorns are small but sweet and are baked, boiled, or roasted and regularly sold on the Japanese markets. This tree is hardy only in the southernmost United States.

For previous introduction see No. 34642.

75865 to 75959.

From east Africa. Seeds collected by L. W. Kephart and R. L. Piemeisel, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January, 1928.

75865. AIRA sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 323. August 31, 1927. A fairly soft bunch grass which seeds sparingly. It is found occasionally in the grasslands on Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika.

75866. BRACHIARIA sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 410. August 24, 1927. A variety infrequent in depressions along the Kibosho Road, Moshi, Tanganyika.

75867. BRACHYPODIUM sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 326. August 31, 1927. Seeds of two grasses accidently mixed in gathering from the grassland just above the forest on Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika. These two, with No. 325 [No. 75870], are the only grasses of soft texture in the high grasslands on Kilimanjaro Mountain. The other grasses are as harsh and stiff as Carex, and there is no evidence that animals eat them. The soft grasses usually show signs of having been grazed. The seed heads are very seldom seen during this season.

75865 to 75959—Continued.

75868. BROMUS sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 353. October 13, 1927. Next to No. 351 [No. 75869], this is the most important forage grass at high altitudes on Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony. It is much less abundant than No. 351 except possibly at Soames Camp, at an altitude of 12,000 feet.

75869. CAJANUS INDICUS Spreng. Fabaceae. **Pigeon pea.**

No. 351. October 17, 1927. A local variety growing between Nairobi and Fort Hall, Kenya Colony.

75870. CALAMAGROSTIS sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 325. August 28, 1927. Seeds somewhat mixed with those of No. 326 [No. 75867]. These are the only grasses of soft texture in the high grasslands on Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika.

75871. CENTAUREA sp. Asteraceae.

No. 517. Near Camp Kifuru, Tanganyika. September 27, 1927. Perennial composite on burned grassland, which forms masses of heads near the ground. Most flowers pink, rarely pure white or deep red.

75872. CHLORIS sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 311. September 22, 1927. An unknown grass, which, with Bermuda grass, makes up the bulk of the herbaceous vegetation in the Ngorongoro Crater, Tanganyika. It is apparently much relished by game animals.

75873. CHLORIS sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 352. *Iringa, isana.* The grass which, with giant Bermuda grass, is considered to be the best potential forage grass in east Africa by Raymond Hook, of Nanyuki, who has a trial garden of grasses. These seeds were obtained by him in Nyasaland.

75874. COIX LACRYMA-JOBI L. Poaceae. **Jobs-tears.**

No. 626. October 7, 1927. An unusually large variety growing along a small creek with sugarcane, maize, and bananas, between Fort Hall and Nyeri, Kenya Colony.

75875. CROSSANDRA NILOTICA Oliver. Acanthaceae.

No. 362. From the garden of Lady Muriel Jex-Blake, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, October 25, 1927. A herbaceous plant 2 feet high from a woody base, originally from the Solai Valley. The bright-green, ovate-lanceolate leaves 4 inches long are in whorls, and the dense spikes of pink or red flowers are on peduncles longer than the leaves. Native to east Africa.

75876 to 75882. CROTALARIA spp. Fabaceae.

75876. CROTALARIA sp.

No. 300. Seeds collected near the river in the region of Camp Kifuru, Tanganyika, between Mbulu and Ngorongoro Tanganyika, September 18, 1927. This species is possibly the same as No. 307 [No. 75878].

75877. CROTALARIA sp.

No. 306. September 20, 1927. A species found on the southern slope of Ngorongoro, Tanganyika, in dense brush and weeds. The leaves and blossoms were gone, but there were many pods which had been entered by insects. This may be the same species as No. 317 [No. 75880].

75878. CROTALARIA sp.

No. 307. August 20, 1927. A large-podded species found infrequently throughout northern Tanganyika. The pods are always badly infested with insects which destroy the seeds, and for this reason they are not as desirable as the smaller podded sorts. This species was growing on the southern outside slope of Ngorongoro, Tanganyika. It is possibly the same as No. 300 [No. 75875].

75879. CROTALARIA sp.

No. 308. September 22, 1927. A species of rather fragile appearance found near the old Siedentopf farm in the Ngorongoro Crater, Tanganyika.

75880. CROTALARIA sp.

No. 317. September 25, 1927. A species found rarely among tall weeds and brush near Camp Nyoka, Ngorongoro, Tanganyika. It may be the same as No. 306 [No. 75877].

75881. CROTALARIA sp.

No. 318. September 20, 1927. An unusual species found in brush land near Camp Nyoka, Ngorongoro, Tanganyika.

75882. CROTALARIA sp.

No. 412. August 4, 1927. Kibosho Road, near Moshi, Tanganyika. This species is scarce and not a strong grower.

75883. CUCUMIS MELO L. Cucurbitaceae. **Melon.**

No. 360. October 27, 1927. A variety, said to have come originally from South Africa, presented by H. E. A. Durham, postmaster of Nairobi, Kenya Colony. It is superior to any of the dozens of varieties, including American ones, which Mr. Durham has tried.

75884. CYNODON DACTYLON (L.) Pers. Poaceae. **Bermuda grass.**

No. 312. September 22, 1927. The type of Bermuda grass found in the Ngorongoro Crater, Tanganyika. Here it must endure severe droughts, excessive grazing, and periodical or semiannual burning. It produces seeds freely. Many forms of *Cynodon dactylon* occur in east Africa, this being one of the most common.

For previous introduction see No. 62037.

75885. DOLICHOS LABLAB L. Fabaceae. **Hyacinth bean.**

No. 313. Old Siedentopf farm, Ngorongoro, Tanganyika. September 22, 1927. A common rather weedy species, with purple flowers, widely distributed throughout Kenya Colony and Tanganyika. It is cultivated to some extent by the natives.

75886. ELICHRYSUM sp. Asteraceae. **Everlasting.**

No. 592. Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony. October 13, 1927. A large white everlasting that is frequent in open places in forests and in moors.

75887. ERAGROSTIS sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 330. September 25, 1927. The predominating species on the black waxy sun-cracked soil between Camp Mukungani and Ngorongoro, Tanganyika. This grass has been seen occasionally elsewhere in east Africa, but never in such abundance.

75888. ERAGROSTIS sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 411. August 24, 1927. A common grass found in clearings on bush land near Moshi, Tanganyika.

75889 to 75891. FESTUCA spp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

75889. FESTUCA sp.

No. 310. Camp Nyoka, Ngorongoro, Tanganyika. September 19, 1927. An unknown grass, one of the chief species aside from *Themeda triandra*, in the thorn-bush and grass plains between Mbulu and Ngorongoro.

75865 to 75959—Continued.

75890. FESTUCA sp.

No. 322. August 31, 1927. *Kibo* grass. These seeds were gathered from the small bunches of grass growing in the gravel on the saddle toward Kibo for about a mile, then found as widely scattered plants in moist sheltered places as far as Hans Meyer's cave or a little beyond. This species and a Gynaphaliumlike plant are the ultimate vegetation on the Kibo Peak. The extreme altitude is about 17,000 feet.

75891. FESTUCA sp.

No. 351. Camp Mitchell and vicinity. October, 1927. The most abundant grass of forage quality at high altitudes on Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony. It occurs in forest glades and among bamboos at an altitude of 6,000 feet to the limit of the forest and for perhaps another 2,000 feet up on to the high moors. The highest altitude is about 12,000 feet.

75892. GOMPHOCARPUS sp. Asclepiadaceae.

No. 500. September 22, 1927. A milkweed of possible ornamental value infrequent near marshy lands in Ngorongoro Crater, Tanganyika.

75893. GREVILLEA BANKSII R. Br. Proteaceae.

No. 361. October 25, 1927. An ornamental Australian red-flowered shrub or small tree, 8 to 10 feet high, growing in the garden of Lady Muriel Jex-Blake, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

For previous introduction see No. 74680.

75894 and 75895. HIBISCUS spp. Malvaceae.

October 25, 1927. From the garden of Lady Muriel Jex-Blake, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

75894. HIBISCUS sp.

No. 364. An ornamental shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, with yellow flowers.

75895. HIBISCUS sp.

No. 365. An ornamental shrub with purple flowers.

75896 and 75897. HYPARRHENIA HIRTA (L.) Stapf. (*Andropogon hirtus* L.). Poaceae. **Grass.**

75896. No. 346a. October 12, 1927. One of the less common grasses in the forest meadows on Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.

75897. No. 346b. October 14, 1927. Seeds collected on a gravelly ridge beside the road leading to Capt. A. E. Miller's farm at Kalabu, Nanyuki, Kenya Colony.

75898 to 75901. HYPARRHENIA spp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

75898. HYPARRHENIA sp.

No. 293. August 22, 1927. *Red* oatgrass. A tall coarse grass, 6 to 10 feet tall, very common along the road leading to the Kibosho mission, near Moshi, Tanganyika. The heads are similar to the red oatgrass from Kitui and Kinangop Plateau, but the plants are larger and coarser than the latter. This is a very handsome species when ripening, because of the red glumes.

75899. HYPARRHENIA sp.

No. 327. Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika. August 31, 1927. A rare grass obviously not very aggressive here.

75900. HYPARRHENIA sp.

No. 349. October 14, 1927. A thatching grass used by Capt. A. E. Miller, Kalabu, Nanyuki, Kenya Colony. It is a very abundant grass in the plains around the northwest side of Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.

75865 to 75959—Continued.

75901. HYPARRHENIA sp.

No. 406. August 24, 1927. A frequent species along the old Moshi and Kibosho Roads and clearings north of Moshi, Tanganyika.

75902. HYPHAENE sp. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

No. 623. September 13, 1927. A species growing in the palm belt on the low flat land south of Lake Manyara, Tanganyika.

75903. INDIGOFERA sp. Fabaceae.

No. 305. Ngorongoro, Tanganyika. September 20, 1927. A common species in the dense brush which occupies the burned-over areas on the outside of the smooth side of Ngorongoro. It is an excellent seed producer, partly because the pods are not as subject to insect invasion as the larger podded species.

75904. IPOMOEA sp. Convolvulaceae.

No. 624. September 27, 1927. A shrub common in the grass and Acacia area between Ngorongoro and Mbulu, Tanganyika. The tops are killed with each grass fire and new shoots are sent out.

75905. KALANCHOE sp. Crassulaceae.

No. 363. October 25, 1927. An ornamental shrub with panicles of large flowers, growing in the garden of Lady Muriel Jex-Blake, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

75906. KOELERIA CONVOLUTA Hochst. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 354. Camp Soames, Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony. October 13, 1927. A rather rare grass, found at altitudes of 10,000 to 12,000 feet in the upper grasslands next to the moors.

75907. LEPTOCHLOA sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 405. August 24, 1927. A common leafy grass 6 to 7 feet tall and of excellent seed habit, growing on clearings north of Moshi, near Kilimanjaro Mountain, and along the old Moshi and Kibosho Roads, Tanganyika. It is found up to an altitude of 5,000 feet.

75908 and 75909. LOBELIA spp. Campanulaceae.

75908. LOBELIA sp.

No. 602. A giant species with large broad bracts, scattered throughout the moors above the forests on Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony. October 13, 1927.

75909. LOBELIA sp.

No. 603. A giant species with long linear bracts, scattered throughout the moors above the forests on Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony. October 13, 1927.

75910. LOTUS sp. Fabaceae.

No. 315. Camp 1 (in the green-barked Mimosas), Ngorongoro, Tanganyika. September 21, 1927. The only legume of any possible forage value found on the plains on the floor of Ngorongoro Crater. It occurs in occasional small areas among the Bermuda grass and blossoms rather sparingly.

75911 to 75915. LUPINUS spp. Fabaceae.

Presented by W. L. Watt, Superintendent, Scott Agricultural Laboratories, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. October 6, 1927.

75911. LUPINUS ALBUS L. **White lupine.**

No. 335. An ovate-leaved, white-flowered legume used for fodder.

For previous introduction see No. 52752.

75865 to 75959—Continued.

75912 and 75913. LUPINUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS L. **Lupine.**

A pinnate-leaved, blue-flowered lupine of European origin.

75912. No. 336. **75913.** No. 338.

75914. LUPINUS HIRSUTUS L. **European blue lupine.**

No. 337. An ovate-leaved, blue-flowered lupine of European origin, used for forage and green manure.

75915. LUPINUS LUTEUS L. **European yellow lupine.**

No. 339. A yellow-flowered lupine, 2 feet high, used for fodder.

For previous introduction see No. 52753.

75916 to 75919. MORAEA spp. Iridaceae.

Ornamental bulbous irislike plants.

75916. MORAEA sp.

No. 299. A species growing near Moshi, Tanganyika, August 22, 1927.

75917. MORAEA sp.

No. 329. September 26, 1927. A small, light-blue plant growing in the burned grassland in a little valley to the left of Camp Kifuru, Tanganyika. The bulbs are 5 to 8 inches under ground in soil as dry and hard as an adobe brick.

75918. MORAEA sp.

No. 342. A species growing in a small meadow between Camp Kangeta and Camp Mitchell, Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony, October 11, 1927. This species and No. 343 [No. 75919] are the only ones seen at a higher altitude than 6,000 feet.

75919. MORAEA sp.

No. 343. A small purple-flowered plant growing in a small meadow between 8,000 and 9,000 feet altitude, on Mount Kenya, between Camp Kangeta and Camp Mitchell, October 11, 1927.

75920. PENNISETUM CLANDESTINUM Hochst. Poaceae. **Kikuyu grass.**

No. 332. Nairobi, Kenya Colony. September 30, 1927. A rapid-growing perennial stoloniferous grass, native to South Africa, where it is considered a valuable drought-resistant summer pasture grass.

For previous introduction see No. 74240.

75921. PENNISETUM sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

Mixed seeds.

No. 95. Collected near Nairobi, Kenya Colony, July 10, 1927.

No. 475. Collected near Arusha, toward Mbugwe, Tanganyika, September 12, 1927.

75922. PENTASCHISTIS sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 324. August 31, 1927. Next to No. 322 [No. 75890], this is the most abundant grass growing at a high altitude on Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika, and the only other one of any consequence. These seeds were gathered on the gravel plain of the saddle between Mwanza and Kibo, at an altitude of about 15,000 feet.

75923. PHALARIS sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 355. October 14, 1927. *Toowomba canary* grass. From the grass garden of Raymond Hook, Nanyuki, Kenya Colony. Mr. Hook collected the original seeds in southern Tanganyika.

75865 to 75959—Continued.

75924. PHASEOLUS LUNATUS L. Fabaceae. **Lima bean.**

No. 334. October 22, 1927. Presented by W. L. Watt, Superintendent, Scott Agricultural Laboratories, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. A very strong-growing bean which makes excellent snap or shelled beans and would probably be a good soil-improving legume.

75925. PROTEA sp. Proteaceae.

No. 437. August 28, 1927. A frequent species in grassland near the heath above the forests on Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika. The flowers resemble those of a magnolia.

75926. RICINUS COMMUNIS L. Euphorbiaceae. **Castor-bean.**

No. 344. October 11, 1927. A variety grown by Raymond Hook, Nanyuki, Kenya Colony, from seed selected by him in northern Nyasaland. It is the best castor-bean that he has been able to obtain, and yields 40 per cent oil.

75927. SENECIO sp. Asteraceae.

No. 435. Peter's hut, Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika, August 28, 1927. A giant species with the trunk 7 feet or more high. Leaves about 1 to 1½ feet long. It is found scattered along creeks and slopes.

75928. SENECIO sp. Asteraceae.

No. 605. October 13, 1927. An ornamental composite shrub, with purple flowers, growing in the moors above the forests on Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.

75929. SETARIA sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 321. Near Bismarck's hut, Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika, August 21, 1927. A grass resembling No. 208 [No. 75304], but more compact and leafy.

75930. TELFAIRIA PEDATA (J. E. Smith) Hook. Cucurbitaceae.

No. 358. Embu, Kenya Colony, October 26, 1927. A shrubby vine with pale-purple flowers and oblong fruits, 2 to 3 feet long, containing an abundance of seeds which yield an oil said to be equal in quality to olive oil. The seeds are also boiled and eaten by the natives.

For previous introduction see No. 61504.

75931. TRICHOPTERYX sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 309. September 15, 1927. An unknown species of good forage appearance found infrequently along the road between Geheri and Mbulu, Tanganyika.

75932. TRICHOPTERYX sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 345. October 12, 1927. A rather common grass in the meadows in the forest on the northern and western slopes of Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.

75933 to 75949. TRIFOLIUM spp. Fabaceae. **Clover.**

75933. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 228. Uplands, Kenya Colony, September 26, 1927. *Uplands creeping* red clover. A fairly common species in the Kenya highlands between altitudes of 7,000 and 9,500 feet. It occurs higher in the mountains than *Trifolium johnstonii*, but is not so abundant. The foliage is rather stiff and hard, and claimed by some to be neither palatable nor nutritious. Several forms and colors of blossoms were seen but are believed to be variations of the same species. The flowers are wine-colored or lighter, turning blue in herbarium specimens. It is not a profuse bloomer and is usually a shy seeder.

For previous introduction see No. 75386.

75865 to 75959—Continued.

75934. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 290. August 22, 1927. A small purple-flowered clover common along the road up to the Kibosho mission, from Moshi, on Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika. These seeds were collected in the mission grounds along the side of a ravine. They are similar to No. 291 [No. 75935], except that the flowers are purplish magenta instead of deep purple. No. 291 is usually the smaller plant of the two.

75935. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 291. Collected along a ravine at the Kibosho mission, above Moshi, on Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika, at an altitude of 4,500 feet, August 22, 1927. A species similar to No. 290 [No. 75934], except it is somewhat smaller and the flowers are a deep purple instead of light purplish magenta. It is not as common as No. 290 and ripens a little earlier.

75936. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 294. Madschame mission, Moshi, Tanganyika, August 22, 1927. A very scarce clover in the closely grazed Kikuyu grass "downs," just above the mission, at an altitude of about 5,000 feet. It is not nearly as abundant as Nos. 290 and 291 [Nos. 75934 and 75935]. It may be a form of *Trifolium johnstonii*, but the florets are mostly clear white.

75937 and 75938. TRIFOLIUM spp.

A small red-flowered clover very abundant on Kilimanjaro Mountain and Mount Meru, Tanganyika. It occurs abundantly in the Kikuyu grass "downs," just below the forest, at altitudes between 3,000 and 6,000 feet. It stands very close grazing, but where not grazed it grows a foot or more high.

75937. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 295a. Collected near the first waterfall above Marangu on the way to Nanga, Moshi, Tanganyika, August 26, 1927.

75938. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 295b. Collected along the bank of a stream on Mount Meru, Arusha, Tanganyika, September 30, 1927.

75939. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 296. August 23, 1927. A dwarf white-flowered clover growing at the Madschame mission, Moshi, Tanganyika. It may be the same as No. 294 [No. 75936], but is much smaller and apparently noncreeping. It is similar in appearance to No. 295 [Nos. 75937, 75938, 75968], but has white flowers. It is not common.

75940. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 297. Madschame mission, Moshi, Tanganyika, August 23, 1927. A very scarce violet-flowered clover which may be the same as No. 290 [No. 75934], but is quite distinct from Nos. 291 and 295 [Nos. 75935, 75937, 75938, and 75968]. It ripens several weeks later than No. 295. On ungrazed land it becomes a foot or more tall and somewhat resembles *Trifolium hybridum* in habit.

75941. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 301. September 19, 1927. A red-flowered clover resembling No. 290 [No. 75934], growing at the edge of the water of a little stream which comes down from the rim of Ngorongoro, at Camp Nyoka, Tanganyika. The branches were actually trailing in and under the water with roots from the nodes striking down through the water. The main taproot, however, was always in the drier soil at the edge of the stream.

75865 to 75959—Continued.

75942. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 302a. September 22, 1927. A large pink-flowered clover, similar in appearance and habit to alsike clover, growing among grass and as a weed in an adjacent cornfield on the old Siedentopf farm, inside the Ngorongoro Crater, Tanganyika. This is the only clover found in any luxuriance in Ngorongoro, and it is probably the one referred to by Mr. Barnes in his book, Through the Great Crater Land to the Congo. At this season (late September) there is not a trace of this or any other clover on the vast plains that form the floor of the great crater. It seems doubtful if any clover exists on the actual floor, since the surface is covered with typical oatgrass and Bermuda grass flora which is obviously subject to severe drought and which, elsewhere, never contains clover. No. 302a apparently has many forms, some of them closely resembling *Trifolium johnstonii*.

75943. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 302b. September 25, 1927. This species is probably the same as No. 302a [No. 75942], but it was growing in the wet meadow, about half a mile from Camp Nyoka, on the outside of Ngorongoro, Tanganyika.

75944. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 314. September 25, 1927. A single plant, probably of No. 302a [No. 75942], growing in the wet meadow about half a mile from Camp Nyoka, on the outside of Ngorongoro, Tanganyika. It is conspicuous because of the distinct pink spots in the centers of the leaflets and the distinct red margins of the young leaflets.

75945. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 316. September 25, 1927. A single plant, probably of No. 302a [No. 75942], growing in the wet meadow about half a mile from Camp Nyoka, on the outside of Ngorongoro, Tanganyika. It is conspicuous because of the distinct white midribs. This species closely resembles *Trifolium johnstonii*.

75946. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 319. August 31, 1927. A relatively large creeping pink-flowered clover growing in the path between Bismarck's and Peter's huts, Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika, at altitudes between 10,000 and 11,000 feet. It forms a dense mat in open places between the bunch grass, but produces very few blossoms at this season. It is undoubtedly a good grazing clover, but its apparent poor seeding habit is a disadvantage.

75947. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 347. A fine clover, abundant on Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony, between 6,000 and 13,000 feet altitude. It grows only in locations with plenty of soil moisture. In places the paths and meadows are a solid mass of this clover, which ranges in height between 2 and 16 inches, depending upon conditions. It blooms profusely, seeds freely, and ripens in late November or December. It stands trampling and close grazing, but also grows large enough for hay. This species is one of the best in east Africa.

75948. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 348. October 14, 1927. A white clover, which may be a form of *Trifolium johnstonii*, found occasionally in paths and meadows on Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony, at altitudes between 5,000 and 8,000 feet. It is very abundant in the prairies at the foot of the mountain on the way to Capt. A. W. Miller's farm at Kalabu, Nanyuki, Kenya Colony, from Soames Camp. It is not nearly as abundant on Mount Kenya as No. 347 [No. 75947], and ceases altogether at altitudes of 8,000 or 9,000 feet.

75865 to 75959—Continued.

75949. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 350. October 11, 1927. A lavender-flowered clover found in the path between Camp Kanget and Camp Mitchell, Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony. It may be merely a mixture of Nos. 347 and 348 [Nos. 75947 and 75948], but there seems to be a lavender-flowered clover at this point not entirely like either of these.

75950. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (*T. vulgare* Vill.). Poaceae. **Common wheat.**

No. 367. *Kenya Governor*. This variety is now being planted on large acreages in the highlands of Kenya. Wheat production was at a standstill because of rust until this variety was brought out by the Scott Agricultural Laboratories, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. While not entirely rustproof this variety is more resistant than any wheat obtained from America, Argentina, or Australia.

75951. VICIA sp. Fabaceae. **Vetch.**

No. 298. August 23, 1927. A single plant found along one of the native irrigation ditches on the Fau Plateau, above the Madschame mission, Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika. This species was not seen in any other section of east Africa.

75952. (Undetermined.)

No. 340. October 1, 1927. Presented by A. E. Harrar, agricultural officer, Moshi, Tanganyika. A fine-appearing pink-flowered leafy plant 2 feet 6 inches high, of possible value as green manure.

75953. (Undetermined.)

No. 366. October 12, 1927. An unknown flowering shrub growing near Camp Mitchell, Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.

75954. (Undetermined.)

No. 422. August 27, 1927. An undetermined species growing in grassland near Bismarck's hut, Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika.

75955. (Undetermined.)

No. 471. August 31, 1927. A tall ranunculaceous plant growing at the edge of the forest above Bismarck's hut, Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika.

75956. (Undetermined.)

No. 522. October 7, 1927. A shrub 2 to 3 feet high found along the road near Fort Hall, Kenya Colony. The bark is used by the natives for tying, etc.

75957. (Undetermined.)

No. 611. October 14, 1927. A shrub growing in open grassy areas in cedar and olive forests on Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony. The berries are used as vermifuge by the natives.

75958. (Undetermined.)

No. 625. September, 1927. A shrub or small tree growing in grassland between Ngorongoro and Mbulu, Tanganyika.

75959. (Undetermined.)

No. 628. October 25, 1927. A tuliplike leaf growth on shallow soil in grassland near Thika River, Ol Donyo Sabuk.

75960. BRACHIARIA DISTACHYA (L.) A. Camus. Poaceae. **Grass.**

From Suva, Fiji Islands. Seeds presented by J. D. Tothill, of the Department of Agriculture. Received February 11, 1928.

A leafy variety, 2½ feet high, which makes an excellent pasture and hay grass.

For previous introduction see No. 41746.

75961 to 75966.

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by J. E. Leslie, Curator of the Lloyd Botanic Garden. Received February 6, 1928.

75961. INDIGOFERA DOSUA Buch.-Ham. Fabaceae. **Indigo.**

A low shrub with woody branches, clothed with a gray or brownish short pubescence. The leaves, 1 to 3 inches long, bear leaflets one-fourth to one-half inch long which are dull green above and glaucous below. The racemes of bright-red flowers are 1 to 3 inches long with lanceolate-cuspidate silky bracts.

For previous introduction see No. 50368.

75962. KADSURA ROXBURGHIANA Arnott. Magnoliaceae.

A subtropical woody climber native to India. The ovate-acuminate leathery leaves are 6 inches long; the axillary white flowers are half an inch across, and the heads of ripe berries are 2 inches in diameter.

75963. LUCULIA GRATISSIMA (Wall.) Sweet. Rubiaceae.

A tree or spreading shrub, native to the temperate Himalayas, where it attains a height of 10 to 16 feet. It is a very attractive ornamental because of the gorgeous rounded masses of pink or rose-colored flowers. It is said to make an excellent table plant when grown in a pot and treated somewhat similarly to a gardenia.

For previous introduction see No. 68339.

75964. PITTOSPORUM FLORIBUNDUM Wight and Arnott. Pittosporaceae.

A handsome subtropical tree with a short straight trunk, spreading branches, and numerous yellowish flowers in terminal panicles. The tree has light-colored, strong, tough wood and yields an aromatic yellow resin or oleoresin having very adhesive properties. This tree is native to the outer Himalayas, ascending to 3,500 feet.

For previous introduction see No. 73153.

75965. POTERIUM DIANDRUM Hook. f. Rosaceae.

A herbaceous perennial with erect branching stems 2 to 3 feet high, native to India. The leaves are pinnately compound, and the small heads of dark-purple flowers are on erect slender axillary stems.

75966. RHODODENDRON CAMPANULATUM Don. Ericaceae.

A large evergreen shrub of stiff, spreading habit, sometimes 12 feet high, with oval leaves which are densely covered beneath with a red-brown felt. The flowers, of various rosy purple shades and about 2 inches across, are produced during April in rather loose clusters about 4 inches in diameter.

75967. GOSSYPIUM sp. Malvaceae. **Cotton.**

From Corinto, Nicaragua. Seeds presented by Christian T. Steger, American consul. Received February 13, 1928.

A variety grown locally which is said to be immune from attack by the boll weevil.

75968. TRIFOLIUM sp. Fabaceae. **Clover.**

From east Africa. Seeds collected by L. W. Kephart and R. L. Piemeisel, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received in January, 1928.

No. 295. August 23, 1927. A small red-flowered clover very abundant in the kikuyu grass "downs," on Kilimanjaro Mountain, just above the Madschame mission, Tanganyika, at an altitude of 5,000 feet. The "downs" are generally very closely grazed, but where not grazed this species grows a foot or more tall.

75969. SEVERINIA BUXIFOLIA (Poir.) Ten. (*Atalantia buxifolia* Oliver). Rutaceae.

A variety of unknown origin obtained through W. T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 16, 1928.

A subtropical thorny shrub resistant to alkali and salt. It has shiny green leaves, clusters of small white flowers, and dark-red berrylike fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 74188.

75970. CROTALARIA INCANA L. Fabaceae.

From Trujillo, Honduras. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour 1928 expedition. Received February 16, 1928.

No. 1-a. January 23, 1928. A yellow and bronze-colored flowering plant 18 to 24 inches high. The plants from which these seeds were collected were growing in almost pure beach sand on the coast of the Bay of Trujillo.

75971 and 75972. SOLANUM MACROCARPON L. Solanaceae.

From Luchenza, Nyasaland Protectorate, Africa. Seeds presented by L. S. Norman. Received February 17, 1928.

75971. A stout undershrub with a much-branched smooth stem and ovate sinuate-margined leaves 8 inches long. The racemose cymes, opposite the leaves, bear blue-purple flowers, 1 to 2 inches broad, which are followed by globose yellow fruits the size of an apple.

For previous introduction see No. 46330.

75972. A variety grown locally.

75973 to 75979.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by Dr. W. M. Docters van Leeuwen, Director, Buitenzorg Botanic Gardens. Received February 17, 1928.

75973 to 75975. ALBIZZIA spp. Mimosaceae.

75973. ALBIZZIA FALCATA (L.) Backer (*A. moluccana* Miquel).

A rapid-growing tropical tree with large feathery leaves and small globular flower heads. It is used for shade in coffee plantations.

For previous introduction see No. 68838.

75973 to 75979—Continued.

75974. ALBIZZIA LUCIDA (Roxb.) Benth.

A handsome spreading leguminous tree with attractive feathery leaves, native to the East Indies.

For previous introduction see No. 73223.

75975. ALBIZZIA SAPONARIA (Lour.) Blume.

A small tree, native to the East Indies, with gray bark and alternate double compound leaves. The bark contains saponin and is used by the natives of the Philippines as soap for washing their hair.

For previous introduction see No. 68840.

75976 to 75978. CASSIA spp. Caesalpiniaceae.

75976. CASSIA ABSUS L.

An erect annual tropical legume, about 2 feet high, with small reddish yellow flowers. It is a native to India and Egypt.

For previous introduction see No. 67899.

75977. CASSIA MARGINATA Roxb.

A small tropical tree with rose-colored flowers and drooping branches. It is native to the East Indies.

For previous introduction see No. 68846.

75978. CASSIA QUINQUANGULATA L. Rich.

A yellow-flowered tropical evergreen shrub 3 feet high.

For previous introduction see No. 72432.

75979. CROTALARIA ALBIDA Heyne. Fabaceae.

A tropical Indian shrub, 1 to 2 feet high, with numerous slender silky pubescent branches, firm narrow leaves, short racemes of pale-yellow flowers, and oblong pods about half an inch long.

For previous introduction see No. 65698.

75980. LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM Mill. Solanaceae. **Tomato.**

From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received February 17, 1928.

King Humbert. A medium-early, tall, vigorous variety with long clusters of 8 or 10 very fleshy, bright-scarlet fruits which resemble a hen's egg in size and shape.

75981. HICORIA CATHAYENSIS (Sargent) Chun. Juglandaceae. **Hickory.**

From Nanking, China. Seeds purchased from Prof. J. H. Reisner, of the University of Nanking. Received February 21, 1928.

A Chinese tree up to 75 feet high, with a gray-barked trunk 1 to 2 feet in diameter and compound leaves about a foot long, composed of five to seven pairs of narrowly oval leaflets which are pale green above and rusty brown beneath. The thick-shelled nuts, about an inch long, are eaten as a sweetmeat, and a clear yellow oil is extracted from them for use in fancy pastry. The strong tough wood is used for tool handles.

For previous introduction see No. 65708.

75982 to 75990.

From Ottawa, Canada. Seeds presented by J. Adams, botanist, Central Experimental Farm. Received February 21, 1928.

75982. COTONEASTER sp. Malaceae.

No. 932. Originally from Turkestan.

75982 to 75990—Continued.

75983. INCARVILLEA SINENSIS Lam. Bignoniaceae.

No. 80. A biennial ornamental with long spikes of rosy red or yellow flowers. Native to China.

75984 to 75990. LONICERA spp. Caprifoliaceae. **Honeysuckle.**

75984. LONICERA ALPIGENA L.

No. 125. An ornamental shrub up to 10 feet high, native to central Europe. The greenish yellow flowers, tinged with dull red, are borne in the axils of the elliptic leaves, on stalks 2 inches long, and are followed by cherrylike scarlet fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 74686.

75985. LONICERA CONFUSA DC.

No. 137. A half-evergreen twining shrub, native to eastern China, with dark-green, ovate leaves and black fruits. The flowers, in dense panicles, are white, changing to yellow, and are delightfully fragrant.

75986. LONICERA NERVOSA Maxim.

No. 139. A hardy graceful Chinese shrub, about 10 feet high, with slender, dark-purple branchlets, oval, purple-veined leaves, small pink flowers, and black berries.

For previous introduction see No. 66811.

75987. LONICERA ORIENTALIS Lam.

No. 143. An ornamental shrub about 10 feet high, native to Asia Minor. The ovate-lanceolate leaves are 2 to 4 inches long, and the small, dull pink to violet flowers are followed by black fruits.

75988. LONICERA PYRENAICA L.

No. 145. A small upright shrub 3 to 4 feet high, native to southern Europe. The leaves are ovate to oblong, bluish green above and whitish below, and the nodding flowers, on slender stalks, are pinkish white and nearly an inch long. The subglobose berries are red.

75989. LONICERA TATARICA PARVIFOLIA Jaeger.

No. 144. A form of the Tatarian honeysuckle native to Turkestan, which has ovate-elliptic bluish green leaves 2 inches long, small white flowers, and orange-red fruits.

75990. LONICERA XYLOSTEOIDES Tausch (*L. micrantha* Zabel).

No. 135. An ornamental shrub, considered to be a hybrid between *Lonicera tatarica* and *L. xylosteum*, with rhombic-ovate, bluish green leaves and small pinkish flowers.

75991 to 75994.

From Africa. Seeds collected by L. W. Kephart and R. L. Piemeisel, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 24, 1928.

75991. INDIGOFERA sp. Fabaceae. **Indigo.**

No. 397. From the Kalalu farm, north of Nanyuki, Kenya Colony, October, 1927. Apparently a native species on the plains northwest of Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony. It is one of the few legumes that appears to be indigenous to the thorn-bush plains.

75992. PANICUM TRICHOCLADUM Hack. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 395. December 21, 1927. Presented by Dr. I. B. Pole Evans, botanist, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, Union of South Africa. One of the promising grasses for the high dry veldt in the Transvaal. It is a perennial grass

75991 to 75994—Continued.

with woody stems climbing to 8 feet, native to east Africa. The narrowly lanceolate softly pubescent leaves are 6 inches long, and the flowers are in ovate panicles 2 to 6 inches long.

75993. QUAMOCLIT LOBATA (Cerv.) House (*Ipomoea versicolor* Meissn.). Convolvulaceae. **Crimson starglory.**

No. 394. Presented by W. L. Watt, Superintendent, Scott Agricultural Laboratories, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, November 20, 1927. A vine with brilliant red and yellow flowers, believed to be from tropical America, growing as a volunteer among blue-flowered lupines in a flower border on the grounds of the Scott laboratories. It is a vigorous perennial climber 15 to 20 feet high, the 3-lobed leaves have a cordate base, and the bag-shaped corolla opens crimson and fades to pale yellow.

75994. TRIFOLIUM BURCHELLIANUM Seringe. Fabaceae.

No. 396. December 21, 1927. Growing at the Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Dr. I. B. Pole Evans states that this is the most cold-resistant of the indigenous clovers. It is a perennial South African clover with prostrate rooting stems 1 to 2 feet long. The three broadly obcordate leaflets are on petioles 3 inches long, and the flower heads closely resemble those of white clover, *Trifolium repens*, but the teeth of the calyx lobes are longer than the tube while in white clover they are shorter than the tube.

75995. LAVANDULA SPICA L. Menthaceae. **Lavender.**

From Cannes, France. Seeds presented by F. Chauvet & Co. Received February 24, 1928.

Variety *Delphinensis*. A Mediterranean subshrub up to 3 feet high, with white tomentose young leaves and interrupted spikes of lavender flowers. It is a source of lavender oil which is used in perfumery, medicine, and the manufacture of varnish.

75996 and 75997. LILIUM spp. Liliaceae.

From Tunbridge Wells, England. Bulbs purchased from R. Wallace & Co. Received March 1, 1928.

75996. LILIUM CONCOLOR Salisb. **Morningstar lily.**

Variety *coridon*. A handsome form from Mongolia, with beautiful citron yellow flowers more or less spotted with purplish brown.

75997. LILIUM SPECIOSUM Thunb.

Variety *album novum*. A form distinct from the variety *Kraetzeri*, with pure white flowers which have beautiful golden-yellow anthers.

75998 and 75999.

From Summit, Canal Zone. Bulbs presented by J. E. Higgins, Plant Introduction Garden. Received September 8, 1927. Numbered in March, 1928.

75998. (Undetermined.)

A bulbous plant with large white flowers, growing in the mountains of Ecuador at an altitude of 6,000 feet.

75999. (Undetermined.)

A bulbous plant growing in the mountains of Bolivia at an altitude of 9,000 feet. The pale-yellow flowers are campanulate, deeply segmented, about 2 inches in diameter, and arranged in large spikes a foot long. The bulbs are 3 to 4 inches in diameter. This plant covers large areas on steep hillsides and blooms early in the spring before the leaves appear.

76000 to 76007. PRUNUS spp. Amygdalaceae.

From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Received January 4, 1928.

76000. PRUNUS AVIUM L. **Sweet cherry.**

Napoleone (Imbrian). A variety which produces large, brilliant rose-colored fruits, with very agreeable, white pulp, ripening during June and July.

76001 to 76007. PRUNUS CERASUS L. **Sour cherry.**

76001. *Del Nord.* A variety producing medium-sized juicy and somewhat acid fruits which are rose red passing to purple. They ripen during June.

76002. *Imperiale.* A variety producing large bright-red fruits which are tender, sweet, and slightly acid. They ripen during June and July.

76003. *Lodgiana.* A variety with medium-sized red subacid fruits which ripen during June and July.

76004. *Marasca di Ostheim.* A variety with medium-sized deep-red fruits which ripen during June.

76005. *Marasca moscata.* A large-fruited variety with especially fine flavor.

76006. *Marasca olandense.* A large black-fruited variety.

76007. *Ministro Podbielski.* A variety producing very large deep-red fruits with subacid flesh and colored juice. They ripen during July.

76008. MELIOSMA DILLENIAEFOLIA Wall. Sabiaceae.

From Dehra Dun, United Provinces, India. Seeds presented by R. N. Parker, forest botanist of the Forest Research Institute and College. Received January 6, 1928.

A small tree up to 20 feet high, native to the temperate slopes of the Himalayas in India. The branchlets, petioles, and panicles are covered with a soft rusty pubescence. The obovate, coarsely toothed leaves are a foot long, and the small white flowers are borne in lax panicles.

76009. PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM L. Araliaceae. **Ginseng.**

From Tokyo, Japan. Seeds presented by Dr. T. Kariyone, of the Imperial Hygienic Laboratory. Received January 6, 1928.

A Japanese ginseng which is cultivated in Japan for export to China, where it is highly regarded for medicinal purposes.

For previous introduction see No. 36282.

76010. CASTANEA MOLLISSIMA Blume. Fagaceae. **Hairy chestnut.**

From Fa Hua Ssu Temple, Chihli, China. Seeds obtained through Peter Liu, Peking. Received January 10, 1928.

Tiger-paw chestnut.

For previous introduction see No. 62257.

76011. DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA L. Diospyraceae. **Common persimmon.**

From Glenn Dale, Md. Seeds presented by Albert Hassall, Bureau of Animal Industry. Received January 10, 1928.

A variety with unusually sweet and aromatic flesh from which the seeds separate very easily.

76012. DANTHONIA PILOSA R. Br. Poaceae. **Grass.**

From Wellington, New Zealand. Seeds presented by Wright, Stephenson & Co. Received January 10, 1928.

A grass native to New Zealand, which is gradually gaining popularity there as a pasture grass and also in several other countries where it has been tried. It is a perennial and is said to thrive in districts too dry to support almost any other grass. It does well on dry clay hills or stony flats and is considered especially good for sheep.

For previous introduction see No. 64527.

76013. CLEMATIS ARMANDI Franch? Ranunculaceae. **Armand clematis.**

From Paris, France. Plants purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received January 12, 1928.

A tender ornamental Chinese vine with fragrant starry white flowers. It is characterized by the abundance and the persistence of its foliage.

For previous introduction see No. 63392.

76014. CEIBA ACUMINATA (S. Wats.) Rose. Bombacaceae. **Pochote.**

From Mexico. Cuttings obtained through L. H. Dewey, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 10, 1928.

A close relative of the kapok tree (*Ceiba pentandra*), said to form a large or medium-sized tree with a greenish spiny trunk, compound leaves, and hard oblong fruits about 7 inches long which contain whitish down used for stuffing pillows, life preservers, and for making candlewicks. It is native to western and southern Mexico.

For previous introduction see No. 75698.

76015. PSIDIUM GUAJAVA L. Myrtaceae. **Guava.**

From New Smyrna, Fla. Seeds presented by John Y. Detwiler, through R. A. Young, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 11, 1928.

A guava with thick flesh which is sweet with a fair amount of acid and comparatively small seeds. The specimen of fruit received, said to be one-third to one-half average size, was 3⅛ by 2¾ inches, yellow skinned and white fleshed, the flesh being nearly three-fourths of an inch thick.

For previous introduction see No. 75724.

76016. ACANTHORHIZA WARSZEWICZII Wendl. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

From Summit, Canal Zone. Seeds presented by J. E. Higgins, Plant Introduction Garden. Received January 12, 1928.

A handsome palm with fan-shaped leaves which with age become divided at the base. The lower part of the slender trunk is armed with spinelike roots. Native to Panama.

76017. CITRUS sp. Rutaceae.

From Wellington, New Zealand. Seeds presented by Mrs. Frieda Cobb Blanchard. Received January 14, 1928.

The *Pitcairn Island* orange is a variety grown locally.

76018. PRUNUS sp. Amygdalaceae. **Cherry.**

From Mienchow, Szechwan, China. Seeds of unknown origin. Received January 10, 1928.

Wild cherry fruits.

76019. QUERCUS SUBER L. Fagaceae. **Cork oak.**

From Santa Barbara, Calif. Plants presented by E. O. Orpet, superintendent of parks. Received January 16, 1928.

Seedlings grown by Mr. Orpet from seed produced in California.

76020. LILIUM GIGANTEUM Wall. Liliaceae. **Giant lily.**

From Hong Kong, China. Seeds obtained from A. Tse, through David Griffiths, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 19, 1928.

A variety native to the damp thick forests of the Himalayas at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,000 feet, which are covered with snow from November to April. The bulb grows close to the surface in rich black mold. The hollow stems are often from 6 to 9 feet high and are reported to be used for musical pipes. The handsome cordate leaves, shining dark green above and paler beneath, are 10 to 12 inches long on petioles of equal length; both become smaller near the apex. In the large fragrant white flowers, as many as 12 to a raceme, the perianth tube is slightly greenish and the inner surfaces of the segments are tinged with deep purple.

For previous introduction see No. 72610.

76021 to 76024.

From Teheran, Persia. Seeds presented by E. S. Haskell, Director General of Agriculture. Received January 15, 1928.

76021 to 76023. CITRULLUS VULGARIS Schrad. Cucurbitaceae. **Watermelon.**

These varieties were obtained in the market at Teheran.

76021. No. 1. **76023.** No. 3.

76022. No. 2.

76024. CUCUMIS MELO L. Cucurbitaceae. **Melon.**

A variety from the financial agent of Bojnoord, Khorossan Province. The Persian name for this type of melon is *kharbooseh*. It is an elongated oval melon, 4 to 7 inches by 10 to 20 inches, with a light yellow to nearly white surface, and is rather smooth. The flesh is white, 1½ to 2 inches thick, and free from fiber.

76025 to 76027. LENS ESCULENTA Moench. Fabaceae. **Lentil.**

From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received January 18, 1928.

76025. *Lentillon de Mars.* Seeds very small, very thin skinned, with a delicate flavor.

76026. *Large blond.* Seeds very broad, flat, of excellent quality. A variety largely cultivated.

76027. *Verte du Puy.* Seeds small, thick, pale green speckled with dark green.

76028. ANDROPOGON ISCHAEMUM L. Poaceae. **Grass.**

From Brignoles, France. Seeds presented by R. Salgues, Director of the Brignoles Botanic Station. Received January 17, 1928.

A local leafy variety 3 to 4 feet high, producing a large quantity of coarse feed.

For previous introduction see No. 62162.

76029 to 76032.

From La Fosse, Loir et Cher, France. Seeds presented by A. Gérard. Received January, 1928.

76029. CUPRESSUS CASHMERIANA Royle. Pinaceae. **Cypress.**

A tree up to 60 feet high, with a glaucous white trunk and flat pendulous branches. It is considered to be a native of Kashmir.

76030. DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA Baill. Cornaceae. **Dovetree.**

An ornamental tree up to 75 feet high, closely related to the dogwoods, with large white flower bracts. Native to western China.

For previous introduction see No. 71043.

76031. MAGNOLIA OBOVATA Thunb. Magnoliaceae.

A scarlet-fruited, handsome pyramidal tree, 90 feet high, native to Japan. The obovate leaves, 16 inches long, are abruptly contracted at the base, and the fragrant white flowers, 6 inches in diameter, have bright-crimson anthers and pistils.

76032. SOLANUM AVICULARE Forst. f. Solanaceae.

A beautiful blue-flowered, yellow-fruited shrub with laciniate leaves. Native to New Zealand.

For previous introduction see No. 64984.

76033 to 76044.

From St. Jean le Blanc, Loiret, France. Plants presented by Edmond Versin. Received January 14, 1928.

76033. CORIARIA HIMALAYENSIS Hort. Coriariaceae.

A subtropical shrub said to resemble *Coriaria nepalensis* and to have persistent leaves and edible fruits.

76034. CYNOGLOSSUM FURCATUM Wall. Boraginaceae.

A herbaceous perennial native to India. The plants have several stems from a rosette of lanceolate, soft-haired entire leaves. The small blue flowers are borne in long slender clusters similar to those of the forget-me-not.

76035. CYTISUS SESSILIFOLIUS L. Fabaceae. **Sessile broom.**

A shrub, 2 to 4 feet high, native to southern Europe. The yellow flowers are produced in short racemes.

For previous introduction see No. 73544.

76036. ISATIS GLAUCA Auch. Brassicaceae.

A herbaceous perennial plant 2 to 4 feet high, native to Asia Minor and Persia. The stout glaucous stem bears small leaves and a large panicle of small yellow flowers.

76037. LIGUSTRUM ACUMINATUM Koehne. Oleaceae. **Privet.**

Variety *macrostachyum*. A Japanese upright shrub with spreading branches, sometimes 8 feet tall. The ovate leaves are acuminate, and the small white flowers, borne in large panicles, are followed by lustrous black fruits.

76038. MICROGLOSSA ALBESCENS (DC.) Benth. Asteraceae.

An ornamental subtropical shrub with narrow, sharp-pointed leaves and heads of light-lilac flowers. Native to India.

For previous introduction see No. 72644.

76033 to 76044—Continued.

76039. PAULOWNIA SPECIOSA Hort. Scrophulariaceae.

A Chinese ornamental tree with purple flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 72645.

76040 to 76042. ROSA spp. Rosaceae. **Rose.**

76040. ROSA CANINA LEUCANTHA Boiss.

A form of the dog rose which differs in having glandular petioles and larger leaflets which, on the underside, have glands on the veins. Native to the Caucasus region.

76041. ROSA DIVARICATA Hort.

An ornamental shrub.

76042. ROSA NOISETTIANA Thory. **Noisette rose.**

Variety *faroncana*. A vigorous shrub 10 feet high.

76043. SALIX MAGNIFICA Hemsl. Salicaceae. **Willow.**

A shrub or small tree with purple buds and young shoots, native to China. It is remarkable for the large elliptic leaves resembling those of a poplar and for the long fruiting catkins which sometimes reach a length of 12 inches.

76044. SYRINGA VILLOSA Vahl. Oleaceae. **Late lilac.**

A bushy lilac about 8 feet high, with stout, upright branches, broadly oval, bright-green leaves, and pinkish lilac flowers in panicles of 3 to 7 inches long. Native to China and the Himalayas.

For previous introduction see No. 66947.

76045 and 76046. GOSSYPIUM spp. Malvaceae. Cotton.

From the Galapagos Islands. Seeds obtained through T. H. Kearney, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 19, 1928.

Wild cotton collected by J. R. Slevin, of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Calif.

76045. GOSSYPIUM sp.

A. Seeds of a fuzzy-seeded form.

76046. GOSSYPIUM sp.

B. [Received without notes.]

76047. PIROCYDONIA sp. Malaceae.

From Paris, France. Cuttings obtained by Charles F. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 21, 1928.

A hybrid between Pyrus and Cydonia obtained at the Luxembourg Gardens in Paris.

76048. CORYPHA UMBRACULIFERA L. Phoenicaceae. Talipot palm.

From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Seeds presented by T. H. Parsons, Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Department of Agriculture. Received January 23, 1928.

A large palm up to 80 feet high, native to Ceylon, with leaves 12 feet long and 16 feet broad, made up of lobed segments. The creamy white flowers are in huge terminal panicles 20 feet long, and the palm dies after fruiting.

For previous introduction see No. 52802.

76049 to 76059.

From Orleans, France. Plants presented by Léon Chenault. Received January 25, 1928.

76049. ACER HERSII Rehder. Aceraceae. **Maple.**

A medium-sized maple tree, native to northern China, with cordate, broadly ovate, long-pointed, 3-lobed leaves and winged nutlets about an inch long.

76050. ALNUS HIRSUTA SIBIRICA C. Schneid. Betulaceae. **Alder.**

A handsome Siberian tree, 60 feet high, of broad-pyramidal habit and vigorous growth, with broadly ovate leaves about 5 inches long which are dark green above and glaucous beneath.

76051. BERCHEMIA GIRALDIANA C. Schneid. Rhamnaceae.

A low-climbing woody Chinese shrub with ovate leaves 3 inches long, grayish white beneath, and attractive red fruits.

76052. BETULA SCHMIDTII Regel. Betulaceae. **Birch.**

A Japanese tree, 65 feet high, with a trunk 3½ to 7½ feet in diameter and black bark which falls off in thick, rather small plates. The finely serrate leaves are short stemmed, and the catkins are narrow, stiff, and erect.

For previous introduction see No. 64234.

76053. CARYOPTERIS MONGHOLICA Bunge. Verbenaceae.

An ornamental woody plant producing, during the autumn, lavender-blue flowers in densely clustered axillary cymes. In this species the flowers are less numerous, but larger than those of *Caryopteris incana*.

For previous introduction see No. 42776.

76054. CLADRASTIS SINENSIS Hemsl. Fabaceae.

A Chinese tree up to 80 feet high, with large panicles of white or pinkish flowers.

76055. COTONEASTER SEROTINA Hutchinson. Malaceae.

A small Chinese tree with elliptic papery leaves, small white flowers borne in many-flowered corymblike clusters, and attractive, bright-red berries which persist throughout most of the winter.

For previous introduction see No. 62321.

76056. EVODIA DANIELLII (Benn.) Hemsl. Rutaceae.

A bushy tree, 10 to 20 feet high, with unequally pinnate leaves up to 3 inches long, numerous corymbose panicles of whitish flowers which appear in June and July, and oblong or elongated fruit capsules which have a peculiar aromatic odor and a pungent bitter flavor. Native to northern China.

For previous introduction see No. 49131.

76057. LESPEDEZA CYRTOBOTRYA Miquel. Fabaceae.

A low shrubby Japanese plant with racemes of rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 73439.

76058. STAPHYLEA HOLOCARPA ROSEA Rehd. and Wils. Staphyleaceae. **Bladdernut.**

A Chinese shrub or small tree up to 30 feet high, with trifoliolate leaves, slender panicles of pink flowers, and pear-shaped bladdery fruits about 2 inches long.

76059. ULMUS sp. Ulmaceae. **Elm.**

A tree native to central Asia.

76060. ORYZA BARTHII Cheval. Poaceae. **Rice.**

From Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa. Seeds presented by Douglas W. Scotland, Acting Commissioner of Lands and Forests. Received January 26, 1928.

A perennial rice growing on the banks of the Bum Kittam River, Nongoba Bullom Chiefdom, Bonthe District, Sierra Leone. This rice is known to the Sherbro tribe as Teteki (devil rice), to the Sherbro Mendi tribe as Ngafambei (devil rice), to the Mendis as Ngewombei (God's rice), and to the Bulloms and natives of the Scarcies River area as Antecheki (devil rice). The grains are collected and hulled for food by the natives inhabiting the flooded areas on the Bum Kittam River. To harvest the rice the people paddle their canoes in among the rice and shake the ears over the canoe, and, as the grains are easily shed, a canoe full of grains can be obtained in a very short time. The height of the rice depends on the flood level of the water. Stalks sometimes reach a height of 16 feet. The inflorescence and ears always keep above the water level. When the swamps dry out during the dry season the rice invariably is burned by the natives, but this does not destroy the plant as it ratoons freely with the rise of flood waters during the following rains.

76061 and 76062.

From Tananarive, Madagascar. Seeds presented by the chief of the agricultural service. Received January 25, 1928.

76061. CAJANUS INDICUS Spreng. Fabaceae. **Pigeon pea.**

A variety grown locally.

76062. CROTALARIA sp. Fabaceae.

A tropical American shrubby leguminous plant, up to 6 feet high, used as a cover plant in the East Indies.

For previous introduction see No. 72434.

76063. CAJANUS INDICUS Spreng. Fabaceae. **Pigeon pea.**

From Eala, Belgian Congo, Africa. Seeds presented by A. Corbisier-Baland, of the Eala Botanic Garden. Received January 24, 1928.

A local variety.

76064 to 76085. PRUNUS spp. Amygdalaceae.

Japanese flowering cherries growing at the United States Plant Field Station, Glenn Dale, Md. Numbered March, 1928.

76064 to 76079. PRUNUS SERRULATA Lindl. **Japanese flowering cherry.**

76064. Tree 73. *Amanogawa* (milky way). Tree up to 25 feet high; bark dark gray; young foliage bronze green; flowers pale pink, semidouble, fragrant, about 1¾ inches across, in erect clusters of three, blooming about midseason. The upright habit of this form, comparable to that of the Lombardy poplar, makes it of special value for certain garden effects.

For previous introduction see No. 69079.

76065. Tree 79. *Benitoranowo.* The young foliage brownish; flowers pink, slightly double, about 1½ inches across, deeper pink at center and around edges, in clusters of three to five, blooming comparatively late. The Japanese name means "large pink flower clusters."

76064 to 76085—Continued.

76066. Tree 82. *Botanzakura.* Tree of spreading habit; bark brownish; young foliage orange bronze; flowers semidouble, pale pink with darker centers, about 1¾ inches across, in clusters of three to five, blooming about midseason. The Japanese name means "peony-flowered cherry."

76067. Tree 105. *Fugenzo.* Tree large, spreading and up to 25 feet high; probably the most vigorous of the double-flowered forms; young foliage bronze colored; buds deep pink; flowers double, pink, nearly 2 inches across, in 2-flowered to 4-flowered clusters, blooming rather late. A variety cultivated by the Japanese since ancient times; the name refers to a Japanese divinity.

76068. Tree 51. *Gyoiko* (imperial). A vigorous erect tree, 12 to 14 feet high, bearing flowers in great profusion. The semidouble, greenish white flowers, the petals of which are striped darker green with occasional tinges of pink, are about 1½ inches in diameter and are produced in clusters of three to five.

For previous introduction see No. 67959.

76069. Trees 52, 64. *Hitoyezakura* (single-petal cherry). Tree up to 40 feet high; bark pale gray and smooth; young foliage brownish; flowers pink, single, less than 1½ inches wide, blooming midseason. A variety of but little ornamental merit but of possible value as a stock.

76070. Trees 46, 48. *Horinji.* Tree of upright spreading habit; bark dark gray; young foliage bronze green; buds deep pink; flowers semidouble, pink with lighter centers, about 1⅝ inches across, in few-flowered clusters, blooming rather early. Named for an ancient temple in Kyoto, Japan.

76071. Tree 84. *Kunrinjoshirotae* (best pure white). Tree of spreading habit; young foliage coppery green; flowers white or pinkish, single or slightly double, about 2 inches across, in clusters of three or four, blooming about midseason.

76072. Trees 65, 71. *Kwanzan.* Tree upright-spreading in habit, becoming about 25 feet high; bark dark brownish gray; young foliage bronze green; buds rose red; flowers deep pink, double, nearly 2 inches across, in clusters of two to five, blooming late. This is considered by some horticulturists to be the finest of the double-flowering cherries, because of the deep color of the flowers. The name refers to a Japanese mountain.

For previous introduction see No. 69363.

76073. Tree 101. *Miyako* (beauty or prosperity). Tree upright-spreading; young foliage brown; buds pink; flowers light pink, semidouble, about 1¾ inches across, in few-flowered clusters, blooming rather late.

76074. Tree 83. *Ohnanden* (snowslide or avalanche). Tree upright-spreading; young foliage brown; buds deep pink; flowers double, about 2 inches wide, pink with deeper-colored edges, in pendent clusters of twos and threes. An attractive variety, resembling *Kwanzan* [No. 76072], but with lighter-colored flowers and not as free blooming.

76064 to 76085—Continued.

76075. Tree 49. *Ojochin* (big lantern). Tree upright-spreading; bark brownish gray; flowers semidouble, light pink, nearly 2 inches across, in clusters of three to five, blooming midseason. An attractive variety, resembling *Ariake* in general, but the flowers are pinker and the petals more wrinkled.

76076. Trees 60, 87, 94. *Oshimazakura.* A quick-growing and comparatively short-lived tree up to 30 feet high, with pale-gray bark and thick, spreading branches. The numerous single, white or pinkish flowers are fragrant, and the small ovoid fruits are shining black. Native to central and southern Japan. The name refers to Oshima, an island of Japan, where this cherry is native.

76077. Tree 77. *Senriko* (fragrance for 2,000 miles). Tree upright ascending in habit, about 20 feet high; bark brownish gray; young foliage coppery green; flowers single or nearly so, white with a pink blush, fragrant, about 1¾ inches across, usually three or four in a cluster, blooming about midseason.

For previous introduction see No. 69085.

76078. Trees 54, 59, 88, 99. *Shirofugen* (white goddess). A variety closely resembling *Fugenzo* [No. 76067], from which it differs in having lighter-colored flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 69087.

76079. Tree 57. *Shogetsu* (early delight). Tree of medium size with a spreading, rather flat crown; buds deep pink, flowers double, with nearly white centers, tinged with pink on the edges, up to 2¼ inches across, in clusters of two to four. An excellent double-pink variety.

For previous introduction see No. 72893.

76080. PRUNUS YEDOENSIS Mats. **Yoshino cherry.**

Tree 76. *Taizanfukun* (mountain snowcap). Tree erect, about 15 feet high, with dark-brown bark; flowers semidouble, pink, about an inch in diameter, often borne near the ends of the branches.

For previous introduction see No. 67962.

76081 to 76083. PRUNUS SERRULATA Lindl. **Japanese flowering cherry.**

76081. Tree 68. *Takinioi* (fragrant white cascade). Tree rather small and spreading, about 15 feet high; bark brownish gray; flowers pure white, single, very fragrant, about 1½ inches across, in clusters of three or four; blooming midseason.

For previous introduction see No. 69088.

76082. Tree 98. *Temari* (small ball). Bark gray; young foliage brownish green; buds deep pink; flowers semidouble, light pink, about 1¾ inches across, in numerous rather compact clusters of three and four, blooming midseason. A variety of special merit because of its floriferousness.

76083. Tree 104. *Yayeakebono* (double daybreak). Tree upright in habit; young foliage brownish green; buds pink, flowers semidouble, light pink at margins, nearly white in center, opening rather late, about 1¾ inches across. A very attractive variety.

76064 to 76085—Continued.

76084. PRUNUS SIEBOLDII (Carr.) Wittmack.

Tree 56. *Naden* (snowslide). Tree upright-spreading in habit, about 18 feet high; bark dark gray; flowers pink, semidouble, usually in clusters of three or four, about 1¾ inches across, blooming midseason. The hairy leaves of this variety distinguish it from the other double-flowering forms.

For previous introduction see No. 69090.

76085. PRUNUS SUBHIRTELLA PENDULA (Sieb.) Tanaka.

Trees 72, 75, 81. *Shidarehigan.* Trees usually not more than 30 feet in height, with slender, pendulous branches, narrowly oval leaves up to 3 inches long, and single flowers up to an inch across, appearing before the leaves and varying in color from deep pink to almost white. The black fruits are about three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 70787.

76086. ORMOSIA sp. Fabaceae.

From Summit, Canal Zone. Seeds presented by J. E. Higgins, Plant Introduction Garden. Received March 2, 1928.

A large spreading tree with smooth clean bark, long pinnate light-green leaves, and long racemes of light-lavender flowers. It is native to Panama and is apparently a good shade tree for roadside planting.

76087 and 76088.

From Fa Hua Ssu Temple, Chihli, China. Scions obtained through Peter Liu, Peking. Received February 21, 1928.

76087. CASTANEA MOLLISSIMA Blume. Fagaceae. **Hairy chestnut.**

Tiger paw chestnut.

For previous introduction see No. 76010.

76088. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceae. **Apricot.**

Mottled fragrant apricot. A freestone variety said to be the best in the Fa Hua Ssu region. The fruits are white with a pink blush, and are about 2 inches in diameter.

76089. CROTALARIA INCANA L. Fabaceae.

Seeds obtained from plants growing at the Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden, near Savannah, Ga. Received February 16, 1928.

A somewhat shrubby tropical American legume covered with soft gray pubescence and bearing elongated racemes of yellow flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 64059.

76090. DIOSPYROS GUAYPARIME Hort. Diospyraceae. **Persimmon.**

From Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico. Seeds presented by C. J. Stafford, through W. T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 8, 1928.

A variety grown locally.

76091. CITRUS SINENSIS (L.) Osbeck. Rutaceae. **Orange.**

From Avery Island, La. Trees presented by E. A. McIlhenny, president, Jungle Gardens. Received March 10, 1928.

This orange is the result of hand-pollination of the Louisiana sweet on the Washington Navel and the selection of bud wood from trees which showed special merit. The fruits are of excellent quality.

76092. CUCURBITA FICIFOLIA Bouche. Cucurbitaceae.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., at the request of Dr. J. Dufrenoy. Received February 29, 1928.

Courge de Siam. A subtropical vine, becoming 10 to 15 feet long, with edible and ornamental fruits.

76093 and 76094. CAJANUS INDICUS Spreng. Fabaceae. **Pigeon pea.**

From St. Lucia, West Indies. Seeds presented by E. A. Walters, agricultural superintendent of the St. Lucia Botanic Station. Received March 9, 1928.

Varieties grown locally.

76093. A red variety.

76094. A white variety.

76095 to 76104.

From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Seeds presented by the manager of the publication depot and central seed store of the Department of Agriculture. Received March 5, 1928.

76095. CALOPOGONIUM MUCUNOIDES Desv. Fabaceae.

A tropical American creeping herb which forms a mat of foliage about 1½ feet in thickness. The stems, 3 to 10 feet long, form roots at each node. The pale-blue flowers are in racemes 1 to 4 inches long.

For previous introduction see No. 74576.

76096 to 76098. CRACCA spp. Fabaceae.

76096. CRACCA CANDIDA (DC.) Kuntze (*Tephrosia candida* DC.).

A low Himalayan shrub with slender branches and large clusters of reddish or white flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 67840.

76097. CRACCA VILLOSA HIRTA (Buch.-Ham.) Kuntze (*Tephrosia hookeriana* W. and A.).

A woody perennial with reddish flowers, native to the East Indies.

For previous introduction see No. 62908.

76098. CRACCA VOGELII (Hook. f.) Kuntze (*Tephrosia vogelii* Hook. f.).

A shrubby legume native to tropical Africa. The leaves are macerated and thrown into the water to kill fish.

For previous introduction see No. 73236.

76099 to 76101. CROTALARIA spp. Fabaceae.

76099. CROTALARIA ANAGYROIDES H. B. K.

A tropical American shrubby leguminous plant, up to 6 feet high, used as a cover plant in the East Indies.

For previous introduction see No. 76062.

76100. CROTALARIA JUNCEA L.

A variety grown locally.

For previous introduction see No. 74408.

76101. CROTALARIA USARAMOENSIS Baker f.

A variety grown locally.

For previous introduction see No. 69120.

76095 to 76104—Continued.

76102. DOLICHOS HOSEI Craib (*Vigna oligosperma* Hort.). Fabaceae.

A yellow-flowered leguminous vine used for a cover crop and for green manure.

For previous introduction see No. 39335.

76103. SESBANIA CANNABINA (Retz.) Poir. Fabaceae.

A variety grown locally.

For previous introduction see No. 30880.

76104. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceae. **Soybean.**

A variety grown locally.

76105 to 76118.

From Nogent sur Vernisson. Loiret, France. Seeds presented by L. Pardé, Directeur, Arboretum des Barres et Fruticetum Vilmorinianum. Received March 1, 1928.

76105. ACANTHOPANAX SESSILIFLORUM (Rupr. and Maxim.) Seem. Araliaceae.

A vigorous deciduous shrub which forms a large spreading bush 10 feet high, with 3-lobed or 5-lobed, irregularly toothed leaves. The flowers, brownish purple with yellow protruding stamens, are packed closely in a spherical, almost stalkless cluster about an inch in diameter and appear in July. The inky black berries are in round clusters about an inch thick. This is one of the hardiest shrubs introduced from northern China, where it is native.

For previous introduction see No. 72781.

76106. BUDDLEIA STENOSTACHYA Rehd. and Wils. Loganiaceae.

A western Chinese shrub up to 10 feet high, with lanceolate leaves 2 to 6 inches long and slender panicles of very small fragrant lavender flowers with orange eyes.

For previous introduction see No. 72822.

76107. CEANOTHUS DELILIANUS Spach. Rhamnaceae.

A late-flowering hybrid shrub of garden origin with dark-green leaves and pale to deep-blue flowers in lateral and terminal panicles.

For previous introduction see No. 73414.

76108. CLADRASTIS SINENSIS Hemsl. Fabaceae.

A western Chinese tree up to 75 feet high with compound leaves made up of 9 to 13 oblong leaflets. The white or pinkish pealike flowers are in branching panicles a foot long.

76109 to 76111. CLEMATIS spp. Ranunculaceae.

76109. CLEMATIS GLAUCA AKEBIOIDES (Maxim.) Rehd. and Wils.

A slender climber up to 10 feet high, native to western China. The pinnate to bipinnate leaves have 2-lobed to 3-lobed ovate leaflets and the flowers are bronze yellow.

For previous introduction see No. 53652.

76110. CLEMATIS GLOBULOSA Hort.

A European hybrid between two western American species, *Clematis douglasii scottii* and *C. texensis*. It has deep-purple, pitcher-shaped flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 73422.

76105 to 76118—Continued.

76111. CLEMATIS SERRATIFOLIA Rehder.

A woody climber 10 feet long, native to Chosen. The biternate leaves are made up of ovate-lanceolate serrate leaflets and the large yellow flowers with purple filaments are 2 inches across and appear in the autumn.

76112. COTONEASTER LINDLEYI Steud. Malaceae.

A Himalayan shrub or small tree with semideciduous dark-green leaves, corymbs of white flowers, and subglobose black fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 72871.

76113. HYPERICUM PATULUM Thunb. Hypericaceae. **Japanese hypericum.**

No. 6498 M. V. Variety *grandiflorum*. A large-flowered form of the Japanese hypericum which is a half-evergreen spreading shrub with golden-yellow flowers.

76114. LONICERA SYRINGANTHA Maxim. Caprifoliaceae. **Lilac honeysuckle.**

An upright, slender-branched shrub, 10 feet high, with pinkish white to rosy purple fragrant flowers and red fruits. It is native to northwestern China.

For previous introduction see No. 73442.

76115. LONICERA SYRINGANTHA WOLFII Rehder. Caprifoliaceae.

A variety that differs from the usual form in having partly prostrate branches, narrower leaves, and carmine flowers.

76116. SKIMMIA JAPONICA VEITCHII (Carr.) Rehder. Rutaceae.

A Japanese shrub up to 5 feet or more, with yellowish green leaves crowded at the ends of the branchlets, and coral-red or bright-scarlet fruits about one-third of an inch in diameter. It is said to be one of the best smoke-enduring evergreen shrubs, but is too tender to withstand the winters of the northern United States.

For previous introduction see No. 63381.

76117. SORBARIA ASSURGENS Vilm. and Bois. Rosaceae.

A tall handsome Chinese shrub up to 10 feet high, with pinnate leaves bearing falcate lanceolate-serrate leaflets and large panicles of small white flowers.

76118. SYCOPSIS SINENSIS Oliver. Hamamelidaceae.

An evergreen shrub or small tree 25 feet high, native to central and western China. The elliptic-ovate leaves are lustrous above and pale green beneath, and the small heads of flowers are conspicuous because of the red anthers.

76119 to 76170.

From Japan. Seeds and cuttings collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February and March, 1928.

76119. ILEX sp. Aquifoliaceae. **Holly.**

No. 666. Mountain side of Higashi-yama, near the Miyako Hotel, Kyoto, February, 1928. Seeds of an ornamental shrub or small tree, native to Japan, with red fruits which remain on the tree during the winter.

76120. RAPHANUS SATIVUS L. Brassicaceae. **Radish.**

No. 665. Kyotofu, Kadono Gun, Kyogoku Mura, Kori, February, 1928. These seeds were obtained through Professor Morishita, of the Kyoto Agricultural Experiment Station. *Koridiakon*. A white radish grown only by the gardeners of the imperial household. It is very slender, almost like a lead pencil, and in deep soil it grows 16 to 18 inches long.

76119 to 76170—Continued.

76121 to 76170. CASTANEA CRENATA Sieb. and Zucc. Fagaceae. **Japanese chestnut.**

Nos. 76121 to 76156 are cuttings of cultivated varieties from Tateno farm, Nogi Mura, Shimotsuga Gun, Tochigi Ken.

76121. Nos. 267 to 269. *Osaya*. A variety producing an abundance of small nuts early in September. A varietal characteristic is the very slender twigs.

76122. Nos. 270 to 272. *Ichiemon*. A variety producing medium-sized nuts the latter part of September to the first part of October. The nuts are of a better flavor than those of the Kenaga, Nos. 345 to 347 [No. 76147], which this variety resembles. The burs do not fall to the ground but crack and spill the nuts.

76123. Nos. 273 to 275. *Wazo*. A variety producing medium-sized to large nuts the middle of October.

76124. Nos. 276 to 278. Mr. Tateno found an unnamed tree in a shipment and thought it was a seedling. He presented it to the Emperor after it had been propagated, and it was named Banseki by Mr. Kumagaya, a chestnut expert, about seven years ago. It is a fast grower, and produces rather large nuts from the latter part of October to the first part of November.

76125. Nos. 279 to 281. *Kanotsume*. A variety producing medium-sized nuts from the latter part of September to the first part of October. The nuts are said to be of good quality and the sweetest in Japan.

76126. Nos. 282 to 284. *Deno*. A variety producing medium-sized nuts the first part of October, and is said to give the biggest yield in Japan. After the first four or five years from the graft, it is a fast grower.

76127. Nos. 285 to 287. *Ginyose*. A variety fruiting the latter part of September.

76128. Nos. 288 to 290. *Chobei*. A variety originated by Mr. Deno at Wachi, near Kyoto. The rather large nuts are produced the middle of October.

76129. Nos. 291 to 293. *Shogatsu*. A rapid grower producing an abundance of medium-sized nuts the middle of October.

76130. Nos. 294 to 296. *Bon-guri* (local name). A variety improved from a wild chestnut. It is a rapid grower producing medium-sized nuts the first part of September.

76131. Nos. 297 to 299. *Kinseki*. A rapid grower producing an abundance of small to medium-sized nuts the latter part of September.

76132. Nos. 300 to 302. *Imakita*. A variety producing an abundance of small to medium-sized nuts the latter part of September.

76133. Nos. 303 to 305. The varietal name is unknown. A rapid and strong grower producing an abundance of medium-sized nuts from the first to the middle of October. This tree was selected from the trees grown from 1,000 nuts of mixed varieties.

76134. Nos. 306 to 308. *Taisho-wase*. A variety fruiting the latter part of August. The nuts are large for an early variety, this being one of the earliest.

76135. Nos. 309 to 311. *Chokogi* (synonyms *O-tamba*, *Bansei-tamba*). A tall strong tree producing nuts from the first to the middle of October. The kernel often splits into two or three parts, and the skin of the kernel (tannin part) is often quite thick.

76119 to 76170—Continued.

76136. Nos. 312 to 314. *Chusei-tamba.* A midseason variety of Tamba which fruits from the middle to the latter part of September. It is probably a seedling of Ginyose, according to Mr. Kumagaya (the chestnut expert). The nuts are quite large and of good quality. This is the best variety for marron material.

76137. Nos. 315 to 317. *Ganne.* A variety, with drooping branches when young, which fruits the first part of October. A very characteristic gall is abundant on this variety and seemingly on this only. It looks like insect work but insects may be secondary.

76138. Nos. 318 to 320. An unnamed seedling from Kinseki. A very rapid grower fruiting the middle of October. The nuts are very large, even larger than Chokoji.

76139. Nos. 321 to 323. *Toyotama.* A very early variety, fruiting from the 15th to the 25th of August. The nuts are small, but because they are so early they sell at a high price.

76140. Nos. 324 to 326. Varietal name unknown. *Butsake* (local name). A rapid grower producing a large crop the latter part of September. The nuts are quite large like those of Chusei-tamba, Nos. 312 to 314 [No. 76136].

76141. Nos. 327 to 329. An unnamed seedling. A rapid grower producing medium-sized nuts of good quality from the last of September to the early part of October.

76142. Nos. 330 to 332. *Sakamoto.* A medium-strong grower fruiting from the first to the middle of September. Though the crop is not large the nuts are very good.

76143. Nos. 333 to 335. *Mino.* A rare variety which was exhibited in London 20 years ago and awarded a gold medal. The nuts are produced the first part of October. This variety resembles Banseitamba, but the nuts are produced a little earlier.

76144. Nos. 336 to 338. *Shimokatsugi.* A fast-growing variety fruiting the middle of October. The crops are produced in alternate years. The nuts are covered with white hairs, whence the varietal name. The tannin is easy to remove when the nuts are cooked.

76145. Nos. 339 to 341. *Inukoroshi.* A medium grower producing large nuts the first part of October. This is not a good quality.

76146. Nos. 342 to 344. *Ashigara-wase.* An early variety fruiting the first part of September. It is not a strong grower.

76147. Nos. 345 to 347. *Kenga.* A rapid grower producing a good crop of medium-sized nuts the latter part of September to the first part of October. The burs crack early and drop the nuts.

76148. Nos. 348 to 350. *Oda-wase.* A medium grower producing a large crop of small to medium-sized nuts the first part of September.

76149. Nos. 351 to 353. *Kinyoshi.* A very good variety producing sweet rich nuts.

76150. Nos. 354 to 356. An unknown variety originally from Kanagawa. A rapid grower producing a medium crop of medium-sized nuts from the latter part of September to early October. The quality of the nuts is not very good. The trees grow too high.

76119 to 76170—Continued.

76151. Nos. 357 to 359. *Hassaku.* A rapid grower producing a good crop of medium-sized nuts in early September.

76152. Nos. 360 to 362. An unknown variety originally from Ayabe. A rapid grower producing a good crop of small to medium-sized nuts the first part of September.

76153. Nos. 363 to 365. *Tatsu-no-suke.* A very rapid grower producing medium-sized nuts the latter part of September. The tree is good but the nuts are not of very good quality.

76154. Nos. 366 to 368. *Wase-tamba.* A rapid grower producing medium to large nuts the first part of September.

76155. Nos. 369 to 371. An unknown variety originally from Angyo. A very strong rapidly growing tree producing large nuts of very good quality the first part of October. A good crop is produced the first five or six years, then poor ones.

76156. Nos. 372 to 374. *Tateno* No. 1. A seedling of Chusei-tamba, Nos. 312 to 314 [No. 76136]. A tall strong rapidly growing tree producing a medium crop of large nuts. The brown leaves remain on the tree through the winter.

Nos. 76157 to 76164 are cuttings of varieties from Wakahayashi, Nogi Mura, Shimotsuga Gun, Tochigi Ken.

76157. Nos. 375 to 377. *Shiba-guri, Motokichi* No. 1. A wild variety growing in a dense stand. The tree is a strong grower, producing a good crop of large nuts the first part of October.

76158. Nos. 378 to 380. *Shiba-guri, Motokichi* No. 2. A wild variety producing a good crop of small nuts the middle of October.

76159. Nos. 381 to 383. *Otamba* No. 1, *Iwase.* A cultivated seedling variety producing large nuts the middle of September. The tree is a rapid grower.

76160. Nos. 384 to 386. *Otamba* No. 2, *Iwase.* A rapidly growing cultivated seedling tree producing a good crop of nuts the middle of October.

76161. Nos. 387 to 389. *Otamba* No. 3, *Iwase.* A cultivated seedling tree which is a strong rapid grower. The nuts, produced the first part of October, are not very large.

76162. Nos. 390 to 392. *Otamba, Uehara.* A cultivated seedling tree which is a strong rapid grower. A medium crop of large nuts is produced the first part of October.

76163. Nos. 393 to 395. *Shiba-guri* No. 1, *Kobayashi.* A rapidly growing wild variety producing a good crop of medium-sized nuts the middle of September. The mother tree was the largest chestnut in this region.

76164. Nos. 396 to 398. *Shiba-guri* No. 2, *Kobayashi.* A rapidly growing wild variety producing medium to large-sized nuts.

Nos. 76165 to 76170 are cuttings of cultivated varieties from Fukuchi farm, Mamada-cho, Nishi-kuroda, Shimotsuga Gun, Tochigi Ken.

76165. Nos. 399 to 401. *Fukuchi, Kinseki.* A variety producing a good crop of medium-sized light golden-red nuts.

76166. Nos. 402 to 404. *Fukuchi, Kamasuguri.* A wide-spreading rapidly growing tree producing medium-sized nuts. A good crop is produced every year, but the skin of the nut cracks.

76119 to 76170—Continued.

76167. Nos. 405 to 407. *Yoro.* A rapidly growing variety producing large sweet nuts the first part of October. This is the best and strongest variety in the Fukuchi orchard.

76168. Nos. 408 to 410. *Teteuchi.* A rapidly growing strong tree producing medium-sized nuts of good color the first part of September.

76169. Nos. 411 to 413. *Fukuchi Bon-guri.* A seedling originally from *Bon-guri,* Nos. 294 to 296 [No. 76130]. A rapidly growing tall strong tree producing medium-sized very sweet nuts, brown with white hairs, the first part of September. A good crop is produced every year.

76170. Nos. 414 to 416. *Toyotama-wase.* A rapidly growing seedling tree producing a good crop of small dark nuts the first part of September.

76171. COLOCASIA sp. Araceae.

From the Azores. Tubers presented by B. L. Feinstein, of the Tropical Fruit & Produce Co., New Bedford, Mass., through R. A. Young, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 17, 1928.

The corms of this variety are acrid and require longer cooking than the dasheen. The flesh is moist, rather soft when cooked, and of inferior flavor. The quality is similar to that of the "blue tanyah" of the South Atlantic States.

76172 to 76182. CAJANUS INDICUS Spreng. Fabaceae. **Pigeon pea.**

From San Juan, Porto Rico. Seeds presented by O. W. Barrett, Agricultural Director of the Department of Agriculture and Labor. Received March 14, 1928.

Varieties grown locally.

76172. *Americanos.*
76173. *Chinos.*
76174. *Colmenos.*
76175. *Cubanos.*
76176. *Indios.*
76177. No. 1758. *Manchados.*
76178. *New Era.*
76179. *Parranetos.*
76180. *Pepino.*
76181. *San Salvador.*
76182. No. 12.

76183 to 76190.

From Brooklyn, N. Y. Seeds presented by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Received March 10, 1928.

76183. CALLICARPA GIRALDIANA Hesse. Verbenaceae.

A Chinese shrub 10 feet high, with membranous, light-green leaves, cymes of pink flowers, and dense clusters of round berrylike violet fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 63678.

76184. CITRUS TAITENSIS Risso. Rutaceae. **Otaheite orange.**

A dwarf shrub, probably of hybrid origin, with lemonlike flowers and orange-colored fruits shaped like a lemon, but having a mawkish taste. It is used rarely as a dwarfing stock for other citrus fruits.

76185. DEUTZIA SCHNEIDERIANA LAXIFLORA Rehder. Hydrangeaceae.

A handsome free-flowering central Chinese shrub 6 feet high, with oblong-ovate leaves and broad loose panicles of white flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 55087.

76183 to 76190—Continued.

76186. DEUTZIA WILSONI Duthie. Hydrangeaceae.

A red-barked shrub, native to central China, with stellate pubescent leaves and loose broad corymbs of white flowers, each nearly an inch in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 73435.

76187. ENKIANTHUS DEFLEXUS (Griffith) C. Schneid. Ericaceae.

A western Chinese shrub or small tree with red branchlets, obovate leaves 1 to 3 inches long, and many-flowered racemes of yellowish red flowers with darker veins.

For previous introduction see No. 58906.

76188. SCHIZANDRA CHINENSIS (Turcz.) Baill. Magnoliaceae.

A woody Chinese climber, up to 25 feet high, with broadly obovate leaves, creamy white or pinkish fragrant flowers, and scarlet fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 73058.

76189. VIBURNUM HUPEHENSE Rehder. Caprifoliaceae. **Hupeh viburnum.**

A central Chinese shrub about 6 feet high, with coarsely dentate pubescent ovate leaves, small cymes of white flowers and red berries.

For previous introduction see No. 71255.

76190. VIBURNUM TAQUETII Leveille. Caprifoliaceae.

A shrub with smooth gray twigs, lanceolate dentate leaves 2 inches long, corymbs of small white flowers, and yellow fruits. Native to Chosen.

76191 to 76195. RHODODENDRON spp. Ericaceae.

From London, England. Seeds collected by Capt. F. Kingdon Ward and presented by Maj. Lionel de Rothschild. Received March 14, 1928.

A collection of rhododendrons from western China.

76191. RHODODENDRON MACABEANUM Watt.

No. 7724. A tree 50 feet high, with twigs and leaves covered with brown scales. The leathery oblong leaves, 10 to 12 inches long, are in rosettes at the ends of the branches, and the yellowish white flowers, in compact umbels, are 2 inches long.

76192. RHODODENDRON MANIPURENSE Balf. and Watt.

No. 7723. A shrub 10 feet high, with shining oblong leaves 3 to 5 inches long and clusters of large, white flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

76193. RHODODENDRON sp.

No. 7717.

76194. RHODODENDRON sp.

No. 7725.

76195. RHODODENDRON sp.

No. 7731.

76196 to 76198. ANANAS SATIVUS Schult. f. Bromeliaceae. **Pineapple.**

From the Philippine Islands. Suckers presented by S. Youngberg, Director of the Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received March 14, 1928.

Suckers grown at the Lamao Experiment Station, Lamao, Bataan.

76196. *Black Prince.*
76197. *Orion.*
76198. *Los Banos.*

76199. BROMELIA PINGUIN L. Bromeliaceae. **Pinguin.**

From San Juan, Porto Rico. Offshoots presented by O. W. Barrett, Agricultural Director of the Department of Agriculture and Labor. Received February 21, 1928.

A West Indian succulent plant, 3 to 4 feet high, with spiny margined leaves which turn red with age. The reddish flowers are in dense panicles, and the acid fruits, the size of plums, furnish a cooling juice.

For previous introduction see No. 54798.

76200 to 76202. PRUNUS spp. Amygdalaceae.

From Auckland, New Zealand. Bud wood obtained from George A. Green, of the New Zealand Association of Nurserymen. Received at the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., in May, 1925. Numbered in January, 1928.

76200 and 76201. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. **Apricot.**

76200. *Bolton.* An excellent canning apricot which is a good shipper and very popular. It comes in just after the midseason variety, *Moorpark.*

76201. *Newcastle.* An early, upright-growing variety producing an abundance of medium-sized, freestone fruits which are yellow with a red cheek and are rich in flavor.

76202. PRUNUS SALICINA Lindl. **Japanese plum.**

Purple king. A handsome, nearly spherical fruit of a deep-wine or cherry-red color. The quality is said to be good with regard to flavor and texture of flesh, and it is reported as being an excellent shipper.

76203 to 76279.

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens. Received March 9, 1928.

76203. ACANTHOPANAX SESSILIFLORUM (Rupr. and Maxim.) Seem. Araliaceae.

For previous introduction and description see No. 76105.

76204 to 76209. ALLIUM spp. Liliaceae. **Onion.**

76204. ALLIUM BEESIANUM W. W. Smith.

An ornamental western Chinese onion, 9 to 18 inches high, with pendulous blue flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 69900.

76205. ALLIUM KANSUENSE Regel.

An ornamental blue-flowered onion native to northwestern China.

For previous introduction see No. 69902.

76206. ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE Regel.

A broad-leaved onion, native to Turkestan, with dense umbels of pink flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 73600.

76207. ALLIUM NARCISSIFLORUM Vill.

An Italian onion, about 9 inches high, with rose-colored flowers in nodding heads,

For previous introduction see No. 73524.

76208. ALLIUM OSTROWSKIANUM Regel.

A Turkestan onion with rose-colored flowers produced freely in many-flowered umbels on scapes 6 inches high.

For previous introduction see No. 73527.

76203 to 76279—Continued.

76209. ALLIUM ROSENBACHIANUM Regel.

A bulbous perennial, native to Turkestan, with oblong-lanceolate leaves 8 inches high and a large globular umbel of purple flowers on a scape 2 feet high.

76210. ALNUS HIRSUTA Turcz. Betulaceae. **Manchurian alder.**

A rather handsome, medium-sized tree, native to Japan and Manchuria, with rounded elliptic, slightly lobed leaves which are hairy beneath.

For previous introduction see No. 73403.

76211. ARBUTUS UNEDO L. Ericaceae. **Strawberry tree.**

An Irish evergreen tree up to 40 feet high, with smooth dark-green leaves 2 to 4 inches long, flowers produced from October to December in drooping panicles 2 inches long and wide, and globose, strawberrylike fruits, three-fourths of an inch across, which are orange-red and rough on the surface. They ripen during the autumn following the production of the flowers, at the same time as the succeeding crop of blossoms.

For previous introduction see No. 41502.

76212 to 76218. BERBERIS spp. Berberidaceae. **Barberry.**

76212. BERBERIS ATROCARPA C. Schneid.

An ornamental Chinese shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with leathery evergreen leaves, shining rich green above and yellowish green beneath, and almost globose jet-black fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 65224.

76213. BERBERIS BEANIANA C. Schneid.

A semievergreen Chinese shrub with long yellow spines, yellow flowers, and purple ellipsoidal fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 65225.

76214. BERBERIS DARWINII Hook. **Darwin barberry.**

A tender evergreen shrub, 6 feet or more high, native to southern Chile. The spectacular orange flowers are succeeded by oval plum-colored berries.

For previous introduction see No. 73531.

76215. BERBERIS LYCIUM Royle.

A half-evergreen shrub, 10 feet high, with narrow, bright-green leaves and pale-yellow flowers followed by ovoid violet berries. It is native to northern India.

For previous introduction see No. 58139.

76216. BERBERIS THIBETICA C. Schneid.

A semideciduous shrub, 3 to 4 feet tall, with purplish glaucous branches, entire leaves which are whitish beneath, and yellow flowers followed by dull reddish berries. It is native to western China.

For previous introduction see No. 58133.

76217. BERBERIS VIRESCENS Hook. f.

A deciduous Himalayan shrub, 6 to 9 feet high, with smooth reddish shining branches, slender spines sometimes three-fourths of an inch long, bright-green leaves, pale sulphur-yellow flowers, and slender reddish berries.

For previous introduction see No. 58803.

76218. BERBERIS YUNNANENSIS Franch.

A deciduous shrub, 3 to 6 feet high, with dense rounded spines, nearly circular leaves, pale-yellow flowers, and bright-red berries. It is native to western China.

For previous introduction see No. 66544.

76203 to 76279—Continued.

76219. BUDDLEIA STENOSTACHYA Rehd. and Wils. Loganiaceae.

An ornamental shrub up to 10 feet high, with lanceolate leaves 2 to 6 inches long and slender panicles of fragrant lavender flowers with orange eyes. It is native to western China.

For previous introduction see No. 76106.

76220. CARMICHAELIA ARBOREA (Forst. f.) Druce (*C. australis* R. Br.). Fabaceae.

A New Zealand shrub up to 9 feet high, leafless after the seedling stage. The very flat branches have alternate notches from which appear the fascicles of 3 to 12 fragrant flowers which are delicate lilac striped with darker lines. The sides of the small black pods fall away, leaving the scarlet seeds suspended in the thickened edges.

For previous introduction see No. 72787.

76221. CASSINIA FULVIDA Hook. f. Asteraceae.

A New Zealand shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with very small leaves covered, especially on the under surfaces, with yellow tomentum, and small heads of white flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 73408.

76222. CASSINIA VAUVILLIERSII (Homb. and Jacq.) Hook. f. Asteraceae.

An erect compact shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with small narrow leathery leaves half an inch long and terminal corymbs of white flowers. It is native to New Zealand.

For previous introduction see No. 73410.

76223. CISTUS CORBARIENSIS Pourr. Cistaceae.

An ornamental Spanish shrub up to 5 feet high, with white flowers about an inch in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 73263.

76224. CLEMATIS CHRYSOCOMA SERICEA (Franch.) C. Schneid. (*C. spooneri* Rehd. and Wils.). Ranunculaceae.

An ornamental Chinese vine up to 20 feet long, with silky hairy rounded leaves and solitary or paired pinkish flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 72793.

76225. COLCHICUM BIVONAE Guss. Melanthiaceae. **Autumn crocus.**

An autumn-flowering bulbous perennial native to the Mediterranean region. The six to nine flat linear leaves a foot long appear in the spring, dying off by midsummer. The one to six rosy purple flowers 4 to 6 inches long appear from the naked earth.

76226. COLCHICUM BYZANTINUM Ker. Melanthiaceae. **Autumn crocus.**

An autumn-flowering bulbous perennial native to Rumania. The five or six oblong leaves, a foot long and 4 inches wide, appear in the spring and die away by midsummer. The lilac-purple flowers which are borne in clusters of 12 to 20 are 3 to 4 inches in diameter and spring from the bare soil.

76227 to 76240. COTONEASTER spp. Malaceae.

76227. COTONEASTER AFFINIS Lindl.

A tall Himalayan shrub with large cymes of white flowers and reddish brown fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 53667.

76228. COTONEASTER AFFINIS BACILLARIS (Wall.) C. Schneid.

A form of *Cotoneaster affinis* which has smoother leaves and is usually a larger plant, sometimes becoming a tree, the wood of which is used for walking sticks and spear shafts.

For previous introduction see No. 66924.

76203 to 76279—Continued.

76229. COTONEASTER AMBIGUA Rehd. and Wils.

A western Chinese shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, with clusters of pinkish flowers and black fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 44077.

76230. COTONEASTER AMOENA Wilson.

A branching shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, native to Yunnan, China. The oval leaves are glossy green above and thickly coated with gray wool underneath. The small cymes of white flowers are followed by bright-red fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 53670.

76231. COTONEASTER APICULATA Rehd. and Wils.

A semideciduous Chinese shrub, up to 8 feet high, but usually low growing in cultivation, with round leaves, pinkish white flowers, and relatively large bright-red fruits which sit upon the upper side of the twigs.

For previous introduction see No. 53671.

76232. COTONEASTER HEBEPHYLLA Diels.

A Chinese shrub up to 18 feet high, with spreading branches, white flowers, and dark-red fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 58147.

76233. COTONEASTER HENRYANA (C. Schneid.) Rehd. and Wils.

An ornamental shrub, native to central China, 10 to 15 feet high, with clusters of white flowers bearing purple anthers and followed by dark-crimson fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 53681.

76234. COTONEASTER HUPEHENSIS Rehd. and Wils.

A handsome Chinese shrub, about 6 to 8 feet high, with long arching branches studded with clusters of white flowers which are followed by bright-red fruits in the autumn when the leaves turn yellow.

For previous introduction see No. 58148.

76235. COTONEASTER LINDLEYI Steud.

A large shrub or small tree with corymbs of white flowers and bluish black fruits. Native to the northwestern Himalayan region.

For previous introduction see No. 76112.

76236. COTONEASTER MELANOCARPA Lodd.

A spreading shrub, about 6 feet high, native to Europe and Asia. The ovate leaves are dark green above and white tomentose beneath, and the pinkish flowers and black fruits are in nodding clusters.

For previous introduction see No. 36740.

76237. COTONEASTER MELANOCARPA LAXIFLORA (Jacq.) C. Schneid.

An Asiatic form of *Cotoneaster melanocarpa* which has larger leaves and larger pendulous clusters of flowers and fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 72796.

76238. COTONEASTER OBSCURA Rehd. and Wils.

A western Chinese shrub, about 10 feet high, with ovate dull-green leaves, short dense cymes of pinkish flowers, and dark-red pear-shaped fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 44081.

76239. COTONEASTER RUBENS W. W. Smith.

A nearly prostrate Chinese shrub, 2 to 4 feet high, with small orbicular leaves and small axillary red flowers.

76203 to 76279—Continued.

76240. COTONEASTER TURBINATA Craib.

A Chinese shrub, 6 feet high, with ovate-lanceolate leaves 1 to 2 inches long, dense corymbs of small white flowers appearing six to eight weeks later than any other Cotoneaster, and followed by bright-red turbinate fruits.

76241 to 76247. CYTISUS spp. Fabaceae. **Broom.**

76241. CYTISUS AUSTRIACUS L.

A shrub about 3 feet high, native to southeastern Europe. The trifoliolate leaves are silky pubescent, and the bright-yellow flowers are in headlike clusters.

76242. CYTISUS AUSTRIACUS HEUFFELII (Wirzb.) C. Schneid.

A Hungarian form of *Cytisus austriacus* which is more slender and has narrower leaves and more silky pods.

76243. CYTISUS GRANDIFLORUS (Brot.) DC.

A spineless Spanish shrub with trifoliolate leaves and large yellow flowers on long rodlike branches.

For previous introduction see No. 66556.

76244. CYTISUS NIGRICANS L.

An upright shrub about 6 feet high, native to southern Europe. The obovate leaflets are an inch long, and the yellow flowers are borne in terminal racemes a foot long.

For previous introduction see No. 73540.

76245. CYTISUS PURPUREUS Scop.

A procumbent shrub with erect branchlets 1 or 2 feet high, dark-green obovate leaflets, and purple flowers; native to Austria and Italy.

For previous introduction see No. 73543.

76246. CYTISUS SPACHIANUS (Webb.) Kuntze.

A Canary Island shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, with elongated racemes of fragrant bright-yellow flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 31905.

76247. CYTISUS SUPINUS L. **Bigflower broom.**

An erect or procumbent shrub about 3 feet high, native to central and southern Europe. It has elliptic leaflets and long terminal heads of yellow flowers, besides bearing axillary flowers in the spring.

For previous introduction see No. 66926.

76248. DEUTZIA LONGIFOLIA VEITCHII (Veitch) Rehder.

A rather tender Chinese shrub 6 feet high, with lanceolate leaves 3 to 6 inches long and dense corymbs of bright rose-purple flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 73431.

76249. GENISTA PILOSA L. Fabaceae. **Silkyleaf broom.**

A procumbent European shrub with ascending branchlets, simple oblong leaves, and short axillary racemes of yellow flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 66570.

76250. GENISTA TINCTORIA VIRGATA Koch. Fabaceae.

A larger and more branching form of *Genista tinctoria*, which is an upright shrub 3 feet high, with many-flowered terminal racemes of yellow flowers. It is native to Europe.

76203 to 76279—Continued.

76251. IRIS CLARKEI Baker. Iridaceae. **Clarke iris.**

A curiously local Himalayan iris native to a circumscribed area in the Sikkim and Bhutan region at altitudes between 6,000 and 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 being 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 flowers; they are keeled, very convex, and 1½ inches long.

For previous introduction see No. 67034.

76252. IRIS WILSONI Wright. Iridaceae. **Wilson iris.**

A western Chinese swamp iris, a foot high, with yellow flowers having the falls faintly veined with purple.

For previous introduction see No. 73547.

76253. LIGUSTRUM COMPACTUM Hook f. and Thoms. (*L. yunnanese* L. Henry). Oleaceae. **Privet.**

A shrub or small tree, sometimes 30 feet high, native to the Himalayan region and to southwestern China. The half-evergreen leaves are 3 to 6 inches long, and the small white flowers in large panicles are followed by bluish black fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 66962.

76254. LIGUSTRUM INSULENSE Decaisne (*L. insulare* Decaisne). Oleaceae. **Privet.**

A shrub, closely related to the common privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*, becoming 6 feet high, with yellowish green, often pendulous leaves, and rather large flower panicles. It is of unknown origin.

For previous introduction see No. 66580.

76255. LILIUM PYRENAICUM Gouan. Liliaceae. **Lily.**

A lily, 2 to 4 feet high, with lemon-yellow flowers dotted purplish black. It is native to the Pyrenees Mountains.

For previous introduction see No. 69926.

76256 to 76266. LONICERA spp. Caprifoliaceae. **Honeysuckle.**

76256. LONICERA ALPIGENA L.

For previous introduction and description see No. 75984.

76257. LONICERA CHRYSANTHA Turcz. **Coralline honeysuckle.**

An upright eastern Asiatic shrub, 12 feet high, with dark-green ovate leaves, creamy white flowers changing to yellow, and handsome coral-red berries.

For previous introduction see No. 67367.

76258. LONICERA CHRYSANTHA LATIFOLIA Korsh. (*L. chrysantha turkestanica* Rehder).

A form of *Lonicera chrysantha* with broadly elliptic thickish leaves.

76259. LONICERA DEFLEXICALYX Batal.

A western Chinese upright shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, with arching branches, bright-green lanceolate leaves, creamy flowers changing to yellow, and brick-red fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 53708.

76203 to 76279—Continued.

76260. LONICERA HISPIDA Pall.

A western Chinese shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with oblong leaves, yellowish flowers over an inch long subtended with whitish bracts nearly an inch long and followed by oblong bright-red berries.

For previous introduction see No. 42316.

76261. LONICERA LANCEOLATA Wall.

A Himalayan shrub, 10 to 15 feet high, with ovate leaves, pale violet flowers, and black fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 53710.

76262. LONICERA MINUTIFLORA Zabel.

A hybrid between *Lonicera morrowii* and *L. zylosteoides*, with rather small oblong leaves and small flowers.

76263. LONICERA MUSCAVIENSIS Rehder.

A hybrid between *Lonicera morrowii* and *L. ruprechtiana*, differing from the former in having acuminate leaves and from the latter in having longer pubescent bracts.

76264. LONICERA OBOVATA Royle.

A Himalayan shrub, about 6 feet high, with obovate leaves, nodding whitish flowers, and blue-black fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 53713.

76265. LONICERA SEGREZIENSIS Lavall.

An upright shrub, about 10 feet high, with dark bluish green leaves, yellowish flowers, and dark-red fruits. It is supposed to be a hybrid between *Lonicera xylosteum* and *L. quinquelocularis*.

76266. LONICERA TATARICA L. **Tartarian honeysuckle.**

Variety *Finzleyi*. A variety of the common Tartarian honeysuckle for which a description has not been found.

76267. NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM L. Amaryllidaceae. **Petticoat daffodil.**

A long-trumpet yellow daffodil with a thin flaring corona 2 inches long. It is native to the Mediterranean region.

For previous introduction see No. 66590.

76268. NARCISSUS CYCLAMINEUS Baker. Amaryllidaceae. **Daffodil.**

A drooping long-trumpet daffodil with the lemon-yellow perianth segments reflexed and the crenate crown orange-yellow. It is native to Portugal.

76269. PAEONIA WOODWARDII Hort. Ranunculaceae. **Peony.**

A description or place of publication for this form has not been found.

76270. PENTSTEMON SCOULERI Lindl. Scrophulariaceae.

A herbaceous perennial, native to Oregon, with narrowly lanceolate leaves and terminal racemes of violet-purple flowers.

76271. PERNETTYA MUCRONATA (L. f.) Gaud. Ericaceae. **Broadleaf pernettya.**

A Magellan evergreen shrub, 2 feet high, with small ovate spiny pointed leaves, nodding pink-tinged flowers, and white to dark-purple fruits, half an inch long, which stay on the branches all winter.

For previous introduction see No. 73444.

76203 to 76279—Continued.

76272. ROMULEA CRUCIATA Eckl. Iridaceae.

A South African small bulbous perennial with narrowly lanceolate leaves 8 inches long and scapes 6 inches high with pink flowers 2 inches in diameter.

76273. ROSA SPINULIFOLIA Dematra. Rosaceae. **Rose.**

A European shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with reddish brown stems and red thorns, five ovate-serrate leaflets, small single pale pink flowers, and obovate fruits at first purple but finally turning black.

76274. STAPHYLEA COLCHICA COULOMBIERI (Andre) Zabel. Staphyleaceae. **Bladdernut.**

A vigorous form with larger acuminate leaflets of *Staphylea colchica* which is an upright shrub with five leaflets, 6-inch panicles of white flowers, and obovoid 2-lobed to 3-lobed bladdery fruits. Native to the Caucasus region.

76275. STYRAX WILSONII Rehder. Styracaceae. **Chinese snowbell.**

A handsome free-flowering western Chinese shrub which begins flowering when only a few inches high. It becomes 12 feet high and has ovate leaves, clusters of white flowers, and small grayish fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 66608.

76276. SYRINGA TOMENTELLA Bur. and Franch (*S. wilsonii* C. Schneid.). Oleaceae. **Wilson lilac.**

A slender Chinese shrub about 10 feet high, with oblong-lanceolate leaves and loose panicles of white to lilac flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 73284.

76277. SYRINGA YUNNANENSIS Franch. Oleaceae. **Yunnan lilac.**

An upright shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, native to Yunnan, China, with slender panicles of pink flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 73450.

76278. VIBURNUM VEITCHI C. H. Wright. Caprifoliaceae. **Veitch viburnum.**

A central Chinese shrub, 5 to 7 feet high, with branchlets, leaves, and flower stalks stellate-pubescent. The white flowers are in dense cymes 6 inches across, and the fruits are red at first, finally changing to black.

For previous introduction see No. 62589.

76279. VITIS KAEMPFERI Koch (*V. coignetiae* Pulliat). Vitaceae. **Grape.**

A handsome ornamental Japanese vine with orbicular-ovate leaves a foot across which turn crimson in the autumn. The black fruits, with a purple bloom, are not edible.

For previous introduction see No. 63388.

76280 to 76297. HORDEUM spp. Poaceae.

From Baghdad, Iraq. Seeds presented by J. F. Webster, Inspector General of Agriculture. Received March 8, 1928.

Iraqi barley grown at Rustam.

76280 to 76283. HORDEUM DISTICHON NIGRICANS Seringe. **Two-rowed barley.**

76280. No. B-112.

76281. No. B-113.

76282. No. B-114.

76283. No. B-127.

76280 to 76297—Continued.

76284 to 76286. HORDEUM VULGARE NIGRUM (Willd.) Beaven. **Six-rowed barley.**

76284. No. B-87.
76285. No. B-94.
76286. No. B-97.

76287 to 76297. HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM Seringe. **Six-rowed barley.**

76287. No. B-22.
76288. No. B-23.
76289. No. B-33.
76290. No. B-53.
76291. No. B-57.
76292. No. B-65.
76293. No. B-75.
76294. No. B-76.
76295. No. B-85.
76296. No. B-90.
76297. No. B-135.

76298 to 76307.

From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received March 8, 1928.

76298 to 76303. CAPSICUM ANNUUM L. Solanaceae. **Red pepper.**

76298. *Chameleon.* A dwarf variety with numerous erect, conical fruits which are at first yellow, changing to violet and scarlet.

76299. *Early dwarf red squash.* An early dwarf variety with flat, pendent, tomato-shaped, more or less ribbed fruits about 2 inches in diameter and an inch in depth, which are bright red and of a rather mild taste.

76300. *Golden dawn.* A dwarf, branching, productive variety with pendent fruits, about 1½ inches in length and thickness, which are a beautiful bright yellow.

76301. *Long red.* A variety with slender, conical, often curved and twisted pendent fruits, about 4 inches long and an inch in diameter at the base, which are a brilliant red when ripe and usually rather pungent.

76302. *Sweet Genua.* An early variety with distinct, conical or heart-shaped pendent fruits which are bright red, thick fleshed, and of a very mild flavor.

76303. *Yellow half-long Antibes.* An early variety, about 16 inches high, bearing numerous rather sweet pendent fruits of which the shape is approximately that of a triangular prism with rounded angles, and which are about 5½ inches long and an inch at the top. The fruits are a fine orange-yellow when ripe.

76304 to 76307. CUCURBITA spp. Cucurbitaceae.

76304. CUCURBITA MAXIMA Duchesne. **Squash.**

Large green Spanish. A variety producing medium-sized or even small, very much flattened fruits which are green-skinned and often finely netted, giving them a gray tint. The flesh is bright yellow, very thick, and keeps well.

76305 and 76306. CUCURBITA MOSCHATA Duchesne. **Cushaw.**

76305. *Brazilian sugar warted.* A medium early variety with long, slender, running stems. The oblong fruits, which keep well, are about 8 inches long and 6 inches in diameter, with five faintly marked ribs and sometimes slightly warted. The flesh is yellow, thick, and very sweet.

76306. *Small China turkscap.* A rather early variety which keeps admirably. The fruits are small, usually not exceeding 2 or 3 pounds in weight, bright red marked with yellow and dark green. The flesh is yellow, firm, floury, and sweet. The crown is not very prominent.

76298 to 76307—Continued.

76307. CUCURBITA PEPO L. **Pumpkin.**

Long bush Nizza Cougourdon. A long-fruited form of the Nizza Cougourdon S., which in shape is not unlike the Long vegetable marrow.

76308. TILIA OLIVERI Szyszyl. Tiliaceae. Linden.

From Brooklyn, N. Y. Seeds presented by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Received March 10, 1928.

A tree 50 feet high, with dark-green orbicular ovate leaves white tomentose beneath, and small globose fruits. The pendulous cymes contain 7 to 20 small white flowers. Native to central China.

76309 and 76310. TRIFOLIUM spp. Fabaceae. Clover.

From east Africa. Seeds collected by L. W. Kephart and R. L. Piemeisel, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 20, 1928.

76309. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 227. *Kenya* clover. Uplands, Kenya Colony, November 15, 1927. A white-flowered creeping clover, almost indistinguishable from *Trifolium repens*, widely and abundantly distributed in the Kenya highlands at altitudes between 5,000 and 9,000 feet. It rarely occurs in pure stands, but always as a mixture or undergrowth with Kikuyu grass, Bermuda grass, or bush. Although acknowledged to be highly palatable and nutritious, it is never cultivated in any way so far as known. It is a much stronger grower in east Africa than *T. repens* which it will usually crowd out, and it withstands frost, but not freezing.

76310. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 228. *Creeping red* clover. Uplands, Kenya Colony, November 15, 1927.

For previous introduction and description see No. 75933.

76311 to 76319. AVENA spp. Poaceae. Oats.

From Cowra, New South Wales, Australia. Seeds presented by J. T. Pridham, of the Cowra Experimental Farm, through T. R. Stanton, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 20, 1928.

A collection of hybrid oats.

76311. AVENA sp.
Belar.
76312. AVENA sp.
Bombo.
76313. AVENA sp.
Buddah.
76314. AVENA sp.
Budgery.
76315. AVENA sp.
Kareda.
76316. AVENA sp.
Kelvin.
76317. AVENA sp.
Kendall.
76318. AVENA sp.
Kiah.
76319. AVENA sp.
Mulga.

76320. PHASEOLUS COCCINEUS L. Fabaceae. Scarlet Runner bean.

From Algiers, Algeria, North Africa. Seeds presented by Dr. L. Trabut, Government botanist. Received February 24, 1928.

Haricot gieruman.

76321. PHYLLOSTACHYS NEVINII Hance. Poaceae. **Bamboo.**

From McNeill, Miss. Plants and rhizomes presented by H. R. Reed, Bureau of Plant Industry, at the request of R. A. Young, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 24, 1928.

A small hardy spreading bamboo up to 7 or 8 feet in height with a culm diameter of five-eighths of an inch. The record of its origin is at present unknown, but it is believed that probably the plant was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. The leaves, usually four on a branchlet, are 2 to 3 inches long by five-sixteenths to one-half inch wide, with tessellated venation. The culm sheaths are narrowly but distinctly striped and bear at the base of the pseudophyll a pair of prominent auricles conspicuously fringed with hairs.

76322 to 76326.

From Brignoles, France. Seeds presented by R. Salgues, Director of the Brignoles Botanic Station. Received March 23, 1928.

76322 to 76325. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS L. (*Prunus amygdalus* Stokes). Amygdalaceae. **Almond.**

76322. B. 116. Forma *Microcarpa*.

76323. B. 117. Forma *Macrocarpa*.

76324. B. 118. *Matheronne de Provence;* a variety of fair quality.

76325. B. 119.

76326. CLEMATIS VITALBA L. Ranunculaceae. **Travelers-joy.**

A handsome strong-growing vine with pinnate-ovate leaflets and axillary and terminal panicles of slightly fragrant white flowers. Native to the Mediterranean region.

76327 to 76329.

From Calî, Colombia. Seeds presented by Rene Hauzeur, Secretaria de Industrias. Received March 16, 1928.

76327. CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA (Cav.) Sendt. Solanaceae. **Tree-tomato.**

A variety grown locally.

76328. RUBUS QUINDEENSIS Hort. Rosaceae.

A variety grown locally.

76329. RUBUS sp. Rosaceae.

A species with reddish fruits, 4 to 5 centimeters long and about 2 centimeters wide, excellent for preserves.

76330. DIOSPYROS KAKI L. f. Diospyraceae. **Kaki.**

From Antibes, Alpes Maritimes, France. Seeds presented by Prof. Georges Poirault, director, Villa Thuret. Received March 16, 1928.

A variety grown locally.

76331. RADICULA ARMORACIA (L.) Robinson. Brassicaceae. **Horseradish.**

From Paris, France. Roots purchased from Cayeux & Le Clerc. Received March 27, 1928.

A variety grown locally.

76332. RADICULA ARMORACIA (L.) Robinson. Brassicaceae. **Horseradish.**

From Lyon, France. Roots purchased from Rivoire Père et Fils. Received March 27, 1928.

A variety grown locally.

76333 to 76353.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received March 22, 1928.

76333. AGAPANTHUS AFRICANUS (L.) Hoffmannsegg (*Abumon africanum* Britton). Liliaceae. **African lily.**

Variety *Mooreanus*. A reputedly hardy dwarf variety of the African lily with short upright leaves and a scape 18 inches high, bearing an umbel of dark-blue flowers as large as those of the usual form. The leaves seem to be deciduous.

76334 to 76337. ALLIUM spp. Liliaceae. **Onion.**

76334. ALLIUM DECIPIENS Fisch.

An Asiatic bulbous perennial with linear leaves and a long scape bearing a hemispherical umbel of small, white flowers.

76335. ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE Regel.

For previous introduction and description see No. 76206.

76336. ALLIUM ODORUM L.

An onion, native to Europe, cultivated in Japan for its leaves, which are produced abundantly in the spring and eaten as greens.

For previous introduction see No. 73526.

76337. ALLIUM SUBHIRSUTUM L.

A bulbous perennial, native to the Mediterranean region, with hairy-margined narrow leaves a foot high and white flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 59341.

76338 to 76340. BERBERIS spp. Berberidaceae. **Barberry.**

76338. BERBERIS ACUMINATA Franch.

A shrubby evergreen Chinese barberry with yellow branches, lanceolate spiny-margined leaves 4 to 7 inches long, small clusters of brownish yellow flowers, and black fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 65591.

76339. BERBERIS LEVIS Franch.

An evergreen shrub about 5 feet high, native to Yunnan, China. The narrowly linear leaves are closely serrated, and the purplish black fruits have a slight bloom which distinguishes this species from *Berberis atrocarpa*.

For previous introduction see No. 65600.

76340. BERBERIS RUBROSTILLA Chittenden.

A hybrid shrub of garden origin with ovate-spatulate spiny leaves and pendulous clusters of coral-red fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 65602.

76341. CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBENS × VEDRARIENSIS ROSEA. Ranunculaceae.

A hybrid between two climbing Chinese species of clematis, the former a purplish leaved and rosy flowered form of *Clematis montana*, and the latter a rosy flowered form of a hybrid between *C. montana* and *C. chrysocoma*, both of which are normally white flowered.

76342. COTONEASTER FROEBELII Hort. Malaceae.

A hardy shrub of graceful habit with pale-green leaves and scarlet berries.

For previous introduction see No. 73429.

76333 to 76353—Continued.

76343. CYTISUS DALLIMOREI Rolfe. Fabaceae. **Broom.**

This slender shrub, which is a garden hybrid, is 6 to 8 feet high, with trifoliolate leaves. The axillary and terminal clusters of yellow flowers are suffused with pink and have crimson wing petals.

For previous introduction see No. 42552.

76344. DEUTZIA LONGIFOLIA VEITCHII (Veitch) Rehder. Hydrangeaceae.

For previous introduction and description see No. 76248.

76345. HYMENANTHERA CRASSIFOLIA Hook. f. Violaceae.

A dense, half-evergreen New Zealand shrub about 6 feet high, with crowded obovate leaves, small yellowish white or brownish flowers, and small berrylike white fruits.

76346. IRIS HALOPHILA Pall. Iridaceae.

An Asiatic iris of the Spuria group with pale-green leaves a foot long and a stem 2 feet high bearing one or two clusters of yellow flowers with violet veins.

For previous introduction see No. 67036.

76347. LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES ALSCHINGERI (Vis.) C. Schneid. Fabaceae. **Goldenchain.**

A form of the goldenchain with more silky and bluer gray leaves and nearly erect racemes of golden-yellow flowers. Native to southern Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 66961.

76348 to 76350. LONICERA spp. Caprifoliaceae. **Honeysuckle.**

76348. LONICERA ALSEUOSMOIDES Graebn.

A western Chinese half-evergreen twining shrub with narrowly lanceolate leaves and axilliary or terminal panicles of yellowish red flowers and black fruits.

76349. LONICERA DEFLEXICALYX Batal.

For previous introduction and description see No. 76259.

76350. LONICERA sp.

No. 2004 Hers.

76351. MUSCARI HELDREICHII Boiss. Liliaceae. **Grape hyacinth.**

An early flowering bulbous perennial, native to Greece, with linear leaves and elongated heads of amethyst flowers on scapes 4 to 6 inches long.

For previous introduction see No. 67043.

76352. ORNITHOGALUM NARBONENSE L. Liliaceae.

A southern European bulbous perennial with linear leaves and scapes 18 inches high bearing racemes of 20 to 50 erect white flowers striped with green.

76353. SPIRAEA ROSTHORNII Pritz. Rosaceae. **Spirea.**

A graceful western Chinese shrub about 6 feet high, with bright-green incisely serrate leaves and loose corymbs of small white flowers.

76354. CROTALARIA STRIATA DC. Fabaceae.

From Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, east Africa. Seeds collected by L. W. Kephart and R. L. Piemeisel, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 27, 1928.

Obtained at the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture, December 8, 1927. This is the most ommon Crotalaria in Tanganyika.

76355. VOANDZEIA SUBTERRANEA (L.) Thouars. Fabaceae.

From Zanzibar, east Africa. Seeds presented by A. C. Barnes, Assistant Director of the Zanzibar Department of Agriculture, through H. F. Roberts, of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. Received March 26, 1928.

Njugu mawe. A creeping annual leguminous plant extensively grown for its edible seeds.

For previous introduction see No. 68972.

76356 to 76362. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. (*Prunus persica* Stokes). Amygdalaceae. **Peach.**

From Granada, Spain. Plants presented by Juan Leyva, through Austin C. Brady, American consul at Malaga. Received March 31, 1928.

Varieties grown locally.

76356. *Admirable Jaune.*

76357. *Grosse Mignonne.*

76358. *Madeleine de Courson.*

76359. *Malta.*

76360. *Old Newington.*

76361. *Red Magdalen.*

76362. *Yellow Alberge.*

76363 to 76397. CORYLUS spp. Betulaceae.

From Berlin, Germany. Plants purchased from L. Späth. Received March 31, 1928.

76363 to 76396. CORYLUS AVELLANA L. **Filbert.**

76363. *Bandnuss.*

76364. *Barcelonaer Zellernuss.*

76365. *Barrs Zellernuss.*

76366. *Bethes Zellernuss.*

76367. *Eckige Barcelonaer.*

76368. *Einzeln tragende Kegelförmige.*

76369. *Grosse Kugelnuss.*

76370. *Heynicks Zellernuss.*

76371. *Jeeves' Zellernuss.*

76372. *Kadetten Zellernuss.*

76373. *Kunzemüllers Zellernuss.*

76374. *Lange Landsberger.*

76375. *Lange von Downton.*

76376. *Liegels Zellernuss.*

76377. *Ludolphs Zellernuss.*

76378. *Luisens Zellernuss.*

76379. *Mogulnuss.*

76380. *Multiflora.*

76381. *Neue Riesennuss.*

76382. *Prolifique à coque serrée.*

76383. *Römische Nuss.*

76384. *Rote Lambertnuss.*

76385. *Schlesierin.*

76386. *Sicklers Zellernuss.*

76387. *Truchsess Zellernuss.*

76388. *Volkugel.*

76389. *Volle Zellernuss.*

76390. *Webbs Preisnuss.*

76363 to 76397—Continued.

76391. *Weisse Lambertnuss.*

76392. *Wunder von Bollweiler.*

Nos. 76393 to 76396 are varieties cultivated for their ornamental foliage.

76393. *Atripurpurea.*

76394. *Aurea.*

76395. *Laciniata.*

76396. *Urticifolia.*

76397. CORYLUS MAXIMA Mill. **Giant filbert.**

Maxima atropurpurea is a variety cultivated for its ornamental purple leaves.

76398. COUSSAPOA REKOI Standl. Moraceae.

From Concordia, Oaxaca, Mexico. Seeds presented by Emiliu Makrinus. Received March 24, 1928.

A large Mexican tree with a spreading crown and prickly branchlets. The ovate entire leaves are 1 to 2 feet long, and the flowers, in globose pedunculate heads, are followed by succulent edible fruits an inch in diameter.

76399. ANANAS SATIVUS Schult. f. Bromeliaceae. **Pineapple.**

From Burma, India. Suckers collected by F. G. Krauss, of the University of Hawaii. Received November 18, 1927. Numbered in March, 1928.

A variety grown locally.

76400. PHILADELPHUS sp. Hydrangeaceae. **Mockorange.**

From Mississippi. Cuttings presented by R. N. Lobdell, A. and M. College, through R. A. Young, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 27, 1928.

A shrub, originally from the mountains of Tennessee, with an abundance of fragrant flowers. The individual flowers are about the size of a half dollar. This species is said to be superior to *Philadelphus coronaria* and others in the trade.

76401. ECHEVERIA sp. Crassulaceae.

From Caracas, Venezuela. Plant presented by Dr. H. Pittier, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Received March 21, 1928.

A variety growing locally in the Andes.

76402 and 76403.

From Zacuapam, Huatusco, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Seeds presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus. Received March 26, 1928.

76402. BELOTIA MEXICANA Schum. Tiliaceae.

A handsome Mexican tree up to 75 feet high, with fibrous bark. The serrulate, ovate-oblong leaves are green above and grayish tomentose beneath, the flattened-orbicular fruits small and greenish, and the flowers, appearing in the autumn, are purple.

76403. YUCCA ELEPHANTIPES Regel. Liliaceae.

A Central American tree up to 30 feet high, with several trunks from a swollen base and compactly branched above. The rigidly spreading lanceolate leaves are 3 feet long, and the creamy white flowers are in large panicles. The flowers are cooked and eaten as a vegetable, being fried with eggs. They taste a little like asparagus.

76404 to 76410.

From Echo, Manchuria, China. Seeds presented by A. D. Woeikoff, director of the experimental farm. Received March 29, 1928.

76404 and 76405. PANICUM MILIACEUM L. Poaceae. **Proso.**

Originally from the Cem. Agricultural Experiment Station, Kungchuling, South Manchurian Railway, Mukden Province.

76404. No. 310. A nonglutinous variety.

76405. No. 311. A glutinous variety.

76406 to 76410. SORGHUM VULGARE Pers. Poaceae. **Sorghum.**

Nos. 76406 to 76408 were originally from the Commissioner of Industries for Suiyuan district, city of Suiyuan, southern Mongolia.

76406. No. 225. *Northwest black.*

76407. No. 226. *Northwest gold.*

76408. No. 227. *Northwest red.*

Nos. 76409 and 76410 are from Chinese farmers' fields in Ninguta district, Kirin Province.

76409. No. 234. *She-jen* (snake eye).

76410. No. 242. *Ti-chu-mi-tsa.* A broom sorghum.

76411 to 76413. PHOENIX spp. Phoenicaceae.

From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received March 31, 1928.

76411. PHOENIX PUMILA Hort. **Palm.**

A slender graceful palm, 6 to 10 feet high, with recurved drooping leaves 10 to 16 feet long.

76412. PHOENIX RUPICOLA T. Anders. **Cliff date palm.**

A Himalayan palm with a solitary slender naked stem 15 to 20 feet high, bright-green leaves 10 feet long, and shining yellow oblong fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 75222.

76413. PHOENIX RECLINATA Jacq. **Senegal date palm.**

A tropical and South African palm, 20 to 30 feet high, with reclinate pinnate leaves 6 to 9 feet long, and yellowish fruits half an inch long with a sweetish pulp.

For previous introduction see No. 75223.

76414 and 76415. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. **Red clover.**

From Warsaw, Poland. Seeds presented by W. N. Mazaraki, director of the Udycz Co. Received March 31, 1928.

76414. No. 5861-B. **76415.** No. 5862-B.

76416 to 76453.

From east Africa. Seeds collected by L. W. Kephart and R. L. Piemeisel, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March, 1928.

76416. BIXA ORELLANA L. Bixaceae. **Anatto tree.**

No. 700. Uganda, November 11, 1927. A common plant found between Kyegegwa and Kampala, where it is often used as a hedge. The berries furnish a coloring matter for butter and cheese.

For previous introduction see No. 51910.

76416 to 76453—Continued.

76417. BRACHIARIA sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 377. Mile 134, Toto Road, Kyegegwa, Uganda, November 12, 1927. A species of Brachiaria which forms one of the important elements of grazing land and lawns in Uganda. They are excellent hay grasses and endure close grazing. When closely mowed they produce a dense but somewhat coarse turf. All of the Brachiarias are very shy seeders, or at least they produce and shed their seeds over such a long period that it is difficult to harvest them in quantity.

76418. CHAETOCHLOA AUREA (Hochst.) Hitchc. (*Setaria aurea* Hochst.). Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 373. *Red foxtail.* November 10, 1927. A variety found about 20 miles east of Fort Portal, in the high grassland. It is a good-looking grass, one of the best in Uganda, and it is taller and more leafy than the common *Setaria aurea* of Kenya.

For previous introduction see No. 75304.

76419. CYNODON DACTYLON (L.) Pers. Poaceae. **Bermuda grass.**

No. 375. November 8, 1927. One of the many forms of Cynodon found in Uganda. This one, growing on a lawn at the Crater Lakes, 16 miles south of Fort Portal, is an especially fine-leaved form and makes an admirable turf.

76420. CYNODON DACTYLON (L.) Pers. Poaceae. **Bermuda grass.**

No. 387. Government Plantation, Kampala, Uganda, November 12, 1927. Grass No. 7. One of a series of nine grasses selected by T. D. Maitland, former botanist of Uganda, as being the most promising indigenous grasses for forage in Uganda.

76421. DIOSCOREA sp. Dioscoreaceae.

No. 704. November 15, 1927. A vine growing at the edge of the bush near Busia, Uganda.

76422. DISSOTIS sp. Melastomaceae.

Nospei.

76423. DOLICHOS LABLAB L. Fabaceae. **Hyacinth bean.**

No. 691. November 11, 1927. A common vine growing in the grassland and at the edge of the bush between Kyegegwa and Kampala, Uganda.

76424. FICUS sp. Moraceae.

No. 706. November 15, 1927. A shrub growing at the edge of the bush near Busia, Uganda.

76425. HIBISCUS sp. Malvaceae.

No. 715. November 10, 1927. Presented by Mr. Wickham, agricultural officer, Fort Portal, Uganda. The bark of this plant is used by the natives for tying purposes.

76426. HYPARRHENIA sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

Nos. 206 and 207. November 15, 1927. Scott Agricultural Laboratories, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. A tall but rather leafy grass common in the bush country in the hills. The forage value is unknown. It is indistinguishable from *Hyparrhenia rufa.*

76427. IPOMOEA sp. Convolvulaceae.

No. 714. November 12, 1927. A red-flowered morning-glory from the top of one of the flat hills near Kampala, Uganda.

76416 to 76453—Continued.

76428. MANISURIS EXALTATA (L. f.) Kuntze (*Rottboellia exaltata* L. f.). Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 389. Government Plantation, Kampala, Uganda, November 12, 1927. Grass No. 9. One of a series of nine grasses selected by T. D. Maitland, former botanist of Uganda, as being the most promising indigenous grasses for forage in Uganda.

For previous introduction see No. 68967.

76429. MILLETTIA sp. Fabaceae.

No. 378. From the garden of G. C. Ishmael, Kampala, Uganda, November 13, 1927. Next to Jacaranda this species is the most admired flowering shrub in Uganda. The identity appears to be uncertain, and it is unknown whether the plant is indigenous or introduced.

76430. OSBECKIA sp. Melastomaceae.

No. 641. Kenya Colony, November 3, 1927. A small ornamental shrub with large purple flowers, found along the stream about 13 miles beyond Kitale.

76431. PANICUM MAXIMUM Jacq. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 385. Government Plantation, Kampala, Uganda, November 12, 1927. Grass No. 5. One of a series of nine grasses selected by T. D. Maitland, former botanist of Uganda, as being the most promising indigenous grasses for forage in Uganda.

For previous introduction see No. 74464.

76432. PASPALUM CONJUGATUM Berg. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 381. *Omudo.* Government Plantation, Kampala, Uganda, November 12, 1927. Grass No. 1. One of a series of nine grasses selected by T. D. Maitland, former botanist of Uganda, as being the most promising indigenous grasses for forage in Uganda.

For previous introduction see No. 67722.

76433. PASPALUM NOTATUM Fluegge. Poaceae. **Grass.**

No. 380. Near Kampala, Uganda, November 12, 1927. A locally grown variety considered the best grass for lowland pasture in Uganda. It is the only grass in Uganda that appears to be cultivated for grazing by the natives.

For previous introduction see No. 67979.

76434 to 76436. PASPALUM spp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

Government Plantation, Kampala, Uganda, November 12, 1927. Grasses selected by T. D. Maitland, former botanist of Uganda, as being the most promising indigenous grasses for forage in Uganda.

76434. PASPALUM sp.

No. 382. Grass No. 2.

76435. PASPALUM SCROBICULATUM L.

No. 383. Grass No. 3.

76436. PASPALUM SCROBICULATUM L.

No. 384. Grass No. 4.

76437 to 76440. PENNISETUM spp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

76437. PENNISETUM sp.

No. 370. *Little Tororo* grass. November 4, 1927. A grass of good forage appearance growing along the road east of Tororo, Uganda. This species is not believed to have been seen elsewhere.

76416 to 76453—Continued.

76438. PENNISETUM sp.

No. 371. *Big Tororo* grass. November 4, 1927. A grass similar to No. 370 [No. 76437], but with much larger heads. It was found along the road east and west of Tororo, Uganda.

76439. PENNISETUM sp.

No. 374. November 10, 1927. A tall bunch grass, 5 to 7 feet high, growing among elephant grass along the road near the Crater Lakes, south of Fort Portal, Uganda. It is one of the few grasses which appear to hold their own in the rank elephant grass covering the lower slopes and foothills of Ruwenzori.

76440. PENNISETUM sp.

No. 391. November 19, 1927. Presented by W. L. Watt, superintendent, Scott Agricultural Laboratories, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. It appears to be the "Pennisetum with witch-broom tufts," common in moist places all over the East African plains.

76441. PHASEOLUS SEMIERECTUS L. Fabaceae.

No. 600. November 8, 1927. A common legume growing in the grassland at Kyegegwa, Uganda. The flowers are large and purple, and the brown hairy pods are long and slender.

For previous introduction see No. 61008.

76442. PISUM SATIVUM L. Fabaceae. **Pea.**

No. 379. November 12, 1927. Presented by G. O. Ishmael, Kampala. An edible pink-flowered pea said to be indigenous in southwestern Uganda, and the only good-flowered pea that does well in Uganda. When cooked the peas are darker colored than English garden peas, but they are quite as palatable.

76443. RUBUS sp. Rosaceae.

No. 661. November 9, 1927. A variety growing locally in the forest and at the edge of the bamboo zone on Ruwenzori Range, near Buwanda Pass.

76444. TRICHOLAENA ROSEA Nees. Poaceae. **Natal grass.**

No. 388. Government Plantation, Kampala, Uganda, November 12, 1927. Grass No. 8. One of the series of nine grasses selected by T. D. Maitland, former botanist of Uganda, as being the most promising indigenous grasses for forage in Uganda.

For previous introduction see No. 73262.

76445 to 76447. TRIFOLIUM spp. Fabaceae. **Clover.**

76416 to 76453—Continued.

76445. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 368. November, 1927. Near Timboroa, Kenya Colony, at an altitude of 9,000 feet on the Eldoret Road, en route to Uganda. A pointed-leaved, white-flowered creeping clover growing in natural sward in deep-red "coffee" soil. It is believed that this species had not been collected elsewhere, though the identity is uncertain.

76446. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 369. November, 1927. Near Timboroa, Kenya Colony, at an altitude of 9,000 feet, on the Eldoret Road, en route to Uganda. A fine grazing type of clover with large violet, magenta, or deep-red flowers growing in natural sod. It is a promising clover for cool moist regions.

76447. TRIFOLIUM sp.

No. 372. November 9, 1927. A clover with small red flowers, found at the foot of Buwanda Pass, Ruwenzori Range, Uganda. This is the only clover found on Ruwenzori Range or known to occur there.

76448. VIGNA sp. Fabaceae.

No. 392. November, 1927. A not-uncommon vine in Kenya Colony, said to be of potential usefulness for forage or green manure. It grew voluntarily at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. The plant from which these seeds were taken was very leafy and luxuriant.

76449. LEONOTIS NEPETAEFOLIA (L.) Ait. Menthaceae.

No. 393. Nakuru, Kenya Colony. November 1, 1927. A herbaceous orange-flowered perennial resembling monarda, found throughout east Africa and at an altitude of 10,000 feet on Mount Kenya where it becomes 12 feet high. It has been introduced into England as an ornamental. Several forms occur with flowers varying from light pink through rather deep red to bright orange. The latter color predominates.

76450. (Undetermined.)

No. 633. November 1, 1927. A tree growing near a small stream between Gilgil and Nakuru, Kenya Colony.

76451. (Undetermined.)

No. 692. November 11, 1927. A legume common on grassland and hills between Kyegegwa and Kampala, Uganda.

76452. (Undetermined.)

No. 696. November 11, 1927. A shrublike honeysuckle found between Kyegegwa and Kampala, Uganda.

76453. (Undetermined.)

No. 702. November 13, 1927. A low tree growing in a garden at Kampala, Uganda.

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