INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The period covered by Inventory 95—April, May, and June, 1928—was the busy time for planting in our Northern Hemisphere. But the material received is a reminder that the Southern Hemisphere is just as busy harvesting crops. Two collections of Tasmanian and Australian plants obtained by Mrs. Frieda Cobb Blanchard (Nos. 76701 to 76724, 76931 to 76967) will be of interest to plant growers in the Southwestern States, as will the collection from New Zealand (Nos. 77173 to 77214). Thirty varieties of common wheat (Triticum aestivum, Nos. 76968 to 76997) from New South Wales, Australia, will be of interest to cerealists, and a collection, mostly succulents (Nos. 77217 to 77252) from Kirstenbosch, Cape Province, Africa, will add to the possibilities for rock gardens in the warmer parts of the country. Eight kinds of grasses from Argentina (Nos. 76878 to 76885), of possible value as forage crops, increase the receipts from the antipodes.

In line with the policy of adding to the ornamental plants already in cultivation in this country, new or little known species and varieties of Abelia, Berberis, Buxus, Deutzia, Loniceria, Syringa, and other genera have been obtained from Hon. Vicary Gibbs, of England (Nos. 76550 to 76602). A collection of Japanese azaleas, mostly horticultural forms (Rhododendron spp., Nos. 77064 to 77146), collected by R. K. Beattie, will add to this list of ornamentals as well as supply materials for breeding new varieties suited to American conditions.

Mr. Beattie also sent in some Japanese chestnuts (Castanea crenata, Nos. 76473 and 76474), several Japanese oaks (Quercus spp., Nos. 76478 to 76481), and a new strawberry (Fragaria hayatai, No. 76499) which may possess some new characteristics of value to breeders.

To the already large collection of bamboos being cultivated at the Barbour Lathrop Plant-Introduction Garden at Savannah, Ga., this inventory adds 15 varieties (Nos. 77000 to 77014) collected by F. A. McClure in China and 8 varieties (Nos. 77253 to 77260) from France.

Thirty-two varieties of filberts (Corylus avellana, Nos. 76821 to 76852) from Germany; a collection of new varieties of apples (Malus spp., Nos. 76454 to 76462) and pears (Pyrus spp., Nos. 76463 to 76465), and 23 varieties of red clover (Trifolium pratense, Nos. 76650 to 76672) from Russia; 39 cereals and forage crops from the Caucasus (Nos. 76500 to 76538); sugarcane varieties and closely related species (Saccharum spp., Nos. 76539 to 76549) from India; and 20 varieties of oats (Avena sativa, Nos. 76800 to 76819) from Manchuria, show that the Northern Hemisphere was not entirely dormant during this period.
It should be noted again that this inventory does not represent material now in the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction. Much of it has been turned over to other offices, and some of it, at least, will be removed from propagation until it has been tested to determine its value in this country.

The botanical determinations 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 24, 1929.
From Leningrad, Russia. Scions presented by A. Kol, chief of the bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany. Received May 25, 1928.

New varieties originated by I. V. Mitchurin, Koslov, Tambov Government.

76454 to 76469. MALUS spp. Malaceae. Apple.

76454. No. 82147. Anton Shapau. A good-keeping winter variety. The bright-red fruits, 6 to 7 centimeters in diameter, are of good flavor.

76455. No. 82148. Bellefleur Kitaika. (American Bellefleur x Malus prunifolia) 1914. A fall variety. The fruits, bright red on a yellow ground, are 6 to 9 centimeters in diameter and of excellent flavor.

76456. No. 82149. Bessemanka Mitchurina. (Skrizhapel x Komainskia) 1921. A good-keeping, unusually hardy winter variety. The fruits, 8 centimeters in diameter, are yellow with a red blush.

76457. No. 82149. Bergamot Renet. Seedling of Antonoea grafted on a pear. 1898. A good-keeping winter variety. The greenish yellow fruits are 8 centimeters in diameter and of good flavor.

76458. No. 82148. Shampan-ren-Kitaika. (Malus prunifolia x White Winter Calville) 1920. A good-keeping winter variety. The yellow fruits are 7 centimeters in diameter and have a pleasant flavor.

76459. No. 82148. Pepin Shafranny. (Renet d'Orleans English Pepin x Malus prunifolia) 1915. A good-keeping winter variety. The bright-colored fruits are 6 to 7 centimeters in diameter and of good flavor.


1It 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.
76467 and 76468. Inga spp. Mimosaceae.

From Zacapuapan, Huatulco, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Seeds presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus. Received August 17, 1927. Numbered June, 1928.

76467. Inga jinicuil Schlecht.

An unarmed tropical leguminous tree, sometimes becoming large, with pinnate bright-green leaves, white flowers, and rather large pods containing edible pulp. Native to southeastern Mexico.

76468. Inga sp.

Some of the plants grown from seeds received as *Inga jinicuil* have developed leaves with winged petioles, which is not characteristic of that species. They have been sorted out to be grown for further identification.


From the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Seeds collected by R. K. Beattie, 90 feet high. Received from the Botanic Garden, Kyoto, January 28, 1928.


From Chosen. Seeds collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 5, 1928.

A handsome, hardy Japanese elm, occasionally 90 feet high.

For previous introduction see No. 6467.


From Oneo, Fla. Plants purchased from Resoner Bros., Royal Palm Nurseries, through R. A. Young, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 12, 1928. Numbered June, 1928.

An unidentified bamboo which was found growing with *Dendrocalamus strictus* and which somewhat resembles that species.


From Manila, Philippine Islands. Plants presented by Arthur F. Fischer, Director of the horticultural section of the Ministry of Agriculture. Received June 8, 1928.

From Giza, Egypt. Seeds presented by the director of the botanical section of the Ministry of Agriculture. Received June 8, 1928.

76473. No. 676. Yokobai.


76475. No. 609.

76476. No. 610.

76477. No. 611.

76478. No. 622.

76479. No. 623.

76480. No. 624.

76481. No. 625.


Cultivated varieties obtained from Mr. Shigeo Hayashi.

76473. No. 676. Yokobai.


76475. No. 177. Seeds. A wild species growing in the garden of the Hachiman Shrine, at Oji, Shino Mura, Minamikuwata Gun, Tamba, November 2, 1927.


76482. A long white variety.

76483. A long black variety.


From Chile. Seeds presented by E. O. Orpet, Superintendent of Parks, Santa Barbara, Calif. Received June 11, 1928.


An evergreen Chilean tree up to 40 feet high, with dark-green pinnate leaves, white flowers in axillary racemes, and edible red fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 44409.


A Chilean herbaceous perennial with pineapple leaves and a flower stalk 3 to 4 feet high bearing a much branched panicle of large showy metallic blue flowers. It is said to stand considerable frost.


A light reddish purple chrysanthemum.


A cherry-colored chrysanthemum.

Plants from the Botanic Garden, Kyoto, October 10, 1927. Atraniura. This oak is said to be the most important forest tree in Japan, attaining a height of 100 feet and a girth of 12 feet. The wood is durable and for a hardwood is easily worked, approximating for furniture the best European and American oaks.


76482. A long white variety.

76483. A long black variety.


From Chilo. Seeds presented by E. O. Orpet, Superintendent of Parks, Santa Barbara, Calif. Received June 11, 1928.


An evergreen Chilean tree up to 40 feet high, with dark-green pinnate leaves, white flowers in axillary racemes, and edible red fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 44409.


A Chilean herbaceous perennial with pineapple leaves and a flower stalk 3 to 4 feet high bearing a much branched panicle of large showy metallic blue flowers. It is said to stand considerable frost.
DENDROCALAMUS LATIFLORUS
From Tihama Desert, Yemen, Arabia. Seeds obtained through K. S. Twitchell. Received June 14, 1928.

76486. A white variety.
76487. A red variety.

76488. BIGONIA MAGNIFICA Bull. Bignoniaceae.
From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Plants collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received July 19, 1926. Numbered June, 1926.

No. 883. Botanic gardens, June 9, 1926. A vigorous climbing vine with attractive deep-green foliage which is not attacked by fungi or other pests to any extent. The large trumpet-shaped flowers are deep lake pink inclined toward magenta. A very handsome ornamental species worthy of planting in the southern half of Florida.

76489. A round variety.
76490. A long variety.
76491. A variety with sweet white fruits almost an inch in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 51364.

Guadu. A Brazilian variety.

76493 and 76494. From Sao Paulo, Brazil. Seeds presented by Amadeu Barbiellini. Received June 9, 1928.
Jacatupe. A twining wiry-stemmed plant occasionally grown in the West Indies. The large tuberous roots contain much starch.

For previous introduction see No. 51364.

From Oneco, Fla. Plants purchased from Reasoner Bros., Royal Palm Nurseries, through R. A. Young, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 12, 1928. Numbered May, 1928.

A native of the warmer portions of China, said to have been found near Hong Kong and vicinity. Grows to a height of 60 to 75 feet; has strong culms often 5 inches in diameter; leaves are often 7 to 10 inches long and from one-half inch to 5 inches broad. A very handsome ornamental species worthy of planting in the southern half of Florida.

From Ventimiglia, Italy. Seeds presented by S. McLeod Braggins, superintendent, La Mortola. Received June 15, 1928.

An Italian variety.

76498. ZEPHYRANTHES sp. Amaryllidaceae. Zephyrlily.

A tender bulbous white-flowered plant.

From Mount Arisan, Taiwan. Plants collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 1, 1928.

No. 681. Growing on loose soil at the foot of a cliff near Hironomura station, March 26, 1928. A Japanese stoloniferous perennial with long-petioled radicle leaves of three rhombic-ovate leaflets serrate with the terminal tooth smaller than the others. The flowers have a light-green calyx and obovate emarginate or cuspidate white petals, and the delicious Glossy red fruits are one-fourth of an inch in diameter.

76500 to 76538.
From Dagestan, Caucasus. Seeds presented by A. Weissmann, Director of the Dagestan Agricultural Plant-Breeding Station at Derbent. Received April 21, 1928.

76500. CICER ARIETINUM L. Fabaceae. Chickpea.
No. 171. Originally from Derbent.

76501 to 76504. Hordeum vulgare nigrum (Willd.) Beaven. Six-rowed barley.
76501. No. 3741.
76502. No. 3943. Originally from Berekeye village, Derbent district, Daghestan.
76503. No. 3955. Originally from Derbent district, Daghestan.
76504. No. 4141. Originally from Transcaucasia, Nakhichevan district.

76505. No. 2565. Originally from Kizliar district, Daghestan.
76506. No. 2677. Originally from Terek region, Low Naur village, Northern Caucasus.
76507. No. 2679. Originally from Chechnia, Terek region, Northern Caucasus.
76508. No. 2677. Originally from Petroff's farm, Ingooshetia, Northern Caucasus.
76509. No. 2691. Originally from Little Karda, Tambovsky farm.
76510. No. 3759. Originally from Kasoom, Kent village, Kiurinsk district, Daghestan.
76511. No. 3817. Originally from Kaytsago, Tabassaran district, Daghestan.
76512. No. 3873. Originally from Derbent district, Daghestan.
76513. No. 4119. Originally from Transcaucasia, Nakhichevan district.
76514. No. 4133.
No. 267.
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED


76517. No. 52. Laki district.

76518. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (Glycine hispida Maxim.) Fabaceae. Soybean.

76520. No. 1879. Originally from Kaytago, Tabassaran district, Daghestan.

76521. No. 2033. Originally from Makach Kala district, Daghastan.

76522. No. 2121. Originally from Samoor, Tabassaran district, Daghestan.

76523. No. 2126. Originally from Samoor, Daghestan.

76524. No. 2250. Originally from Avary district, Daghestan.

76525. No. 2438. Originally from Ossetia district, Daghestan.


76538 to 76539. Vicia spp. Fabaceae.

76540. SACCARUM MUNIA Roxb. Grass.

76541. SACCARUM NARENGA (Nees) Wall. Grass.

76542 to 76546. SACCARUM OFFICINARUM L. Sugarcane. Indian varieties.

76547 to 76549. SACCARUM ARUNDINACEUM Retz. Grass. A tall grass, native to India and China, closely related to sugarcane.

For previous introduction see No. 55667.

76550 to 76602.


76550 to 76552. Abelia spp. Caprifoliaceae.


76554 to 76556. BERBERIS spp. Berberidaceae.


76564. No. 3085. Originally from Andi district, Daghestan.

76565. No. 1882. Originally from Andi district, Daghestan.


76567. No. 2033. Originally from Makach Kala district, Daghastan.

76568. No. 2121. Originally from Samoor, Tabassaran district, Daghestan.

76569. No. 2126. Originally from Samoor, Daghestan.

76570. No. 2250. Originally from Avary district, Daghestan.

76571. No. 2438. Originally from Ossetia district, Daghestan.


76582 to 76583. Vicia spp. Fabaceae.


76585. Vicia fara L. Broadbean.

76586. Vicia sativa L. Common vetch.

76587. No. 229. A wild variety originally from Samoor district, Daghastan.

76588. A variety of the same group.

76589. A variety of the same group.

76590. A variety of the same group.

76591. A variety of the same group.

76592. A variety of the same group.

76593. A variety of the same group.

76594 to 76596. SACCARUM ARUNDINACEUM Retz. Grass. A tall grass, native to India and China, closely related to sugarcane.

For previous introduction see No. 55667.

76597. CHUNNEE. A variety of the Saretha group.

76598. Hemja. A variety of the Nagori group.

76599. Dhauu. A variety of the Sunnabile group.

76600. Uba. A variety of the Pansahi group.

76601. SACCARUM SPONTANEUM L. Grass. A local variety.


76604. Abelia chinensis R. Br.

A spreading Chinese shrub 4 to 5 feet high, with reddish branchlets, ovate serrate leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and fragrant white flowers in dense axillary and terminal cymes.

76605. Abelia serrata Sieb. and Zucc. A Japanese shrub about 5 feet high, with rhombic-ovate leaves an inch long and axillary pairs of rosy pink flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 73401.

76606. Abelia triflora R. Br. A Himalayan shrub up to 15 feet high, with corrugated bark, ovate-lanceolate leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and terminal clusters of fragrant rosy white flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 73402.

76607. Artemisia incana (L.) Druce. Asteraceae. A shrubby perennial, native to Armenia and Persia, with intensely gray orbicular leaves palmately divided into linear lobes and small gray flower heads.

For previous introduction see No. 73404.


76609. Berberis actinacantha Mart. An evergreen Chilean shrub 3 to 4 feet high, with 3-parted to 5-parted often leaflike spines, broadly ovate spiny margined leaves, fascicles of three to six fragrant deep-yellow flowers, and dark fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 65222.
76550 to 76602—Continued.

76556. BERBERIS ANGULOSA Wall.
A handsome Himalayan shrub 4 to 5 feet high, with 1-parted to 5-parted spines, obovate spiny leaves whitish beneath, large solitary globose orange-yellow flowers half an inch wide, and ellipsoid red fruits.
For previous introduction see No. 65223.

76557. BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS L. Box.
A leafless New Zealand shrub 6 to 9 feet high, with 1-parted to 5-parted spines, obovate-oblong leaves, and small flowers in graceful panicles an inch long.
For previous introduction see No. 73534.

76558. BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS MYRTIFOLIA
For previous introduction see No. 40159.

76559. BUXUS HANCE. A variety of the common box which is usually low and has small elliptic-oblong leaves.

76560. BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS L. Box.
A form of the common box which probably has oblanceolate leaves like the forget-me-not.

76561. CARMICHAELIA ARBOREA (Forst. f.) Druce (C. australis R. Br.) Fabaceae.
A leafless New Zealand shrub about 3 feet high, with obovate-oblong leaves gradually narrowed toward the base, less than an inch long and a fourth of an inch broad.
For previous introduction see No. 40566.

76562. CARMICHAELIA FLAGELLIFORMIS Colenso. Fabaceae.
A New Zealand shrub about 4 feet high, with stiff slender flat green branches, which take the place of leaves, and short dense axillary fascicles of purplish flowers borne in great profusion.
For previous introduction see No. 70220.

76563. CASSINIA FULVIDA Hook. f. Asteraceae.
A New Zealand shrub 4 to 5 feet high, covered with slightly viscid yellow down and producing corymb of small white flowers.
For previous introduction see No. 73408.

76564. CASSINIA VAUVELIERSI (Homb. and Jacq.) Hook. f. Asteraceae.
A compact New Zealand shrub 2 to 8 feet high covered with yellow tomentum and having small leathery leaves half an inch long. The heads of small white flowers are in dense terminal corymbs.
For previous introduction see No. 73410.

76565. CRANOTHUS BRIEJANUS Schap. (C. acuminatus Roth.) Rhamnaceae.
A hybrid shrub with dark-green leaves and lilac-rose flowers.
For previous introduction see No. 73412.

76566. CERATOSTIGMA GRIFFITHII C. B. Clarke, Plumbaginaceae.
A low densely branched Himalayan shrub with alternate lanceolate red-margined leaves and heads of handsome blue flowers.
For previous introduction see No. 73415.

76567. CISTUS PURPUREUS Lam. Cistaceae. Rockrose.
A hybrid shrub 3 to 4 feet high, with villous branchlets, oblong-lanceolate leaves, and terminal cymes of large reddish purple flowers with a red blotch on a yellow ground at the base of each petal.
For previous introduction see No. 73419.

76568. CLEMATIS GLOBULOSA Hort. Ranunculaceae.
A hybrid of Clematis douglasii scottii and C. texensis with deep-purple inverted pitcher-shaped flowers. Both of the parents of this European hybrid are native to the western United States.
For previous introduction see No. 76110.

76569. COPROSMA ACEROSA A. Cunn. Rubiaceae.
An evergreen prostrate New Zealand shrub with very small linear leaves, greenish white flowers, and pale-blue berries.

76570. CORIARIA TERMINALIS XANTHOCARPA Rehd. and Wils. Coriariaceae.
A semishrubby Himalayan perennial with sessile ovate leaves and terminal racemes of greenish flowers followed by long, very ornamental clusters of translucent yellow berries.
For previous introduction see No. 73584.

76571. COTONEASTER ACUMINATA Lindl. Malacese.
Forrest No. 5567. A variety of Cotoneaster acuminata, which is a Himalayan shrub 12 to 15 feet high with ovate leaves, pinkish flowers, and bright-red fruits.
For previous introduction see No. 49627.

76572. COTONEASTER POGONIA Wall. Malacese.
Variety Vicarii. Said to be a magnificent form of this Himalayan tree with large masses of bright-red berries.

A Chinese pyramidal tree with coritate serrate yellowish green leaves and small flower heads each with two large unequal creamy white bracts, the longer one pendulous and 4 inches long. The pear-shaped fruits, 1 to 2 inches long, are green with a purple bloom.
For previous introduction see No. 72797.

76574 to 76576. DEUTZIA spp. Hydrangeaceae.

76574. DEUTZIA LONGIFOLIA VEITCHI (Veitch) Rehder.
A Chinese shrub 6 feet high, with lanceolate leaves which are stellate pubescent beneath and dense corymbs of brightly colored purplish flowers an inch across.
For previous introduction see No. 76248.

76575. DEUTZIA SCABRA Thumb. Fuzzy deutzia.
Variety latiflora. A form of this commonly cultivated Chinese shrub which is said to have large panicles of large white flowers with pink-tinted outside petals.
76576. **FAGELIA VIOLACEA** (Cav.) Kuntze

*Calamaceri evergreen Chinese shrub probably related to *Euonymus japonicus*.

76578. **FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA DENSIFLORA** Koehne.

An evergreen Chinese shrub with small heart-shaped deeply toothed leaves and yellow-salmon flowers spotted with purple.

76579. **FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA DENSIFLORA** Koehne.

A form of this garden hybrid forsythia which has the pale yellow flowers densely crowded on the pendulous shoots.

76580. **JASMINUM HETEROPHYLLUM** Roxb. Oleaceae.

A smooth-flowered *Jasminum* with a profusion of golden-yellow flowers. A form of this Himalayan shrub which is said to be native to China and is a strong-growing bush with narrow pointed leaves and white flowers.

76581. **LONICERA CHAETOCARPA** Jacqemont.

A Chinese shrub up to 12 feet high, with narrowly elliptic yellowish green leaves, small black fruits.

76582. **LONICERA KOEHNEANA** Rehder.

A low Himalayan shrub with spinescent branchlets, linear oblong leaves 3 to 5 inches long, terminal clusters of large bright-red berries.

76583. **LONICERA PILEATA YUNNAENESIS** (Franch.) Rehder.

A prostrate half-evergreen shrub, native to Yunnan, China, with ovate leaves, yellow flowers, and violet fruits.

76584. **LONICERA SPINOSA** Jacqemont.

A low Himalayan shrub with spinescent branchlets, linear oblong leaves an inch long, purplish flowers, and bluish red fruits.

76585. **LONICERA TRAGOPHYLLA** Hemsl.

A high climbing woody vine, native to western China, with oblong leaves 4 to 5 inches long, terminal clusters of large bright-yellow flowers 3 inches long, and bright-red fruits.

76586. **LONICERA** spp.

New and excellent bush honeysuckles of good fruiting habits.

76587. **LONICERA** sp.

Hers No. 2037.

76588. **LONICERA** sp.

Cooper No. 5629.

76550 to 76599—Continued.


A German hybrid apple forming a small tree with ovate leaves pubescent beneath, semidouble pinkish flowers, and yellow fruits an inch in diameter.


Variety *Althaea purple*. A new and vigorous hybrid apple with dark purplish red fruits of good size.

76591. **ONONIS ROTUNDIFOLIA** L. Fabaceae.

A low shrubby plant 1 to 2 feet high, native to southern Europe. The trifoliolate leaves are slightly viscid, and the bright-red flowers, an inch long, are in terminal leafy panicles.

76592. **PRUNUS SERRULA TIBETICA** (Batal.) Koehne. Amygdalaceae.

A Chinese tree up to 30 feet high, with flaky brown bark, long pointed lanceolate leaves, clusters of one to three white flowers, and oval red fruits.


An orange-fruited form of this Chinese shrub which has oblanceolate unequal serratulate leaves, 1 to 3 inches long, and rather loose corymb of white flowers followed by clusters of orange fruits which persist throughout the winter and form a marked contrast to the evergreen leaves.


A slender-branched Chinese shrub up to 10 feet high, with narrowly elliptic yellowish green leaves 3 to 5 inches long, yellowish green flowers, and small black fruits.

76595. **SARCOCOCCA RUSCIFOLIA** Stapf. Buxaceae.

An evergreen Chinese shrub about 6 feet high, with ovate leaves 1 to 2 inches long, racemes of fragrant white flowers, and dark-scarlet berries.

76596. **SARCOCOCCA RUSCIFOLIA** CHINENSIS. (Franch.) Rehd. and Wils. Buxaceae.

A Chinese variety of *Sarcococca ruscifolia* with narrower leaves, but having similar white fragrant flowers and scarlet berries.

76597. **SCHIZANDRA RUBRIFLORA** (Franch.) Rehd. and Wils. Magnoliaceae.

A Chinese evergreen climbing shrub with ovate dentilicate leathery leaves 3 to 5 inches long, cherry, axillary clusters of dark-red flowers, and persistent bright-red berries.

76598. **SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS** (Link.) C. Schned. (*Buxus chinesis* Link.). Buxaceae.

An evergreen shrub 10 to 15 feet high, with small narrowly ovate leaves, native to southwestern California and western Mexico.


A Chinese shrub up to 15 feet high, with ovate leaves 5 to 7 inches long and nodding compact panicles of purple-pink flowers.
76550 to 76602—Continued.

76600. SYRINGA PALIBINIANA Nakai. Oleaceae. Lilac.
A shrub, native to Chosen, about 10 feet high, with slender upright branches, elliptic leaves 1 to 3 inches long, and loose panicles of pale-lilac or whitish flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 66314.

76601. VERONICA GAUNTLETTI Hort. Scrophulariaeaceae.
A hybrid with spikes 6 inches long of beautiful salmon-pink flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 66317.

A Chinese shrub about 6 feet high, with broadly ovate densely pubescent dentate leaves 2 to 3 inches long, cymes of small white flowers, and clusters of ovoid red fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 76189.

76603. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceae. Rice.
From India. Seeds obtained through the Federal Horticultural Board, New Orleans, La. Received April 28, 1928. Patna paddy.

From Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Seeds purchased from Arthur Yates & Co. Received April 26, 1928.

An Australian grass which is said to be very valuable for its drought-enduring qualities as well as being valuable forage.

76605 to 76608.

From Tasmania, Australia. Presented by Mrs. Freida Cobb Blanchard, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Received April 27, 1928.

These seeds were collected in Cradle Valley, at an altitude of 3,000 feet.

76605. ATHROTAXIS CUPRESSOIDES Don. Pinaceae.
An evergreen Tasmanian tree about 40 feet high, somewhat resembling Cryptomeria, with ascending branches covered with closely appressed broad obtuse leaves one-sixth of an inch long and small woody spherical cones half an inch in diameter.

76606. ATHROTAXIS SELAGINOIDES Don. Pinaceae.
An evergreen Tasmanian tree about 50 feet high, somewhat resembling Cunninghamia, with spreading branches, loosely imbricated lanceolate leaves one-fourth of an inch long, and broadly ovate woody cones nearly an inch in diameter.

76607. LEPTOSPERMUM PUBESCENTUM Lam. Myrtaceae. Variety montanum. A subalpine form which is often a tree 60 to 70 feet high, with oblong leaves three-fourths of an inch long and white flowers an inch across.

76608. NOTHOFLAGUS GUNNI (Hook. f.) Oerst. Pogonaceae.
A dense bushy evergreen Tasmanian shrub 5 to 8 feet high, which is related to the northern beeches, with broadly oval leaves half an inch long and fruits resembling small beechnuts.

For previous introduction see No. 67825.

76609. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceae. Rice.
From Dacca, Bengal, India. Seeds presented by G. P. Hector, economic botanist. Received April 26, 1928. Patna. One of the chief varieties which go to make up the so-called "Patna" rice of trade. "Patna" is a trade name for a certain quality of rice exported from Calcutta, and consists of several botanical varieties.

76610 to 76634.

From Sumatra. Plants obtained through Prof. H. H. Bartlett, Director, Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Received October 5, 1927. Numbered May, 1928.

Nos. 76610 to 76614. June, 1924. Growing at Bandar Pooleo, Asahan, at an altitude of 600 feet.

76610. (Undetermined.) No. 2.
76611. (Undetermined.) No. 3.
76612. (Undetermined.) No. 5.
76613. (Undetermined.) No. 7.
76614. (Undetermined.) No. 10.
76616. (Undetermined.) No. 22.
76618. (Undetermined.) No. 6. February, 1926. Growing at Bandar Pooleo, Asahan, at an altitude of 600 feet.

Nos. 76619 to 76622. August, 1925. Growing at Pooleo Mandi, Asahan, at an altitude of 75 feet.

76619. (Undetermined.) No. 103.
76620. (Undetermined.) No. 107.
76621. (Undetermined.) No. 115.
76622. (Undetermined.) No. 116.
76623. (Undetermined.) No. 117.
76624. (Undetermined.) No. 118. August, 1925. Growing at Pooleo Mandi, Asahan, at an altitude of 75 feet.
76625. (Undetermined.)

76627. (Undetermined.) No. 135.
76628. (Undetermined.) No. 178. August, 1925. Growing at Arnheimia, Deli, at an altitude of 2,000 feet.
76610 to 76634—Continued.

76687. (Undetermined.)
No. 192. September, 1925. Growing at Kisaran, Asahan, at an altitude of 50 feet.

76688. (Undetermined.)
No. 183.

76689. (Undetermined.)
No. 184. September, 1925. Growing at Kisaran, Asahan, at an altitude of 50 feet.

76690. (Undetermined.)
No. 195. October, 1925. Growing at Marbau, Koealo, at an altitude of 50 feet.

Nos. 76631 to 76633. August, 1925. Growing at Poeloe Mandi, Asahan, at an altitude of 75 feet.

76631. (Undetermined.)
No. 295.

76632. (Undetermined.)
No. 297.

76633. (Undetermined.)
No. 298.

76634. (Undetermined.)

76635. ADANSONIA DIGITATA. Bombacaceae.

From St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Seeds presented by J. B. Thompson, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at St. Croix. Received April 24, 1928.

Guinaea Tamarind tree. An African tree about 60 feet high and sometimes 30 feet in diameter, with palmate leaves divided into five to seven lanceolate leaflets, large white flowers 6 inches across, and large gourdlike fruits the pulp of which is edible. The tree from which these seeds were taken measures 40 feet in circumference.

For previous introduction see No. 70892.

76636 to 76642.

From Blackwood, South Australia. Seeds presented by Edwin Ashby. Received April 27, 1928.

76636. BANKSIA COCCINEA R. Br. Proteaceae.

An erect shrub, 12 to 15 feet high, native to Western Australia, with broadly ovate leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and globular spikes, 2 inches in diameter, of brilliant red flowers.

76637. BEAUFORTIA PURPUREA R. Br. Myrtaceae.

A Western Australian evergreen shrub with wandlike branches, opposite lanceolate leaves one-fourth of an inch long, and small purple flowers in dense heads.

76638. CASSIA sp. Caesalpiniaceae.

A shrub or small tree native to Western Australia, with very graceful pinnate leaves.

76639. GREVILLEA BANKSI R. Br. Proteaceae.

Variety Fosteri. An Australian evergreen shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, with red flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 75563.

76640. GREVILLEA PRITZELII Diels. Proteaceae.

An Australian evergreen shrub with brownish pubescent branchlets, linear falcate leaves 3 to 5 inches long, and racemes, 2 to 3 inches long, of white flowers covered with dense white tomentum.

76641. HOVEA FUNGENS Benth. Fabaceae.

A rigidly erect evergreen shrub 1 to 2 feet high, native to Western Australia, with linear-lanceolate coriaceous sharp-pointed leaves less than an inch long, and axillary clusters of small purplish flowers.

76642. HOVEA TRISPERMA Benth. Fabaceae.

A Western Australian evergreen undershrub, 1 to 2 feet high, with oval to linear leaves 1 to 3 inches long and axillary clusters of rather large bluish flowers.

76643 to 76645.

From Mafeteng, Basutoland, South Africa. Presented by Sister Mary Prisca Oswald, Mount Olivet Mission. Received May 4, 1928.

76643. Iris sp. Iridaceae.

Roots of an African variety.

76644. (Undetermined.)

Bulbs.

76645. (Undetermined.)

Roots.

76646 and 76647. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae. Sugarcane.

From Cherihon, Java. Cuttings presented by Dr. G. Wilbrink. Received May 7, 1928.

76646. [Received without notes.]

76647. Glageh.

76648 and 76649.


No. 243. November 20, 1925. Man lei chuk. Rhizomes (some with plants attached) obtained about 3 miles southwest of Yunghul, Kwangsi, where the bamboo was found growing half cultivated on a steep, somewhat eroded hillside. This is a very straight, rather smooth jointed bamboo with stiff, upright branches in fascicles at the nodes and with thick leaves. In good soil it grows 5 or 6 meters high and 1.5 to 2.5 centimeters in diameter. The young stems have pith, and in the mature stems remnants of the pith diaphragms persist. The walls of the culms are medium in thickness. The smallest culms, 2 to 3 meters long, are used to make Chinese pens, and the larger ones are used as clothes-drying poles and mosquito-net poles. The shoots are edible. The rhizomes were found to be growing in a granular, yellow-brown residual soil. This bamboo is said to thrive best in a loose, rich, well-drained soil where there is a plentiful supply of moisture. Unlike those of most of the bamboos of the sympodial type, the rhizomes of this bamboo do not seem to have a bud at every node, but only at infrequent intervals. Also this bamboo has a tendency to sprout up from the base of the plant, after the fashion of bamboos of the sympodial type. It may be, therefore, that this bamboo may best be propagated by means of sections of rhizomes to which a young plant is attached.


No. 245. November 22, 1925. Kan chuk. A small monopodial bamboo growing wild along the banks of the West River, near Wuchiu, Kwangsi. The culms are 1 to 1.5 meters high and 1 to 1.5 centimeters in diameter. The young shoots, which begin to appear in April, are edible and are considered very delicious by the Chinese; it is not necessary to parboil them,
76648 and 76649—Continued.

The Chinese say that this bamboo is distinguished from No. 247 [No. 67398] by having culm sheaths pubescent and flowered with irregular dark spots.

76650 to 76677.

From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds presented by A. Kol, chief of the bureau of introduction of the Institute of Applied Botany. Received April 20, 1928.


Nos. 76650 to 76666 are from the Shatilovo Plant-Breeding Station.

76658. No. 167. Adygaysky district, Kuban Province.
76662. No. 221. Kungur district, Ural Province.
76666. No. 237. Saratov Experiment Station. Originally from the Orel Government.

Nos. 76667 to 76671 are from the Bekassovo Plant-Breeding Station of Forage Crops.

76668. No. 238. Kungur district, Ural Province.
76671. No. 255. Minusinsk district, Altai Province.

Nos. 76667 to 76671 are from the Bekassovo Plant-Breeding Station of Forage Crops. Originally from the Orel Government.


APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 1928

76674 to 76677.

From Luchenza, Nyasaland, Africa. Seeds presented by L. S. Norman. Received April 21, 1928.

76675. ACER GINNALA SEMENOVII (Regel. and Herd.) Pax. Aesculaceae. Maple.

A shrubby Turkestan maple with leaves deeply cut into three or five narrow lobes and long-stemmed panicles of yellowish white fragrant flowers. The fruits turn red in ripening in the summer, and the leaves turn red in autumn.

For previous introduction see No. 42435.

76679. CARAGANA TURKESTANICAKomarov. Fabaceae.

A spiny shrub or small tree, native to Turkestan, with compound leaves of 6 to 12 ovate leaflets and a profusion of bright-yellow pea-shaped flowers an inch long.


A mixture of various wild forms of the common cultivated apple.


A perennial herb, the seeds of which are used as bird feed and also to produce an oil used for waterproofing paper.

For previous introduction see No. 65574.

76682 to 76694. PRUNUS spp. Amygdalaceae.

76682. PRUNUS CERASUS L. Sour cherry.

Variety montana. The wild form of the generally cultivated sour cherry.

76683. PRUNUS DOMESTICA L. Garden plum.

Variety montana. Said to be the wild form of the common garden plum.

76684. PRUNUS MANDSHURICA (Maxim.) Koehne. Manchurian apricot.

A wild tree up to 15 feet high, native to Manchuria, with spreading branches. The ovate-acuminate leaves are sharply serrate, the pinkish solitary flowers are an inch across, and the yellow subglobose fruits are an inch in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 65549.

76685. PYRUS HETEROPHYLLA Regel and Schmalz. Malaceae. Pear.

A wild Turkestan shrub or small tree up to 30 feet high, with ovate leaves varying from nearly undivided to deeply pinnately cut into slender lobes, clusters of white flowers an inch across, and pear-shaped or globose fruits an inch in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 73617.

76686. TILLA MONTANA Hort. Tillaceae. Lime tree.


76688. SOLANUM MACROCARPON L. Solanaceae.

From Luchenza, Nyasaland, Africa. Seeds presented by L. S. Norman. Received April 21, 1928.

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. 75971.
GLADIOLUS TRISTIS L. Iridaceae.
From Kirstenbosch, Newlands, Cape Province, Africa. Seeds presented by R. H. Compton, Director of the National Botanic Gardens. Received April 20, 1928. A South African bulbous perennial with flat linear leaves 1 to 2 feet long and lax spikes of yellow flowers streaked with purple, which have a strong lemon fragrance at night, but are scentless during the day.

For previous introduction see No. 62860.

GLADIOLUS TRISTIS

76689. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceae.
From Yokohama, Japan. Seeds purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Co. Received April 20, 1928. Japanese varieties.

ZEA MAYS

76690. SUGAR CANE (Z. M. Ann Arbor, Mich. Received April, 1928.
From Port au Prince, Haiti. Seeds presented by Mrs. Frieda Cobb Blanchard, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Received April, 1928. Unless otherwise stated these seeds were obtained in National Park, Tasmania.

ACACIA RICEANA L. Fabaceae.
From Australia. Seeds presented by Mrs. Frieda Cobb Blanchard, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Received April, 1928.

ACACIA RICEANA

76701. BILLARDIERA SCANDENS Labill. Pittosporaceae.
For previous introduction see No. 67805.

BILLARDIERA SCANDENS

76702. BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA Labill. Pittosporaceae.
For previous introduction see No. 48061.

BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA

76703. ASTELIA ALPINA J. E. Smith. Pittosporaceae.
For previous introduction see No. 64597.

ASTELIA ALPINA

76704. VOANDEZIA SUBTERRANEAL (L.) Thouars. Fabaceae.
From Mozambique, Mozambique. Seeds presented by R. G. Garvin. Received May 3, 1928. Juga Nyma. An African variety grown by the natives along the eastern coast of Africa as far south as Natal. It is an underground bean with the true bean flavor and has the same habits of growth as the peanut, doing best in sandy loam. The yield here is at least 25 per cent greater than the peanut.

For previous introduction see No. 66897.

VOANDEZIA SUBTERRANEAN

76705. BAMBUSA sp. Poaceae.
From Okeo, Fla. Cuttings presented by Reasons Bros., Royal Palm Nurseries, through R. A. Young, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 11, 1928. A medium-sized, semihardy, clump bamboo which much resembles Bambusa thunbergii but is thought to be different from it. It is believed to be an early introduction by the United States Department of Agriculture, but the record of it has been lost.

BAMBUSA SP.

76706. CARICA PAPAYA L. Papavaceae.
From Port au Prince, Haiti. Seeds presented by H. D. Barker, Service Technic. Received May 11, 1928.

CARICA PAPAYA

76707. MUSSAENDA ERYTHROPHYLLA Schum. and Thonn. Rubiaceae.
From West Africa. Cuttings collected by David Fairchild, naturalist and explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received April 29, 1927. Numbered April, 1928. No. 1179. Collected between Buea and Victoria, Cameroon, February 13, 1927. A climbing shrub often reaching a great height. One sepal in each flower cluster expands into a beautiful bright-red floral bract about 3 inches long. The style is remarkably beautiful, and the fact that it flowers in winter should make it worthy of a very wide distribution throughout the Tropics.

MUSSAENDA ERYTHROPHYLLA

76708. BILLARDIERA SCANDENS J. E. Smith. Pittosporaceae.
No. 36. A medium-sized, semi-hardy, clump bamboo which much resembles Bambusa thunbergii but is thought to be different from it. It is believed to be an early introduction by the United States Department of Agriculture, but the record of it has been lost.

BILLARDIERA SCANDENS

76709. SUGAR CANE (Z. M. Ann Arbor, Mich. Received April, 1928.
From Port au Prince, Haiti. Seeds presented by H. D. Barker, Service Technic. Received May 11, 1928.

SUGAR CANE

76710 to 76724. From Australia. Seeds presented by Mrs. Frieda Cobb Blanchard, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Received April, 1928. Unless otherwise stated these seeds were obtained in National Park, Tasmania.
76701 to 76724—Continued.


No. 35. A Tasmanian evergreen vine with 3-toothed leaves which are often variegated and corymbs of fragrant white flowers 2 inches across.


A shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, growing on a cliff. It is also native to Australia, has nearly orbicular leaves 2 inches long, and axillary and terminal clusters of small flowers followed by red to black berries one-fourth of an inch across.


A shrub about 2 feet high in rocky places. It is a much-branched juniperlike shrub, native to Tasmania, with rigid narrow leaves half an inch long, small white flowers on recurved peduncles, and fleshy pink berries one-fourth inch in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 67812.


A shrub about 2 feet high, found in rocky places on a Tasmanian island of St. Thomas. The flower stem is 2 feet high with a short creeping rootstock, numerous thick ovate leaves on recurved petioles, and fleshy pink berries made up of a few carpels each a third of an inch in diameter.

76711. Dianella tasmanica Hook. f. Liliaceae.

A Tasmanian herbaceous perennial 4 to 5 feet high, with opposite entire-reniform leaves 1 inch long and terminal leafy clusters of small yellow flowers.


No. 45. An erect heathlike Australian shrub 2 to 3 feet high, with linear leaves less than an inch long and terminal leafy clusters of small yellow flowers.


No. 31. An Australian herbaceous perennial with a short creeping rootstock, numerous thick fleshy leaves, and terminal nodding spikes of red flowers, and bright-red berries about the size of a pea.


No. 42. A tuberous herbaceous Tasmanian perennial with slender erect stems 2 feet high, alternate lanceolate leaves in two rows near the top of the stem, and small white axillary flowers followed by bright-blue berries.

76715. Leptomeria billardieri R. Br. Santalaceae.

No. 38. An erect much-branched Tasmanian shrub 4 to 6 feet high, with slender green bracteoles, the leaves falling while minute, and small racemes of pinkish white flowers.


No. 65. Port Arthur, Tasmania. A diffusely branched tall shrub or small tree, native to Tasmania and Australia. The opposite entire-lanceolate leaves are 1 to 3 inches long, the small flowers are in slender axillary racemes near the ends of the branches, and the succulent globose fruits, half an inch in diameter, vary from white through pink to dark purple.

76701 to 76724—Continued.


No. 20. An evergreen Tasmanian shrub 3 to 5 feet high, with obovate leaves 1 to 2 inches long, silvery white beneath, and leafy panicles of white asterlike flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 67827.

76718. Pentachondra pumila (Forst.) R. Br. Epacridaceae.

A mosslike plant about half an inch high with very small ovate leaves, short-stalked tubular flowers, and bright-red berries about the site of a pea.


No. 67. Botanic Gardens, Hobart, Tasmania. A Tasmanian shrub 60 feet high, with spreading or depressed branches and branchlets developed into rhomboidal leaflike organs.

For previous introduction see No. 74506.


A Tasmanian shrub 4 to 6 feet high, with opposite-ovate leaves 2 inches long, pinkish white flowers in small terminal heads, and black fleshy fruits.


No. 34. A tall erect Tasmanian shrub up to 12 feet high, with lanceolate serrate leaves 3 inches long and terminal compound racemes of purple-marked white flowers.

76722. Rubus gunniannus Hook. Rosaceae.

No. 25. A small creeping Tasmanian perennial with trifoliate leaves, yellowish white solitary flowers nearly an inch across, and scarlet berries made up of a few carpels each a third of an inch in diameter.

76723. Tachycarpus thymifolia (R. Br.) Spectracarpaeae.

A small spreading Tasmanian shrub with thick ovate leaves on recurved petioles, dense terminal nodding spikes of red flowers, and purple fleshy fruits half an inch in diameter.


Violet.

No. 26. A small tufted creeping violet, native to Tasmania and Australia, with reniform leaves and white to blue flowers with short spurs.


From east Africa. Seeds presented by Oscar Thompson, United States vice consul, Nairobi, through L. W. Kephart, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 10, 1928.

No. 697. A brilliant red or reddish orange lilylike plant climbing by tendrils at the tips of the leaves. It is found in moist areas in western Kenya Colony and western Uganda, and at Koru, Kenya Colony, where these seeds were gathered, it makes a vigorous ornamental. In this region, at an altitude of 5,000 feet, it is occasionally subjected to frost.

For previous introduction see No. 31849.


From St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Seeds presented by J. B. Thompson, director of the agricultural experiment station. Received April 11, 1928.

A form of the silver palm which is native to the island of St. Thomas.
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

From Ra Barciloy, United Provinces, India. Seeds presented by Dr. S. S. Nohru, deputy commissioner, through C. R. Ball, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 14, 1928. A variety grown locally.

76728 to 76731.
76728. CARMICHELIA FLAGELLIFORMIS Colenso. Fabaceae.
For previous introduction and description see No. 76562.
76729. COTONEASTER ACUMINATA Lindl. Malacese.
For previous introduction and description see No. 76571.
76730. COTONEASTER ALDENHAMENSIS Hort. Malacese.
For previous introduction and description see No. 76593.
For previous introduction and description see No. 76600.

76732. CHAETOSPERMUM GLUTINOSUM (Blanco) Swingle. Rutaceae. Tabog.
From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Seeds presented by Dr. Gonzalo M. Fortun, director, agricultural experiment station. Received April 18, 1928.
A small spiny Philippine tree with trifoliolate leaves, small clusters of rather large white flowers, and oblong hard-shelled fruits. This tree is being tested as a stock for commercial citrus fruits.
For previous introduction see No. 40550.

From Mefun, Manchuria. Cuttings collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 23, 1925. Numbered April, 1928.
No. 4733. November 12, 1925. A wild grape with large bunches of purple, acid berries about the size of a marrowfat pea. They are eaten fresh and also made into wine. This variety is hardy in the mountains of this region.
For previous introduction see No. 69695.

76734. SALVIA SP. Menthaceae. Sage.
From Huautla de Jimenez, Oaxaca, Mexico. Seeds presented by C. M. Holmes. Received April 19, 1928.
A local variety growing at an altitude above 4,000 feet, with very attractive gitanian or even darker blue flowers of good size.

76735 to 76745.
From Harbin, Manchuria. Seeds presented by A. A. Rachkovsky, Manchurian Research Society. Received April 17, 1928.
A white-barked Manchurian tree up to 80 feet high, with the leaves often broadly wedge-shaped at the base.
For previous introduction see No. 44582.

76736 to 76745—Continued.
A variety grown locally.
For previous introduction see No. 71257.
76737. LILIUM DAURICUM Ker. Liliaceae. Candlestick lily.
A Manchurian species with a stem about 3 feet high bearing horizontal leaves 3 to 5 inches long, terminal clusters of one to five cup-shaped flowers 5 inches across, which are orange-red spotted with purplish black and tinged with yellow inside.
For previous introduction see No. 75678.
A Siberian species with a slender stem 1 to 2 feet high, 40 to 60 linear light-yellow green leaves 1 to 2 inches long, and terminal clusters of 1 to 15 small nodding turkscap lilies, of the most brilliant sealing-wax-red color.
For previous introduction see No. 64773.
76739 to 76744. PRUNUS spp. Amygdalaceae.
76739. PRUNUS GLANDULOSA Thumb. Flowering almond.
A Chinese shrub 3 to 5 feet high, with lanceolate to ovate leaves, pink or white flowers, and red fruits which make excellent preserves.
For previous introduction see No. 69665.
76740 to 76743. PRUNUS MANSHURICA (Maxim.) Koehne. Manchurian apricot.
For previous introduction and description see No. 70684.
76740. Mixed seeds.
76741. The best wild variety.
76742. Variety subcordata.
76743. [No data.]
76744. PRUNUS SIBIRICA L. Siberian apricot.
A bushy shrub or sometimes a small tree up to 15 feet high, native to Siberia. The long acuminate-ovate leaves are 2 to 3 inches long and reddish when young, turning bright green; the solitary white or pink flowers are an inch across, and the fruits are yellow with a red cheek but have very little flesh and are hardly edible.
For previous introduction see No. 68819.
76745. VIBURNUM BUREJETICUM Regel and Herd. Caprifoliaceae.
A Manchurian shrub up to 15 feet high, with stalkless-pubescent branches, sinuously toothed oval leaves 4 to 5 inches long, dense cymes of white flowers, and elliptoid bluish black fruits.
For previous introduction see No. 60920.

76746. ACACIA SP. Mimosaceae.
From Manlleu, Alpes Maritimes, France. Plants presented by A. Richon. Received February 19, 1928. Numbered April, 1928.
Bon Accueil. This is a chance hybrid, perhaps between Acacia decurrens and A. dealbata. It is considered one of the most beautiful species grown on the Riviera. The flower clusters have up to 40 heads, larger than the best varieties of A. dealbata; they are beautifully grouped at the ends of the branches. The leaves are bright green with long, very fine leaflets. The tree is vigorous and about 20 feet high, but a little less hardy than A. dealbata.
For previous introduction see No. 61738.
76747. ACTINIDIA ARGUTA (Sieb. and Zucc.). Planch. Dilleniaceae.

**Bower actinidia.**

From Manchuria. Cuttings collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 23, 1925. Numbered April, 1926.

No. 4736. Mefun, November 12, 1925. These cuttings are from the vine from which seeds were sent under No. 4156 [No. 65484]. This vine bears edible fruits of good size and is an attractive ornamental.

76748 and 76749. THUNBERGIA spp.

Acanthaceae.

From Gladwyne, Pa. Plants presented by Mrs. J. Norman Henry. Received May 11, 1928.

76745. THUNBERGIA GIBSONI S. Moore. Clockvine.

A climbing vine, native to tropical east Africa, with triangular hairy leaves and large solitary orange-red flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 51240.

76749. THUNBERGIA sp.

A thunbergia said to be native to the Himalayas.

76750. FRAGARIA VIRIDIS Duchesne (F. collina Ehrhr.). Rosaceae.

Strawberry.


A European strawberry which closely resembles *Fragaria sexa*, but the fruits have a musky odor.

For previous introduction see No. 37691.


Apple.

From Paris, France. Scions presented by A. Pasquier des Mazis, Ancien Directeur de l’Union Agricole de France. Received April 2, 1928.

Bonne houre. A delicious apple grown chiefly near Bauge, Maine et Loire. It makes a very good jelly.

For previous introduction see No. 43775.

76752 to 76754. QUERCUS spp. Fagaceae.


76752. QUERCUS ACUTISSIMA Caruthers (Q. serrata S. and Z., not Thumb.). Bristletooth oak.

A handsome eastern Asiatic tree up to 50 feet high, with half-evergreen obovate to oblong shart-pointed leaves 5 to 7 inches long having serrate bristle-pointed margins. The cup which covers about two-thirds of the acorn has long spreading recurved scales.

For previous introduction see No. 54433.

76753. QUERCUS DENTATA Thumb. Dalmyo oak.

A large tree 75 to 80 feet tall, native to Chosen and southern Japan. The obovate-oblong lobed leaves, green above and grayish tomentose beneath, are 10 to 12 inches long and 9 inches wide, and the ovoid acorns, an inch wide, are about half covered by the cup which has lanceolate spreading scales.

For previous introduction see No. 72162.

76754 to 76754—Continued.

76754. QUERCUS GLAUCA Thumb. Oak.

A handsome evergreen Japanese tree 45 feet high, with ovoidate-dentate leaves 3 to 5 inches long, lustrous above and glaucous beneath, and ellipsoid acorns nearly an inch long with scaracid-shaped cups having five to seven concentric silky pubescent rings.

76755. FICUS ROXBURGHII Wall. Moraceae.

Fig.

From Calcutta, India. Fruits presented by C. C. Calder, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden. Received April 5, 1928.

A low-spreading Indian tree 20 to 30 feet high, with broadly ova-cordate entire or toothed leaves and russet-brown or purple fruits 2 inches in diameter.

76756. HAEMATOXYLUM CAMPECHIANUM L. Caesalpiniaeae. Logwood.

From Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, Africa. Seeds presented by A. H. Kirby, Director of the Department of Agriculture. Received April 3, 1928.

A large tropical South African tree with compound leaves, panicles of small flowers, and ovoid resinous warted pods 2 inches long. This tree produces most of the copal gum of commerce.

For previous introduction see No. 43775.

76757. TRACHYLOBIUM HORNEMANNIAEUM Hayne. Caesalpiniaeae.

From Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, Africa. Seeds presented by A. H. Kirby, Director of the Department of Agriculture. Received April 3, 1928.

A large tropical South African tree with compound leaves, panicles of small flowers, and ovoid resinous warted pods 2 inches long. This tree produces most of the copal gum of commerce.

For previous introduction see No. 70048.

76758. CORYPHA UMBRACULIFERA L. Phoenixiaceae.

Talipot palm.

From Jodhpur, India. Seeds presented by T. H. Parsons, Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens of the Department of Agriculture. Received April 10, 1928.

A palm up to 50 feet high, with trunks which yield the logwood of commerce used for dyes and inks.

For previous introduction see No. 75529.

76759 to 76758.

From Brignoles, France. Seeds presented by R. Salguere, Director of the Brignoles Botanic Station. Received April 2, 1928.


A perennial European grass 1 to 2 feet high, with narrowly linear leaves, slender stems, and narrow flower clusters having oblong spikelets sessile on the axis.

For previous introduction see No. 75529.

76760. CISTUS SALYFOLIUS L. Cistaceae.

Salvia rockrose.

A shrub native to the Mediterranean region, procumbent or up to 2 feet high, with rigid rugose oblong leaves and solitary or clustered white flowers 1 to 2 inches across.

76761. ELICHTYSUM STOECHAS DC. Asteraceae.

Everlasting.

A yellow-flowered evergreen shrub about 2 feet high, native to the Mediterranean region.

For previous introduction see No. 68143.
From Hailar, Manchuria. Seeds presented by N., the manager of the publication depot and central seed store of the Department of Agriculture. Received April 6, 1928.

**76771. B. PURPESCENS (Benth.) Kuntze** *(Centrosona pubescens Benth.)*. Fabaceae.

A creeping tropical vine used as a cover crop in the East Indies.

For previous introduction see No. 72430.

**76772. C. STRIATA DC. Fabaceae.**

A native leguminous plant of possible use as a cover plant.

For previous introduction see No. 71807.

**76773. DUGUELLA ROBUSTA (Roxb.) Kuntze** *(Derris robusta Benth.)*. Fabaceae.

A tree 30 to 40 feet high, native to the lower Himalayas, with grayish branchlets, compound leaves of 7 to 19 leaflets 2 inches long and gray beneath, and whitish flowers in loose racemes about 6 inches long.

**76774. MEIBOMIA GRYOIDES (D.C.) Kuntze** *(Desmodium gryoides D.C.)*. Fabaceae.

A shrubby leguminous plant 8 to 10 feet high, native to the warmer parts of the central and eastern Himalayas. It has hairy leaves and terminal clusters of red flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 68960.

**76775 and 76776.**

From Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by E. Percy Phillips, Division of Botany. Received April 9, 1928.

**76775. B. GULFENsis Aubl. Lecythidaceae.**

A South African climbing shrub 5 to 10 feet high. The leaves, two lobed at the apex, are 1 to 3 inches long, and the brick-red flowers are borne continuously from spring to late autumn.

For previous introduction see No. 66148.

**76776. BOLUSANTHUS SPECIOSUS (Bolus) Harms. (Lonchorrhiza speciosa Bolus). Fabaceae.**

A small ornamental South African tree with compound leaves and long racemes of violet flowers. The hard white durable timber is used for wheel spokes.

For previous introduction see No. 55555.

**76777 to 76779.**

From Ceylon and Straits Settlements. Plants collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, U.S. Dept. of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received July 19, 1926. Numbered April, 1928.

**76777. COUCOFITTA GUIANEENSIS Aubl. Lecythidaceae.**

No. 890. Royal Botanic Garden, Peradeniya, Ceylon. June 9, 1926. The cannon-ball tree, native to Guiana, is one of the strangest freaks of the vegetable kingdom. It is a large handsome tree producing pink fleshy flowers of curious shape on special crooked branches rising from the trunk. These flowers are followed by cannon-ball-shaped fruits 4 to 5 inches in diameter.

For previous introduction see No. 67994.

**76778. IXORA BANDHUCA Roxb. Rubiaceae.**

No. 534. Botanic Garden, Singapore, May 31, 1926. A spreading shrub or small tree up to 15 feet high, growing on the southern and southeastern slopes of stony mountains in northeastern Asia, where the soil is not very thick. It has long-pointed serrate-ovate leaves, solitary white or pinkish flowers an inch across, and an abundance of yellow fruits, with reddish cheeks, which have very little flesh and are hardly edible.

For previous introduction see No. 68961.

**76769 and 76770.**

From Hallar, Manchuria. Seeds presented by N. Glowkoff, superintendent of the Manchurian Agricultural Society, through G. C. Hanson, United States consul, Harbin. Received April 3, 1928.

**76769. IRIS SP. Iridaceae.**

A yellow iris.

**76770. PRUNUS SIBERICA L. Amygdalaceae.**

Siberian apricot.

A spreading shrub or small tree up to 15 feet high, growing on the southern and southeastern slopes of stony mountains in northeastern Asia, where the soil is not very thick. It has long-pointed serrate-ovate leaves, solitary white or pinkish flowers an inch across, and an abundance of yellow fruits, with reddish cheeks, which have very little flesh and are hardly edible.

For previous introduction see No. 68819.
76777 to 76779—Continued.

**76779. Ixora cocinea** L. Rubiaceae. **Scarlet ixora.**

No. 835. Botanic Garden, Singapore, May 31, 1926. A hybrid, with salmon-pink flowers, which is a vigorous grower.

76780 to 76785.

From Hailar, Manchuria. Seeds presented by N. Glowkhoff, superintendent of the Manchurian Agricultural Society, through G. C. Hanson, United States consul, Harbin. Received April 3, 1928.

**76780. Hordeum vulgare Pallidum** Seringe. Poaceae. **Six-rowed barley.**

No. 5. This variety was found by Mr. Glowkhoff in his field as an admixture. Barley is seldom sown in this section.

**76781 to 76785.**

From Mafeteng, Basutoland, South Africa. Seeds presented by Sister Mary Prisca Oswald, Mount Olivet Mission. Received May 10, 1928.

76781. No. 1. 1926 wheat.

76782. No. 1. 1927 wheat.

76783. No. 0. 1926 wheat. A hard variety, with a large tetrahedral awned spike of a blue-black color, which grows well in bushes, and endures droughts and frosts very well. It ripens about three or four days later than No. 1 and does not fall down. It is very difficult to thresh.

76784. No. 2. An awned wheat with reddish straw, red spikes, and reddish seeds, which grows well in bushes. The spike is big, but the seeds are somewhat smaller than those of No. 1. It ripens about 10 or 12 days earlier than No. 1, does not fall down so quickly, and threshes well. It is found now as an admixture, sometimes reaching 30 per cent.

76785. No. 3. An awned wheat, with silvery white straw and spike. It does not fall down, and ripens about the same time as No. 1. It is found as an admixture from 10 to 15 per cent.

76786 and 76787.

From Mafeteng, Basutoland, South Africa. Seeds presented by Sister Mary Prisca Oswald, Mount Olivet Mission. Received May 4, 1928.

**76786. Casalpina gilliesii** (Hook.) Wall. Caesalpiniaceae. **Tree of Paradise.**

A tall shrub or small tree, native to Argentina, with pinnately compound leaves and terminal racemes of light-yellow flowers from which the brilliant red stamens protrude 3 to 5 inches.

For previous introduction see No. 43770.

**76787. Ricinus communis** L. Euphorbiaceae. **Caster-bean.**

An African variety. It is one of the small-seeded varieties valuable for oil.

76788. Strelitzia reginae Banks. Musaceae. **Bird-of-paradise-flower.**

From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vil-morin-Andrieux & Co. Received May 4, 1928.

A South African plant with a creeping rhizome from which grow the banana-like leaves with petioles 4 feet long and lanceolate blades 2 feet long. The flowers are borne on a stem 3 to 4 feet high and grow out from the margin of a purple-edged bright-green bract 3 inches long. The orange-yellow lanceolate sepals are 3 to 4 inches long, and the dark-blue arrow-shaped petals are 2 inches long.

76789. Solanum tuberosum L. Solanaceae. **Potato.**

From Lima, Peru. Tubers presented by Prof. Julio Gaudron, Estacion Central Agronomica. Received May 10, 1928.

**Papa amarilla.** A yellow-fleshed Peruvian variety.

76790. Rosostynea regia (H. B. K.) O. F. Cook (Oreodoxa regia H. B. K.). Phoenicaceae. **Cuban royal palm.**

From Cuba. Seeds obtained through G. S. Jamieson, Bureau of Chemistry. Received May 9, 1928.

A Cuban palm up to 80 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, with pinnately divided leaves 16 feet long.

For previous introduction see No. 51139.


Arnold Arboretum No. 4677-3. Originally collected in Chosen in 1904. A form, with leaves smooth beneath, of *Viburnum sargenti* which is a shrub up to 12 feet high native to northeastern Asia, having 3-lobed leaves with the middle lobe much elongated, cymes of white flowers, and scarlet fruits.

76792 to 76795. Linum spp. Linaceae. **Flax.**

From Groningen, Netherlands. Seeds presented by Dr. T. Tammes, of the University of Groningen, through A. C. Dillman, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 18, 1928.

**76792. Linum angustifolium** Huds. **Linum Angustifolium Huds.**

An annual or perennial herbaceous plant native to Europe and western Asia, with decumbent stems, small linear leaves, and small blue flowers. It is considered by some authorities to have been the original species from which the cultivated flax was developed.

76793 to 76795. Linum usitatissimum L. **Linum usitatissimum L.**

76793. Variety crepiflora.

76794. Variety winter flax.

76795. Variety Egyptian.

76796. Rosa sp. Rosaceae. **Rose.**

From Port au Prince, Haiti. Cuttings presented by H. D. Barker, Service Technique. Received May 23, 1928.

**Eglantine.** A rose used in Haiti as a stock.

76797 and 76798.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture. Received May 23, 1928.

**76797. Rubus copelandii** Merr. Rosaceae. **Bramble.**

Copada. A robust Philippine shrub with ascending arching spiny canes 10 feet long. The leaves are trifoliolate, and the orange-red berries are juicy and edible, but lacking in flavor.

76798. Vaccinium myrtoides Miquel. Vacciniaceae. **Alimani.** A small upright Philippine shrub 3 to 4 feet high, with small leathery leaves and clusters of small black berries which are juicy, sweet, subacid, and of excellent flavor.

From Sayapullo, Trujillo, Peru. Tubers presented by A. Martin Lynch. Received May 24, 1928. A yellow-fleshed Peruvian variety.

78680 to 786819. AVENA SATIVA L. Poaceae. Oats.

From Tiehlingho post office, Kirin Province, Manchuria. Seeds presented by F. J. Rae, Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Received April 26, 1928.

78680. No. 344. 76800 to 76819. L. Poa-...
76853 to 76870—Continued.

76856. **Acacia myrtifolia** Willd.
   A tall Australian shrub with angular branches and ovate phyllodes edged with pink, and heads of rather large yellow flowers in racemes.
   For previous introduction see No. 56573.

76857. **Acacia nerifolia** A. Cunn. (A *heptaphyla* F. Muell.). 
   *Bald acacia*.
   A handsome eastern Australian tree up to 50 feet high, with linear phyllodes and simple racemes of small globular heads of yellow flowers.
   For previous introduction see No. 75541.

76858. **Acacia terminalis** (Salisb.) Macbride. 
   *Australian blue gum*.
   An Australian tree up to 60 feet high, with golden pubescent branchlets, pinnately compound leaves, and globular heads of yellow flowers in clusters 6 inches long.
   For previous introduction see No. 56559.

76859. **Backhousia myrtifolia** Hook. and Harv. 
   *Myrtle*.
   A tall shrub or small tree, native to Australia, with opposite ovate acuminate leaves 2 inches long and small cymes of white flowers forming terminal panicles.

76860. **Bolusanthus speciosus** (Bolus) Harms. 
   *Bolus spearlily*.
   An Australian shrub with weak slender branches, cordate leaves 2 to 4 inches long and spikes of large flowers with rich-red stamens.

76861. **Callistemon phoeniceus** Lindl. 
   *Flame tree*.
   A tall Australian shrub with narrowly lanceolate leaves 2 to 4 inches long and spikes of large orange-red flowers. It is propagated from cuttings and may be grown in the open in southern California and southern Florida, being excellent for training on pillars and trellises. In colder regions it is an attractive plant for the cool greenhouse.
   For previous introduction see No. 75573.

76862. **Chorizema cordatum** Lindl. 
   *Gold myrtle*.
   An Australian shrub with weak slender branches, cordate leaves 1 to 2 inches long, and axillary and terminal racemes of orange-red flowers. It is propagated from cuttings and may be grown in the open in southern California and southern Florida, being excellent for training on pillars and trellises. In colder regions it is an attractive plant for the cool greenhouse.
   For previous introduction see No. 75552.

76863. **Clyanthus damieri** A. Cunn. (C. *speciosus* Don.). 
   *Giant spearlily*.
   An Australian semishrubby perennial 2 to 4 feet high, with ascending or procumbent branches covered with long soft hairs. The compound leaves are made up of 15 to 21 obovate leaflets an inch long: and the flowers, four to six in pendent racemes, are 3 inches long and crimson or scarlet with a handsome purple-black spot at the center.

76864. **Eugynesthes palmeri** W. Hill. 
   *Eugynesthes*.
   An agavelike Australian plant with sword-shaped leaves 8 feet long and a tall flower stem, the upper 3 feet developing into a panicle of bright-red flowers which are whitish inside.
   For previous introduction see No. 51063.

76865. **Erythrophleum chlorostachys** Baill. (E. *laboucheri* F. Muell.). 
   *Caesalpinia*.
   An unarmed Australian tree with pinnately compound leaves of two or three pairs of obliquely obovate leaflets 2 inches long, dense spikes of small greenish flowers, and broad flat pods 6 inches long and 1 to 2 inches broad.

76866 to 76868. **Eucalyptus spp.** Myrtaceae.

76866. **Eucalyptus bryriana** F. Muell.
   A tall shrub or small tree, native to Australia, with smooth thick ovate leaves 3 inches long, axillary and terminal panicles of small flowers, and very small flat-topped ovoid fruits.
   For previous introduction see No. 75616.

76867. **Eucalyptus grandis** W. Hill. 
   *Flooded gum*.
   An Australian tree 90 to 140 feet high, with narrowly lanceolate leaves 4 to 6 inches long, small clusters of flowers, and conical fruits. The timber is excellent for shipbuilding and general carpenter work.

76868. **Eucalyptus patens** Benth.
   An Australian tree attaining a height of 100 feet and a diameter of 6 feet, with lanceolate falcate leaves 3 to 6 inches long, short panicules of small flowers, and globular flat-topped fruits. The tough durable timber is used by wheelwrights.
   For previous introduction see No. 48995.

76869. **Tristania conferta** R. Br. 
   *Myrtaceae*.
   A tall tree, native to Australia, with elliptical leaves 2 to 4 inches long and axillary clusters of small yellow flowers.
   For previous introduction see No. 75574.

76871. **Ceratonia siliqua** L. 
   *Caesalpinia*.
   *Carob*.
   From Bari, Italy. Plants presented by Dr. E. Fantanellis, Director of the Stazione Agraria Sampierdarena, through Homer M. Byington, American consul general, Naples. Received May 13, 1926. Numbered May, 1928.

76870. **Tristania laurina** (J. E. Smith) R. Br. 
   *Myrtaceae*.
   A tall tree, native to Australia, with elliptical leaves 2 to 4 inches long and axillary clusters of small yellow flowers.
   For previous introduction see No. 75574.

76871. **Ceratonia siliqua** L. 
   *Caesalpinia*.
   *Carob*.
   From the island of Cyprus. Plants presented by the director of agriculture. Received September 22, 1926. Numbered May, 1928.

76872. **Ceratonia siliqua** L. 
   *Caesalpinia*.
   *Carob*.
   From Karangpandan, Java. Seeds collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received June 19, 1926. Numbered May, 1928.

76873. **Lansium domesticum** Jack. 
   *Meliaceae*.
   *Langsat*.
   From Karangpandan, Java. Seeds collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received June 19, 1926. Numbered May, 1928.

76874. **Lansium domesticum** Jack. 
   *Meliaceae*.
   *Langsat*.
   From the island of Cyprus. Plants presented by the director of agriculture. Received September 22, 1926. Numbered May, 1928.

76875. **Lansium domesticum** Jack. 
   *Meliaceae*.
   *Langsat*.
   Variety *Tytilia*.

76876. **Lansium domesticum** Jack. 
   *Meliaceae*.
   *Langsat*.
   Variety *Tytilia*.
76874. (Undetermined.)
No. 390. January 17, 1926. A liliaceous herb whose spreading panicles of dry seed pods promise an attractive ornamental. The flowers, about an inch long, are borne in clusters several inches long. This variety was found on the grass-covered mountain side of Kongshan.

76875 to 76877.
From Ceylon and Singapore, Straits Settlements. Collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received February and July, 1926. Numbered May, 1928.
76875. UVARIA PURPUREA
76876. VATERIA ACUMINATA Hayne. Dipterocarpaceae.
No. 321. Seeds obtained from a native on route to Kurunegala, Ceylon, January 4, 1926. Kana-gona or Tampang-manis. Seeds of a handsome tropical Asiatic tree with deep-green leaves and yellowish green, very sour fruits 2 inches in diameter. The fruits are edible and are good for stewing.
For previous introduction see No. 47833.

76878 to 76885—Continued.
From Chaco, Argentina. A perennial cultivated in the botanic garden of the university.
A cespitose perennial cultivated in the botanic garden of the university. It seeds poorly in Buenos Aires.
For previous introduction see No. 46655.
From Avellanada, Province of Buenos Aires. A rhizomatous perennial.

76886 to 76891.
From Summit, Canal Zone. Seeds presented by J. E. Higgins, of the Plant Introduction Garden. Received May 7, 1928.
76886. APHELANDRA SINCLAIRIANA Nees. Acanthaceae.
A shrub 6 to 15 feet high, native to Panama, with obovate entire leaves, vivid orange-red bracts, and pale or purplish red tubular flowers.
A large woody vine native to the Pacific slope in Panama, with two or three elliptic leaflets and axillary and terminal panicles of very showy pink or purple flowers.
76888. CALICLAIMYS LATIFOLIA Schum. Bignoniaceae.
A large woody vine, native to Panama, with large compound leaves having three elliptic leaflets, and short racemes of bright-yellow flowers.
76889. ODONTADENIA SPECIOSA Benth. Apocynaceae.
A large wooly tropical American vine with opposite elliptic leaves 5 to 10 inches long, and large cymes of yellow flowers.
76890. POGONOPUS SPECIOSUS (Jacq.) Schum. Rubiaceae.
A tropical American shrub or small tree up to 20 feet high, with broadly lanceolate leaves, and broad cymes of scarlet flowers with brilliant red bracts.
For previous introduction see No. 45360.
76891. POSOQUERIA LATIFOLIA Roem. and Schult. Rubiaceae.
A tall Brazilian shrub up to 25 feet high, with large opposite ovate coriaceous leaves, terminal corymbs of white tubular flowers 4 inches long, and succulent edible fruits used for jellies and marmalades.
For previous introduction see No. 69373.

76892 to 76914.
From Gangtok, Sikkim, India. Seeds presented by the forest manager of Sikkim. Received May 16, 1928.
A Chinese perennial herb up to 9 feet high, naturalized in India and also in the Southern United States. It has palmately divided leaves and pale yellow flowers 4 to 5 inches across.
For previous introduction see No. 40030.
76892 to 76914—Continued.

76893. ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA L. Apocynaceae.

A tropical American climbing shrub with whorls of three or four obovate leaves 8 inches long and clusters of bright-yellow trumpet-shaped flowers expanding to 4 inches across.

76894. ABOYRISIA sp. Convolvulaceae.

Silver weed. A silvery leaved climber native to India. The flowers resemble those of the morning-glory.

76895. ARTEMISIA VULGARIS L. Asteraceae. Mugwort.

An aromatic shrublike herb 6 to 8 feet high, with pinnately divided leaves and large panicles of small flower heads. Native throughout the mountainous parts of India.

For previous introduction see No. 67634.

76896. ASPARAGUS RACEMOSUS Willd. Convallariaceae.

A tall spiny climbing woody asparagus with many branches, falcate channelled cladodes, and racemes to 2 inches long followed by berries one-fourth of an inch in diameter. It is native to the slopes of the Himalayas up to 4,000 feet altitude.


A Himalayan shrub with yellow flowers, growing at an altitude of 8,000 to 10,000 feet.

76898. BUCKLANDIA POPULNEA R. Br. Ham.

An East Indian perennial herb from a tuberous rootstock with a stem 4 to 10 feet high, bearing ob lanceolate leaves a foot long, red bracts, and large flowers with a flowering white limb and a yellow center in a long dense spike.

For previous introduction see No. 61598.

76899. COSTUS SPECIOSUS (Koen.) J. E. Smith. Zingiberaceae.

An East Indian perennial herb from a tuberous rootstock with a stem 4 to 10 feet high, bearing ob lanceolate leaves a foot long, red bracts, and large flowers with a flowering white limb and a yellow center in a long dense spike.

For previous introduction see No. 67634.

76900. CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS D. Don (P. puddum).

A Himalayan tree of medium size, growing at altitudes of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, with opposite ovoid leaves 6 inches long and gorgeous rounded panicles of pink or rose flowers. For previous introduction see No. 75963.

76901. CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS D. Don (P. puddum).

A Himalayan tree of medium size, growing at altitudes of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, with opposite ovoid leaves 6 inches long and gorgeous rounded panicles of pink or rose flowers. For previous introduction see No. 75963.

76902. LILIUM GIGANTEUM Wall. Liliaceae.

A Himalayan lily with bulbs which grow close to the surface, in rich black mold, at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,000 feet, where it is covered with snow from November to April. The plants are 6 to 9 feet high, and the smooth hollow stems are 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, 12 to 15 perasemce, the perianth tube is slightly greenish and the inner surfaces of the segments are tinged with deep purple.

For previous introduction see No. 76020.

76892 to 76914—Continued.

76903. LUCILIA GRATISSIMA (Wall.) Sweet. Rubiaceae.

A Himalayan shrub up to 15 feet high, growing at altitudes of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, with opposite ovate leaves 6 inches long and gorgeous rounded panicles of pink or rose flowers. For previous introduction see No. 75963.

76904 and 76905. MECONOPSIS spp. Papaveraceae.

Foppylke herbaceous plants with large flowers borne singly or in panicles.

76904. MECONOPSIS sp.

A blue-flowered variety.

76905. MECONOPSIS sp.

A yellow-flowered variety.

76906. MIMOSA RUBICULAUS Lam. Mimosaceae.

A spiny Indian shrub or small tree growing up to 5,000 feet altitude. The thin finely pinnate leaves and red yellow flower heads make the shrub of possible value as an ornamental in the warmest parts of the United States. It is also said to make a good hedge.

For previous introduction see No. 65840.

76907. OXYSPORA PANICULATA (D. Don) DC. Melastomaceae.

A large spreading Himalayan shrub with opposite ovate leaves 5 inches long, and large loose panicles of rose-purple flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 47748.

76908. PRUNUS CERASOIDES D. Don (F. puddum Roxb.). Amygdalaceae. Sikkim cherry.

A Himalayan tree of medium size, growing at altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 feet, with rosy or nearly white flowers and small oblong fruits with scantly flesh. The handsomely mottled wood is used for making canes and furniture.

For previous introduction see No. 62364.

76909 to 76913. RHODODENDRON spp. Ericaceae.

76909. RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM J. E. Smith.

A tall Himalayan shrub or small tree up to 40 feet high, growing at altitudes of 5,000 to 10,000 feet. It is variable both in its foliage and in the color of its flowers. In one form the leaves are silvery on the lower surface, while in another they are covered with a brownish red down. The bell-shaped flowers, borne in dense trusses, vary from deep crimson to pure white.

For previous introduction see No. 65840.

76910. RHODODENDRON CAMPESTRATUM Wall. Liliaceae.

Gingerlily.

These are strong-growing tropical herbaceous perennials with ornamental leaves and white, red, or yellow flowers. The shipment is a mixture of different species.

76902. LILIUM GIGANTEUM Wall. Liliaceae.

Giant lily. A Himalayan lily with bulbs which grow close to the surface, in rich black mold, at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,000 feet, where it is covered with snow from November to April. The plants are 6 to 9 feet high, and the smooth hollow stems are 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, 12 to 15 perasemce, the perianth tube is slightly greenish and the inner surfaces of the segments are tinged with deep purple.

For previous introduction see No. 76020.

76911. RHODODENDRON THOMSONII Hook. f. A Himalayan shrub up to 15 feet high, growing at altitudes of 10,000 feet. The elliptic leaves, 4 to 6 inches long, are red petioles, and the bright rosy purple unspotted flowers, 2 inches across, are in clusters.

For previous introduction see No. 58929.

76912. RHODODENDRON WIGHTII Hook. f. A Himalayan shrub 14 feet high, growing at altitudes of 10,000 feet. The elliptic leaves, 4 to 6 inches long, are red petioles, and the bright rosy purple unspotted flowers, 2 inches across, are in clusters.
76892 to 76914—Continued.

76913. RHODODENDRON sp.
A rhododendron growing at altitudes of 10,000 to 11,000 feet.

A very sweet Himalayan raspberry which grows at from 5,000 to 6,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see No. 67939.

76915 to 76918.

From Sinaloa, Mexico. Seeds presented by F. W. Smith, through Paul C. Standley, of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. Received May 18, 1928.

76915. CANDAVES GLADIATA (Jacq.) DC. Fabaceae.
A Central American deciduous tree 45 feet high, but flowering when only 6 feet high. The alternate leaves have five to seven serrate lobes, and the handsome bright-yellow flowers, 4 inches across, are in terminal clusters.

For previous introduction see No. 65466.

A Central American deciduous tree 35 feet high, but flowering when only 6 feet high. The alternate leaves have five to seven serrate lobes, and the handsome bright-yellow flowers, with 4 inches across, are in terminal clusters.

For previous introduction see No. 62412.

76917. TABEBUIA sp. Bignoniaceae.
A tropical American tree with opposite palmately divided leaves and clusters of large showy flowers.

76919 and 76920.

From Richmond, Victoria, Australia. Seeds presented by F. H. Baker. Received May 19, 1928.

76919. HAYEA LAURINA R. Br. Proteaceae.
Sea-urchin hayea.

An Australian shrub up to 30 feet high, with lanceolate leaves 6 inches long and globular heads of crimson flowers from which protrude the golden-yellow styles an inch long.

For previous introduction see No. 70908.

76920. KENNEDIA MONOPHYLLA Vent. (Hardenbergia monophylla Benth.). Fabaceae.
An Australian vine with single lanceolate leaflets, and terminal panicles and axillary racemes of flowers ranging from white through rose to purple.

For previous introduction see No. 55601.

76921 to 76927—Continued.

76921. ACACIA MELANOXYLON R. Br. Mimosaceae.
Blackwood acacia.

An Australian evergreen tree up to 100 feet high, with lanceolate leathery phyllodes 4 inches long, heads of creamy flowers in short racemes, and reddish brown twisted pods. The dark wood is very similar to black walnut and is used for the same purposes. The tree makes rapid growth while young.

For previous introduction see No. 48051.

76922. CALLITRIS CUPRESSIFORMIS Vent. (Frenel a australis Endl.). Pinaceae.
An Australian evergreen reaching a height of 50 feet with slender drooping branches and globular cones.

For previous introduction see No. 73834.

76923. CALLITRIS ONSONGA L. Rich. (Frenela gunnii Endl.). Pinaceae.
An evergreen Tasmanian shrub or small tree 25 feet high, with erect dense branches and ovoid or oblong cones.

76924. CUPRESSUS LUSITANICA Mill. Pinaceae.
Portuguese cypress.
An ornamental evergreen tree, native to Mexico, which is cultivated as a forest tree in Portugal. The soft aromatic straight-grained wood is considered very valuable.

For previous introduction see No. 73844.

Portugal-laurel.
An evergreen Portuguese tree 20 feet high, with thick leathery serrate-lanceolate leaves, racemes of small white flowers, and inconspicuous black fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 62726.

76926. PHYLLREIA LATIFOLIA L. Oleaceae.
An evergreen or small tree up to 30 feet high, native to the Mediterranean region. The shining dark-green ovate leaves are 2 inches long, and the racemes of small flowers are followed by black fruits one-fourth of an inch across.

For previous introduction see No. 71861.

76927. PHILLYREA LATIFOLIA L. Oleaceae.
An evergreen or small tree up to 30 feet high, native to the Mediterranean region. The shining dark-green ovate leaves are 2 inches long, and the racemes of small flowers are followed by black fruits one-fourth of an inch in diameter.

76928. ZEPHYRANTHES sp. Amaryllidaceae.
Zephyrilly.

76929. RHEUM RHAPONTICUM L. Polygonaceae.
Rhubarb.
From Ottawa, Canada. Roots presented by T. F. Ritchie, Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm. Received May 26, 1928. An ornamental evergreen tree, native to

76930. CLERODENDRUM FOETIDUM Bunge. Verbenaceae.
Rose glorybower.
From Nikita, Yalta, Crimea, Russia. Plants presented by George V. Heintz, librarian, Government Botanic Garden. Received May 24, 1928. An semihardy evergreen Chinese shrub 6 feet high, with coriaceous leaves 8 inches long, and dense capitate cymes of fragrant rosy red flowers. When killed to the ground the young shoots bloom in the autumn of the same season.

For previous introduction see No. 73424.
76931 to 76967—Continued.

76941. OXYLOBIUM LANCEOLATUM (Vent.) Drues (Callistachys lanceolata Vent.). Fabaceae.
A tall Australian shrub with whorls of lanceolate leaves 3 to 5 inches long and yellow flowers in dense terminal racemes 6 inches long.
For previous introduction see No. 75569.

76942. PITTOPHORUM UNDULATUM Vent. Pitto-
sporaceae. Orange pittosporum.
An Australian evergreen shrub or tree up to 40 feet high, often used as a hedge. The lanceolate leaves, 3 to 6 inches long, are undulate on the margins, and the very fragrant white flowers are in terminal clusters.

76943. PROSTANTHERA NIVEA A. Cunn. Men-
thaceae.
A beautiful Australian shrub 6 feet high, with linear terete leaves an inch long and snow-white or pale-blue axillary flowers, the terminal ones forming leafy racemes.

76944. STENOCARPUS SALIGNUS R. Br. Pro-
taceae.
A moderate-sized Australian tree with leaves varying from ovate to pinnatidif, 2 to 4 inches long and axillary and terminal umbels of small yellow flowers.

An Australian shrub climbing to a height of several feet with 11 to 21 small oblong leaflets and large deep-red, pink or white flowers. *Swainsona coronillaefolia* probably represents the horticultural variety *violacea*, which has rose-violet flowers. This species is said to be poisonous to stock.

76946. TRICONDYLYS FRASERI (R. Br.) Kunze (Lomatala fraseri R. Br.). Proteaceae.
An Australian shrub or small tree with lanceolate irregularly lobed leaves and loose cymes of white or yellow flowers. The light hard wood has beautiful markings and is easily worked.
For previous introduction see No. 51068.

For previous introduction and description see No. 76969.

76948. TRISTANIA LAURINA (J. E. Smith) R. Br. Myrtaceae.
For previous introduction and description see No. 76970.

76949. VIMINARIA DENUDATA J. E. Smith. Fabaceae.
An Australian shrub with rushlike stems up to 20 feet high, long wiry pendulous branches, leaves reduced to filiform petioles 6 to 9 inches long, and long terminal racemes of orange-yellow flowers.
Nos. 76950 to 76967 were received from Tas-
mania.

76950. ASTELIA ALPINA R. Br. Liliaceae.
No. 138. From Cradle Valley.
For previous introduction and description see No. 76703.

76951 to 76953. BELLENDENA MONTANA R. Br. Proteaceae.
No. 145. From Middlesex. A small Tas-
manian shrub growing at an altitude of 2,000 feet. It is about a foot high with ovate leaves an inch long, 3-lobed at the tip, and small white or pink flowers in dense terminal racemes,
76931 to 76967—Continued.

followed by flat membranous fruits half an inch long.

For previous introduction see No. 67806.
76951. An orange-fruited variety.
76952. A red-fruited variety.
76953. A yellow-fruited variety.

BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA Labill. Pit-tosporaceae.

No. 146. From Middlesex. A Tasmanian twining shrub with oval to linear leaves an inch long, solitary pendulous dull-yellow or blue flowers as long as the leaves, and pendent, twining shrub with oval to linear leaves an inch long, small oblong leaves, clusters of white flowers, and broadly ovoid blue berries less than half an inch long.

TROCHOCARPA GUNNII (Hook. f.) Benth. Epacridaceae.

No. 130. From Cradle Valley. A tall, densely branched Tasmanian shrub, 10 to 12 feet high, growing at an altitude of 3,000 feet. It has small oblong leaves, clusters of white flowers, and globular purple, violet, or orange fruits one-fourth inch in diameter.

TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. Poaceae.

From Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Seeds obtained from the Lindley-Walker Wheat Co., through J. W. T. Duvel, Grain Futures Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. Received June 18, 1927. Numbered June, 1928.

BARODA Wonder.
Bena.
Billy Hughes.
Bobs.
Bomen.
Bruce.
Canberra.
Carrihan.
Cedar.
Clarendon.
Comeback.
Defiance.
Federation.
Florence.
Greshley.
Hard Federation.
Indian Pusa.
Major.
Marshall No. 3.
Minister.
Moira.
Petats Surprise.
Pusa No. 4.
Pusa No. 7.
Quality.
Tureyg.
Waratbah.
Yandilla King.
No. 4-P.
From China. Plants collected by F. A. McClure, 76998 and 76999.

**FRAGARIA**

From Milan, Italy. Plants presented by Dr. Piero Scotti Fogieni. Received April 20, 1928.

**FRAGARIA** sp.

No. 63. *White pineapple*. In Italy this variety gave origin to the everbearing strawberry, with large fruits. The plant is vigorous, and the flesh-colored berry is the most savoy one of its type; not everbearing, but with some flowers also during the summer.

76999. **FRAGARIA** sp.

No. 135 or 107. Of unique characteristic shape, resembling an ornamental pumpkin or a flax. Exquisite, large fruit.

**PHYLLOSTACHYS**

No. 700. Taishohohon, Anhwei Province, October 22, 1926. *Wongtan chuk*. A small bamboo, possibly a *Phyllostachys*, used in weaving baskets, trays, etc. The young shoots are edible.

**PHYLLOSTACHYS** sp.

No. 706. Tsaihohohon, Anhwei Province, October 14, 1926. *Fa tan chuk*. A small bamboo with thin, tough walls. Characterized by stout, very dark green color. It is used in weaving and is considered good for this purpose, especially on account of the low percentage of waste material. The young shoots are eaten with great relish.

77000 to 77014—Continued.

**PHYLLOSTACHYS** sp.

No. 761. Rhizomes, with small plants attached to them, obtained at Chiuhwashaan, Anhwei Province, November 4, 1926. *Kiech chuk*. A medium-sized bamboo of the monopodial type cultivated, or rather half cultivated, for the edible young shoots, and the culms which are used in weaving baskets, trays, etc.

77004. **ARUNDINARIA** sp.

No. 718. November 3, 1926. *Koo chuk*. Rhizomes, with young plants attached to them, obtained at Chiuhwashaan, Anhwei Province, where this occurs spontaneously. It is a medium-sized monopodial bamboo 4 or 5 meters high and 2 centimeters in diameter. The culms, purplish green, especially when young, are thick-walled; the pith is chambered, the diaphragm occurring about every 3 centimeters. The nodes are prominent, the branches three to usually five, acutely ascending, the middle the largest. The medium-sized drooping leaves are long and slender. The rhizomes are cylindrical, and the nodes not prominent, in which characteristic they resemble the rhizomes of *Arundinaria*. This bamboo is common, but not used to any great extent, and the shoots are not edible.

**PHYLLOSTACHYS** nidularia Munro.

No. 720. November 4, 1926. *Shai chuk*. Rhizomes, with small plants attached, obtained at Chiuhwashaan, Anhwei Province. A small wild bamboo of monopodial type, apparently of wide distribution, and very commonly seen in flower. The culms, 1.5 to 3 meters high and 1 to 1.5 centimeters in diameter, are used in weaving. There are two branches, and the leaves are small. The young shoots are edible.

**PHYLLOSTACHYS** sp.

No. 721.

**PHYLLOSTACHYS** sp.

No. 722. November 3, 1926. *Lo chuk*. Rhizomes, with small plants attached to them, obtained at Chiuhwashaan, Anhwei Province. A medium-sized bamboo found both cultivated and wild. It is 4 to 6 meters high and 2 to 2.5 centimeters in diameter, with rather prominent nodes and medium-short internodes. The young shoots are edible, and the culms are used in weaving and making native lanterns.

77009. **PHYLLOSTACHYS** sp.

No. 726. November 3, 1926. *Liu kin chuk*. Rhizomes, with small plants attached to them, obtained at Chiuhwashaan, Anhwei Province. A small, monopodial bamboo found wild in this region. Characterized by the following characteristics: Stems squarish in cross section; lower nodes of the culms bear short spines, other nodes unarmed; nodes of the branches prominent because they are rather conspicuous. The small central cavity is larger than the culms. The young shoots are edible, and the culms are used for walking sticks, whipsticks, etc., but not for weaving. The culms are nearly solid with very small central chambers; they are used for walking sticks, whipsticks, etc., but not for weaving. The nodes are prominent, the branches, two at each node, are unequal, and the leaves are small to medium sized.

77011. **PHYLLOSTACHYS** sp.

No. 729. October 23, 1926. *Lo chuk*. Rhizomes, with small plants attached to them, obtained at Taishohohon, Anhwei Province. A small, monopodial bamboo with stiff, cylindrical, upright thick-walled culms, large drooping leaves, and numerous small branches which are acutely ascending. The culms are used as the sources of sticks for hanging up noodles. Their smoothness and stiffness fit them for this purpose. The young shoots are not eaten.

77012. **BAMBUSA** angulata Munro.

No. 885. Nanking. November 22, 1926. *Fu chuk, ing choa chue*. Sweet edible shoots which appear in May. Culms used for weaving baskets, etc., cut when 1 or 2 years old; yellow when mature. Rhizomes dark in color.

77013. **BAMBUSA** mobilis Munro.

No. 1032. Yungkui, Kwangsi. November 28, 1926. *Sefong chuk* (square bamboo). A rare monopodial bamboo cultivated in woods. It is distinguished from other Chinese bamboos by the following characteristics: Stems squarish in cross section; lower nodes of the culms bear short spines, other nodes unarmed; nodes of the branches prominent because they are rather conspicuous. The small central cavity is larger than the culms. The young shoots are edible, and the culms are used for walking sticks, whipsticks, etc., but not for weaving. The culms are nearly solid with very small central chambers; they are used for walking sticks, whipsticks, etc., but not for weaving. The nodes are prominent, the branches, two at each node, are unequal, and the leaves are small to medium sized.
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

77000 to 77014—Continued.

77013. BAMUSA sp.
No. 1053. *Fat t'o chuk* (Buddha’s belly bamboo). A small bamboo of the sympodial type obtained at a Chinese nursery at Canton. It is dug in pots for ornamental purposes only. This supposed ornamental value is derived from the globular internodes which make up a zigzag culm. It does not appear to make up a zigzag culm. It does not appear to

77014. (Undetermined.)
No. 1054. Lingnan University, Canton, May 20, 1927. *Koon gam chuk* (goddess-of-mercy bamboo). A small bamboo of the sympodial type which grows in very dense clumps. The culms will reach a length of 2 or 3 meters if allowed to grow unmoledled and a diameter of about 1 centimeter. Typically the leaves are extremely small, 2 to 3 centimeters in length, and the tips of the branchlets which bear the leaves curl downward in a very characteristic manner. This bamboo is usually used as a hedge plant, though it is sometimes grown in pots. It responds admirably to trimming, and makes very dense and beautiful hedges. It keeps its limits almost indefinitely while spreading imperceptibly.

77015 to 77019. RHODODENDRON spp.

Ericaceae.


77015. RHODODENDRON AMBIGUUM Hemsl.
A low Chinese shrub with lanceolate leaves 2 to 3 inches long, densely scaly and light green beneath. The pale-yellow wheel-shaped flowers are an inch across.

77016. RHODODENDRON LUTESCENS Franch.
A Chinese shrub 6 feet high, with long pointed lanceolate leaves 3 to 4 inches long, densely scaly and light green beneath. The pale-yellow wheel-shaped flowers are an inch across.

77017. RHODODENDRON MAXWELLII L. S. Gibbs.
A large shrub or small tree native to North Borneo at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The medium-sized thick rugose leaves resemble those of *Rhododendron acuminatum*; the tubular yellow flowers, 2 inches in diameter, are produced abundantly in racemes.

77018. RHODODENDRON RACEMOSUM Franch.
An upright Chinese shrub about 6 feet high, with scaly branchlets, elliptic to obovate leaves which are glabrous above and glaucous beneath, and numerous few-flowered clusters of pink flowers.

77019. RHODODENDRON sp.
Forrest's No. 17827. An ornamental shrub.

77020 to 77022.

From St. Peters, South Australia. Seeds presented by J. Howard Johnson. Received June 8, 1928.

77020. *ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI* L. Fabaceae.
An ornamental Brazilian shrub or small tree with large spikes of dark-red flowers 12 to 18 inches long.

For previous introduction see No. 73649.


Quandong.

An Australian evergreen tree up to 30 feet high, with long narrow leaves which are eaten by sheep and cattle in times of drought. The inconspicuous flowers are in terminal clusters and are followed by red fruits 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The fleshy part of the fruit is used for jelly, and the kernel of the nut, besides being edible, contains an oil which may be used for light.

For previous introduction see No. 50325.


A Chinese shrub or small tree with ashy leaves and large drooping racemes of white flowers with yellow stamens. The kernels of the large fruits are eaten by the Chinese.

For previous introduction see No. 62590.

77023. LILIUM sp. Liliaceae. Lily.

From Chosen, Japan. Bulbs collected by R. K. Seattle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 16, 1928.

No. 685. May 16, 1928. Kyro Forest Experiment Station, about 25 miles northeast of Keijo, A species said to have pinkish flowers. The plants were about 7 inches high when these bulbs were dug. The winters in this region go below 0°, but there is little snow.

77024 and 77025.

From Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Seeds presented by R. M. Grey, biological laboratory and botanical garden, Harvard University. Received June 12, 1928.


A Central American shrub or tree up to 30 feet high, usually epiphytic when young and eventually killing the host plant. The opposite entire broadly ovate leaves are very thick and leathery, and the large white flowers are often tinged with pink.


A Mexican tree up to 50 feet high, with ovate coriaceous leaves 4 to 7 inches long, greenish flowers, and small globose fruits which have a very thin edible flesh. The young branches are used for fodder, and the bark contains tannin.

77026. OPIZIA STOLONIFERA Presl. Poaceae.

Acapulco grass.

From Habana, Cuba. Plants obtained from Brother Leon, La Salle College, through P. L. Ricker, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 6, 1928. Numbered June, 1928.

This perennial creeping grass was discovered 100 years ago in Acapulco, Mexico. It is now known to grow over a wide area in the western part of southern Mexico, a region with a long period of drought each year. It makes very dense turf and grows even on the tops of practically barren rock. It is doubtless very drought resistant, as the dry season of southwest Mexico is a prolonged one.
Japanese flowering cherry trees growing at the
Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. Numbered April, 1928.


77031. Rows 143 to 145, tree 4, O. T. O. Aralke (fragrant white cascade). Tree spreading in habit, about 18 feet high; bark gray; flowers very pale pink, nearly single, 2 inches or more across, long stemmed, in clusters of two to four, blooming about midseason. The varietal name probably refers to the delicate pink tints of the flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 69080.

77032. Row 129, tree 4, O. T. O. Gosokubun (palace cherry). A small spreading tree with light-brown rough bark. The semidouble flowers, produced in clusters of five, are about 13/4 inches across, white, faintly overspread with pink.

For previous introduction see No. 67951.

77033. Row 133, tree 6, O. T. O. Gyoko (Imperial). A vigorous, erect tree, 12 to 14 feet high. The semidouble, greenish white flowers, the petals of which are striped darker pink, are about 13/4 inches across, white, faintly overspread with pink.

For previous introduction see No. 76688.

77034. Row 150, tree 6, O. T. O. Joni (supreme fragrance). An upright tree about 17 feet high, with smooth gray bark and bronze-colored young foliage. The single, white, fragrant flowers, about 13/4 inches across, are in upright clusters of three or four.

For previous introduction see No. 76688.

77035 and 77036. Kwanzan (name refers to a Japanese mountain). Tree upright spreading in habit, becoming about 25 feet high; bark dark reddish brown; 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.

For previous introduction see No. 76702.

77037. Row 146, tree 6, O. T. O. Miyako (beauty or prosperity). Tree upright spreading, young foliage brown; buds pink; flowers light pink, semidouble, opening rather flat, pinker toward the margin with fimbriate petals in few-flowered clusters, blooming rather late.

77038. Row 147, tree 1, O. T. O. Shiratama- kura (white gems). Branches pale brown; young foliage brownish red; flowers single, white tinged with pale pink, 13/4 inches across, in clusters of three and four, borne in great abundance.
RHODODENDRON spp. Ericaceae. 


Collected at the Agricultural College, Imperial University Komaba, Tokyo, February 1, 1928.

RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.

RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 519. Hana no seki.

RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 521. Misu no uchi.

RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
No. 522. Shaishobeni. Kurume; hose-in-hose; alizarine pink (Ridgway).* 

RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 523. Man poki.

RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 524. Benifude.

RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
No. 525. Miyako shibori. A Kurume, single white, not of first quality.

RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 526a. Akebono ryokyu.

RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 528. Shikizaki tsutsugi. A white variety.

RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 530. Murasaki. A rose-colored Kurume; upper lobes blotched, but not conspicuously.

RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.

RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 532. Kacho no kawa. Probably a garden hybrid; slightly darker than Spinel pink (Ridgway), with flowers ½ inch across.

RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 533. Kon tsutsugi.

RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 534. Katsuzaki. A large-flowered variety.

RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
No. 537. Wasugiri. Kurume strawberry pink (Ridgway).

RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 538a. Ao-umi. 
RHODODENDRON sp.

No. 539. Tarasaa.

77093. RHODODENDRON sp.

No. 540a. Mikawa murasaki.

77094. RHODODENDRON MUCRONATUM G. Don.

No. 541a. Karen nishiki. A white form in which the filaments have become a petaloid rosette.

77095. RHODODENDRON PHOENICEUM CALYCINUM Wilson.

No. 542. Shiro ryukyu.

77096. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.


77097. RHODODENDRON sp.

No. 545. Karenka.

77098. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.

No. 546. Ko asobi.

77099. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.

No. 547. Murasame.

77100. RHODODENDRON INDICUM (L.) Sweet.


77101. RHODODENDRON sp.

No. 549. Fujiboton. Probably not true to name. A very small light pinkish lilac and purplish lilac (Ridgway). Kurume.

77102. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.


77103. RHODODENDRON INDICUM (L.) Sweet.


77104. RHODODENDRON PHOENICEUM CALYCNUM (Lindl.) Wilson.

No. 552. O murasaki.

77105. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.

No. 553. Tama no midori. A deep-rose Kurume.

77106. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.


77107. RHODODENDRON sp.


77108. RHODODENDRON INDICUM (L.) Sweet.

No. 556. Hansu. Rose-pink or rose color (Ridgway). Kurume.

77109. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.


77110. RHODODENDRON INDICUM (L.) Sweet.


77111. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.


77112. RHODODENDRON sp.

No. 560. Ran ayoku.

77113. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.


77114. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.


77115. RHODODENDRON sp.


77116. RHODODENDRON INDICUM (L.) Sweet.

No. 564. Beni kirishima. A semidouble form; the flowers are old rose to Eugenia pink (Ridgway).

77117. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.


77118. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.

No. 566. Kogasane. Hose-in-hose Kurume; flowers deep rose-pink to rose (Ridgway).

77119. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.

No. 567. Neko no tsunibana. Kurume; much like Honodegiri; rose to rose red (Ridgway).
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

77064 to 77146—Continued.

77119. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
77120. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 577. Kumogiri.
77121. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
77122. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 579. Usuyo. Probably a garden hybrid; flowers in inches in diameter, mauvette to lilac mauvette (Ridgway).
77123. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 580. Kumbero. Kurume; flowers white, faintly touched with rose.
77124. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
77125. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
No. 582. Koraini. Possibly a garden hybrid (eight stamens), flowers rose blotched with dark red (Ridgway).
77126. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 583. Shishu.
77127. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
77128. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 585. Beni kirishina.
77129. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 586. Sakura tsukasa.
77130. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
77131. RHODODENDRON MUCRONATUM Q. Don.
No. 589. Suishoren. Flowers almost double.
77132. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 590. Warai gishi. Of the general type of R. indicum, but the growth is free and erect. The flowers are deep rose-pink (Ridgway).
77133. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
No. 591. Koshikibu. Kurume; flowers have white throat; lips and margins are pale pink.
77134. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 592. Higashi yama.
77135. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 593. Shishu.
77136. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
No. 594. Oi no mezame. Deep rose-pink to rose color (Ridgway) Kurume.
77137. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 595. "Koraini. Possibly a garden hybrid (eight stamens), flowers rose blotched with dark red (Ridgway).
77138. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 596. Hatsushimo. Large flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, Hermosa pink (Ridgway). The growth is like a garden hybrid.
77139. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
No. 597. Koshikibu. Kurume; flowers have white throat; lips and margins are pale pink.
77140. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 598. Higashi yama.
77141. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 599. Shishu.
77142. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
No. 600. Koromo shikibu. Kurume; flowers white with corolla tipped purple.
77143. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
No. 601. Surisumi. Kurume; flowers light phlox purple (Ridgway), similar to No. 77136 but color more self.
77144. RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM Wilson.
No. 602. Miyagino. Hose-in-hose, Kurume; flowers are deep rose-pink to Tyrian pink (Ridgway).
77145. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 605. Satsuki.
77146. RHODODENDRON sp.
No. 607. A wild species with large flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, of a deep rose-pink (Ridgway).
77147 to 77154. From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds presented by A. Kol, chief of the bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany. Received June 22, 1928.
77147 to 77149. BUTIA spp. Phoenicaceae.
77147. BUTIA CAPITATA (Mart.) Becc.
Three different forms of this hardy palm native to Argentina which has a spineless trunk, pinnate leaves, and large bunches of small fruits.
77148. No. 93101.
77150. BUTIA CAPITATA ODORATA (Barb.-Rodr.) Becc.
A southern Brazilian palm about 1½ feet high, like the date palm, bearing large bunches of edible fragrant fruits about an inch in diameter.
77147. No. 93097. 77149. No. 93105.
77148. No. 93101.
77150. BUTIA CAPITATA OPORATA (Barb.-Rodr.) Becc.
A Brazilian palm about 15 feet high, much like the date palm, bearing large bunches of edible fragrant fruits about an inch in diameter.
77147. For previous introduction see No. 54666.
77151 and 77152. BUTIA CAPITATA PULPOSA (Barb.-Rodr.) Becc.
A southern Brazilian palm about 12 feet high, with arched leaves 6 feet long and large clusters of edible yellow fruits 1 to 2 inches in diameter.
77147. For previous introduction see No. 76284.
77151. No. 93102. 77152. No. 93100.

From Moza, Dominican Republic. Seeds presented by R. M. Grey, biological laboratory and botanical garden, Harvard University. Received June 29, 1928.

**Granoballa.**

77156 to 77171—Continued.

From Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Seeds presented by the Town Clerk, Wanganui City Council. Received June 22, 1928.

77156. **Psychotria Microstachys** Willd. Fabaceae.

A stately tropical American tree with compound leaves, large white or yellowish flowers. Willd. Fabaceae.

77157. **Psychotria Rubrostachys** Willd. Fabaceae.

A tropical tree up to 30 feet high, with compound leaves, white flowers.

77158. **Caryota urens** L. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

A form with white flowers of large palm leaves, and drooping pinnate leaves 4 to 5 feet long.

77159. **Arnottia grandis** Forst. f. A Caryota with white flowers. For previous introduction see No. 73076.

77160. **Arnottia imbricata** Forst. f. A Caryota with white flowers. For previous introduction see No. 73076.

77161. **Arnottia texana** Forst. f. A Caryota with white flowers. For previous introduction see No. 73076.

77162. **Dictyosperma grandiflorum** Forst. f. A Caryota with white flowers. For previous introduction see No. 73076.

77163. **Erythrina fulgens** Forst. f. A Caryota with white flowers. For previous introduction see No. 73076.

77164. **Eugenia liquirtrina** (Swartz) Wild. Myrtaceae.

A low tropical American shrub with chartaceous lanceolate leaves shining above and pale beneath, solitary white flowers hiel an inch across, and globose smooth berries one-fourth inch in diameter.


A slender-branched ornamental Japanese shrub with deciduous ovate leaves which turn yellow in autumn and bright-red berries on slender pendulous stalks.

77166. **Indes caesia** (Swartz) Mez. A Malayan palm up to 60 feet high, with alternate oblong shining leaves 4 inches long and clusters of white flowers which turn purple with age.

77167. **Lysicium rhodostegia** Han. Caesalpinia
cese. A large handsome tree, native to southern China, with pinnate leaves, loose erect panicles of rosy purple flowers, and pale-pink bracts which persist for several weeks.

77168. **Maximiliana nitida** (Wild.) Krug and Urb. (Cochlospermum hibiscoides Kunth). Cochlospermaeaceae. For previous introduction and description see No. 70917.

77169. **Misantrea triandra** (Swartz) Mes (Acrostichum jamaicense Nees). Liliaceae. A West Indian tree up to 70 feet high, with alternate oblong shining leaves 4 inches long and panicles of white flowers which flourish for several weeks.

77170. **Sterculia foetida** L. Sterculiaceae. A tall handsome tropical Asiatic tree with large compound leaves and spreading panicles of dull-red flowers.


A graceful tropical American palm up to 30 feet high, with a ringed stem armed with slender black spines and bright-green spreading and drooping pinnate leaves 4 to 5 feet long.


From Wanganui, New Zealand. Seeds presented by John Gossewiler. Received June 30, 1928.

A tropical African shrub up to 12 feet high, with tough branches, reddish flowers, and oval capsules about an inch long.

For previous introduction see No. 67974.

77173 to 77214.

From Wanganui, New Zealand. Seeds presented by the Town Clerk, Wanganui City Council. Received June 22, 1928.

77173. **Arthrocopathum cirrhatum** (Forst. L.) R. Br. Liliaceae.

A handsome Tasmanian herbaceous perennial 2 to 3 feet high, with shining grasslike leaves and...
showy panicles of white flowers, an inch across, having the stamens covered with pink bristles.


A tall New Zealand forest tree up to 80 feet high and 4 feet in diameter, with alternate lanceolate leaves 2 to 4 inches long and slender panicles of minute flowers followed by dark-purple ovoid fruits an inch long. The wood is white, straight-grained, and easily worked, being used for buckets, tubs, casks, etc. The pulp of the plume-like fruit is eaten raw, and the kernels are steamed.

77175. **BRACHYGYLOTTIS REPANDA** Forst. Asteraceae.

A treelike composite up to 20 feet high, with wavy-margined leaves 6 inches long, covered with milk-white tomentum beneath. The small heads of whitish flowers are borne in drooping panicles. This variety is said to be poisonous to stock.

77176. **CARMICHAELIA ARBOREA** (Forst. f.) Druce (C. australis R. Br.). Fabaceae.

A New Zealand shrub up to 9 feet high, somewhat resembling Scotch broom, with thin flat green branches taking the place of leaves. The clusters of small pale lilac-striped flowers are followed by small black pods the sides of which drop off and expose the bright-red seeds surrounded by the dark margin of the pod.

77177. **CARMICHAELIA ODORATA** Colenso.

A much-branched New Zealand shrub, 3 to 10 feet high, leafy in the spring and summer. The slender erect racemes of purple flowers are borne on pendulous branches.

77178. **CHORDOSPARTIUM STEVENSONI** Cheeseman. Fabaceae.

A leafless New Zealand shrub or small tree up to 20 feet high with long slender pendulous branches and dense racemes of small pea-shaped purple flowers.


A drooping undershrub, native to New Zealand, with dark-green pinnate leaves and long pendulous panicles of bright scarlet flowers.

77179. A form with white flowers.

77180. A rosy-flowered form.

77181 to 77183. **CORDYLINE** Forst. Iridaceae.

A freely branching New Zealand shrub 2 to 6 feet high, with long slender twiggy branches leafy at the tips; leaves an inch long, subulate with an auricled sheathing base and a sharp point; flowers in small lateral racemes crowded along the branches.

77181. **ELAEGOCARPUS HOOKERIANUS** Raoul. Elaeocarpaceae.

A round-headed New Zealand tree with serrate lanceolate leaves, racemes of greenish white flowers, and small blue fruits half an inch long.

77182. **FAGELIA SINCLAIRII** (Hook.) Kuntze (Cybeleia sinclairii Hook.). Scrophulariaceae.

A erect slender New Zealand herbaceous plant with coarsely toothed leaves and branching panicles of small white flowers spotted with purple and having two saclike lips.


A rigid much-branched Tasmanian shrub with linear-oblong entire leaves an inch long, small nearly sessile axillary flowers, and small berry-like fruits.

77190. **LIBERTIA GRANDIFLORA** (B. Rr.) Sweet. Iridaceae.

A bulbous New Zealand perennial herb somewhat resembling the iris in habit with linear leaves 1 to 2 feet long, and large panicles of small white sisyrinchiumlike flowers borne on a stalk 3 feet long.

For previous introduction see No. 67002.

77191. **LIBERTIA IXIOIDES** (Forst. f.) Spreng. Iridaceae.

A New Zealand herbaceous perennial with a short creeping rhizome, forming compact clumps like a bearded iris, rigid coriaceous linear leaves a foot long, and large panicles of small white flowers on a stem 2 feet high.

77192. **MELICOPA TERNATA** Forst. Rutaceae.

A small New Zealand tree with opposite trifoliate shining yellowish green leaves and axillary cymes of greenish flowers.


A slender New Zealand shrub up to 15 feet high, with narrowly lanceolate finely and sharply serrate leaves 6 inches long, fascicled of small flowers, and globose blue-black berries one-fourth inch in diameter.


A New Zealand shrub 5 to 15 feet high, with slender spreading branches, fascicled obcordate coriaceous leaves half an inch long, small solitary axillary white flowers, and broadly ovoid dark-red or violet fruits one-fourth inch in diameter.
77173 to 77214—Continued.


A large New Zealand conifer over 80 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, with green scalelike leaves and black seeds partly inclosed in edible red berryleaves wood is used for making butterboxes and is suitable for paper pulp.

For previous introduction see No. 44850.


A twirly New Zealand shrub or small tree up to 20 feet high, with alternate broadly ovate coriaceous leaves silvery tomentose beneath and large branching corymbs of small heads of white daisylike flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 47958.

77197. OLEARIA ILICIFOLIA Hook. f. Asteraceae.

A New Zealand shrub or small tree, up to 20 feet high, with a strong musky odor. The alternate lanceolate coriaceous leaves, 2 to 4 inches long, have wavy margins with sharply pointed teeth. The small daisylike flower heads are in large rounded corymbs.

77198. PACHYSTEGIA INSIGNIS (Hook. f.) Cheeseman (Olearia insignis Hook. f.). Asteraceae.

A low robust spreading New Zealand shrub 1 to 6 feet high, with stout densely tomentose branches. The entire oblong-ovate leaves, 7 inches long, are excessively thick and coriaceous, glabrous and shining above and thickly clothed with white appressed tomentum beneath. The large hemispherical white flower heads, 3 inches in diameter, are on tomentose peduncles a foot long at the ends of the branches.

77199. OLEARIA sp. Asteraceae.

The New Zealand olearias are shrubs or trees with leathery leaves either white or buff beneath and asterlike heads of white, blue, or purple flowers.

77200. PENNANTIA CORYMBOSA Forst. Icacinaceae.

An ornamental New Zealand tree up to 40 feet high, with broadly oblong glossy leaves 2 inches long, and a profusion of small waxy white fragrant flowers.

77201. POMADERES ELITICA Labill. Rhamnaceae.

A New Zealand shrub up to 30 feet high, conspicuous for the stellate pubescence which covers the entire plant. The ovate leaves are 3 inches long, and the greenish white fragrant flowers are in branching clusters.

For previous introduction see No. 43892.

77202. RHIPOGONUM SCANDENS Forst. Smilacaceae.

A New Zealand vine with black snakelike twining stems, thick leathery oval leaves, long racemes of greenish flowers, and oval-pointed brilliant scarlet berries, borne only at the tips of the branches.

77203. RHopalostylis sapida (Soland.) Wendl. and Drude. Phoeiniceae.

A New Zealand palm 30 feet high, with a green-stemmed stem, pinnate leaves 14 feet long, and large clusters of pale-pink flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 55619.


From Trinidad, British West Indies. Seeds presented by Dr. S. C. Harland, of the Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation. Received June 27, 1928.

A tropical Indian shrub with small yellow flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 69374.
77216. TRICHILIA EMETICA Vahl. Meliaceae.
From Lourenco Marquez, Mozambique. Seeds obtained through Eugene M. Hinkle, United States vice consul in charge. Received June 30, 1928.
A tropical African tree with pinnately compound leaves of 7 to 11 oblong leaflets 3 to 6 inches long, clusters of creamy flowers, and globose fruits an inch in diameter. An oil, used in cooking and for soap making, is obtained from the seeds.
For previous introduction see No. 58128.

77217 to 77252. From Kirstenbosch, Newlands, Cape Province, Africa. Seeds presented by R. H. Compton, Director of the National Botanic Gardens. Received June, 1928.

77217 to 77220. ALOE spp. Liliaceae.

77217. ALOE FEROX Mill.
A South African perennial with a thick stem 10 to 15 feet high and a rosette of thick glaucous lanceolate leaves 2 feet long by 5 inches wide and half an inch thick. The upper and lower surfaces are prickly, and the purple margins are armed with large red-brown teeth. The flowering stem is 4 feet high, and the greenish yellow flowers with smoky tipped segments are 1 to 2 inches long.

77218. ALOE LONGISYLVA Baker.
A stemless South African perennial with a dense rosette of about 30 lanceolate green leaves 8 inches long tapering to a horny point and having a pale-brown prickly margin. The bright-red tubular flowers are borne in a dense raceme 3 to 5 inches long.

77219. ALOE VARIETATA L.
A South African perennial with a leafy stem 6 to 9 inches high. The triangular ascending leaves, 2 to 5 inches long, in three close oblique ranks, are green crossed by bands of elongated white blotches and have white, scarcely serrate margins. The flowering stem is about a foot high, bearing a raceme of red tubular flowers 1 to 2 inches long.

77220. ALOE SP.
A succulent-leaved perennial with red or yellow tubular flowers.

77221. CROTALARIA CAPENSIS Jacq. Fabaceae.
A stout much-branched South African shrub 4 to 5 feet high, with digitately 3-foliate to 5-foliate leaves of broadly ovate leaflets an inch long and axillary or terminal racemes of bright-yellow flowers an inch long.
For previous introduction see No. 64058.

77222. GERRERA JAMESONI Bolus. Asteraceae.
A hairy South African herbaceous perennial with petioled lanceolate radical leaves a foot long and heads of showy orange-colored ray flowers on stalks 1 to 2 feet high.
For previous introduction see No. 66687.

77223. GLADIOLUS CALLISTUS Bolus f. Iridaceae.
An ornamental bulbous South African perennial with four to seven narrowly sword-shaped leaves 1 to 2 feet long and a 1-branched to 3-branched stalk 3 feet high, bearing white flowers with suffused pink.
For previous introduction see No. 64658.

77224. GLADIOLUS TRISTIS L. Iridaceae.
For previous introduction and description see No. 76689.

77217 to 77252—Continued.

77225. LEUCADENDRON REPENS L. (Protea mel-lyrata Thunb.). Proteaceae.
A large South African shrub up to 8 feet high, with linear-oblongate leaves 4 inches long and large heads of whitish flowers surrounded by dark-red to whitish bracts having rosy pink margins and tips.
For previous introduction see No. 39062.

77226. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CAROLI L. Bolus.
A decumbent South African perennial with connate triangular glaucous green leaves 2 to 6 inches long and cymes of rosy purple flowers an inch in diameter.

77227. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CINCTUM L. Bolus.
A South African perennial with decumbent branches, erect triangular leaves an inch long with recurved tips, and solitary flowers an inch across with rosy petals having purplish dotted margins.

77228. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CORDIFOLIUM L. f.
A diffuse-stemmed South African perennial 1 to 2 feet long, with opposite cordate leaves somewhat papillos and solitary purple daisy-like flowers.

77229. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CHINIFLORUM L. f.
A South African nearly stemless perennial with flat obovate leaves and peduncles 3 inches long, bearing pale rose-colored, red, or whitish flowers.

77230. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM DIVERSIFOLIUM Haw.
A South African herbaceous perennial with a short stem, semicylindrical leaves 1 to 3 inches long gathered into a head, and daisy-like yellow flowers.

77231. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM LAXUM Willd.
A slender diffuse South African shrub with creeping branches, connate flatly 3-angled leaves and reddish flowers.

77232. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM LIQUE N. E. Brown.
An erect South African perennial a foot high, with spreading branches, distict opposite cylindrical leaves half an inch long, one erect and the other deflexed in each pair. The purplish red flowers an inch across are solitary on short peduncles.

77233. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM MAXIMUM Haw.
An erect shrubby South African perennial with large crowded triangularly half-moon shaped glaucous leaves and small reddish flowers.

77234. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM PUGIONIFORME L.
An upright South African succulent with linear-falcate leaves 6 to 8 inches long in thick-tufted rosettes from which arise the flower stems bearing one to three malodorous yellow flowers 3 inches across, opening in the afternoon.
For previous introduction see No. 42447.

77235. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM PUTTERILLII Hort.
A South African succulent.
77217 to 77252—Continued.

77228. *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM RUBRICAULE* Haw.
A South African perennial with erect reddish stems and branches, flat triangular incurved leaves 1 to 2 inches long, and purplish flowers with lanceolate petals.

77227. *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM SPECTABILE* Haw.
A prostrate South African succulent with ascending branches, thick 3-sided linear leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and daisylike purplish flowers 2 inches broad.

For previous introduction see No. 42448.

77235. *MESEMBRYANTHEMUM STRUBENIAE* L. Bolus.
A subshrubby South African perennial 3 to 4 feet high, with purple branches, connate triangular leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and cymes of rosy flowers 1 to 2 inches across.

77239. *FAUCARIA TIGRINA* (Haw.) Schwantes. (*Mesembryanthemum tigrinum* Haw.)
An almost stemless South African perennial with ovate-cordate white-marbled glaucous green leaves having upturning edges with long soft ciliated teeth. The large yellow flowers are nearly seismatic.

77240. *PENTZIA SP.* Asteraceae.
The pentzias are small rigid much-branched shrubby composites, native to South Africa, with alternate variously cut leaves and yellow flower heads.

An Australian shrub 6 to 8 feet high, with compound leaves divided into threadlike segments and conical heads of small white flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 44836.

77242 to 77251. *PROTEA* spp. Proteaceae.

77242. *PROTEA COMPACTA* R. Br.
A South African shrub with strongly imbricated ovate-lanceolate coriaceous leaves 3 to 5 inches long and sessile flower heads 4 inches long and 3 inches broad. The outer bracts have a dense fringe of woolly hairs, the inner are flesh colored to carmine, and the flowers are tawny to purplish tomentose with the stamens densely covered with long light-golden hairs.

A small South African shrub tree up to 10 feet high, with slender stems and few branches, having linear leaves 3 to 6 inches long, and axillary and terminal clusters of flower heads as long as the leaves with white ciliated bracts.

77246. *PROTEA LATIFOLIA* R. Br.
A South African shrub with thick-marbled leaves 3 to 6 inches long and sessile flower heads 5 inches long and nearly as broad, having the tips of the inner bracts covered with a blackish purple beard mixed with white.

77247. *PROTEA MUNDI* Klotzsch.
A South African shrub with elliptically lanceolate leaves 2 to 5 inches long and sessile flower heads having ciliate green outer bracts and the inner ones whitish pubescent and fringed with white hairs.

77248. *PROTEA NERIFOLIA* R. Br.
An erect South African shrub 3 to 5 feet high, with linear leaves 3 to 6 inches long and sessile flower heads 5 inches long having recurved densely silky pubescent outer bracts, inner bracts with a long purplish black beard, and the flowers tipped with purple or brown hairs.

77249. *PROTEA OBSTUSIFOLIA* Buek.
An erect South African shrub with rigid oblong obtuse leaves 4 inches long and flower heads as long as the leaves with white ciliated bracts.

77250. *PROTEA SCOLYMOCHEHALA* (L.) Relchard.
A small South African shrub 2 to 3 feet high, with narrowly linear-lanceolate leaves 1 to 3 inches long and somewhat flattened sessile flower heads an inch long, having pale-green ciliate bracts.

77251. *PROTEA SUSANNAE* Phillips.
A South African shrub with lanceolate leaves 1 to 5 inches long and flower heads 4 inches long, having purple-tipped bracts.

For previous introduction see No. 45183.

A small South African shrub 2 to 3 feet high, with slender stems and few branches. In the typical form the leaves are green, but there are many varieties with variegated leaves.

77253 to 77260.

From Generargues, France. Plants purchased from Gaston Negre. Received January 28, 1926. Numbered June, 1926.

A stoloniferous Japanese bamboo, 3 to 4 feet high, with slender stems and few branches. In the typical form the leaves are green, but there are many varieties with variegated leaves.

A square-stemmed Chinese bamboo up to 30 feet high, with rich green leaves 4 to 6 feet long.

For previous introduction see No. 42657.


77255. *PHYLLOSTACHYS RAMUSOIDES* Sieb. and Zucc. (P. guillii Riv.). *Poaceae*.
This Chinese bamboo is one of the hardest and has bright-green stems up to 40 feet high and 6 inches thick. The stem sheaths are mottled with purple, and the leaves are often 6 inches long.

For previous introduction see No. 75154.
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

77253 to 77260—Continued.

77256. Phyllostachys bambusoides marrigea (Mitf.) H. de Lehaie.

A Japanese bamboo up to 10 feet high, with the base of the stems wrinkled with longitudinal grooves and ridges.

For previous introduction see No. 42665.

77257. Phyllostachys mitis Riv.

Moso bamboo.

A Chinese bamboo up to 30 feet high, with yellow stems and brown-spotted sheaths.

For previous introduction see No. 49357.

77258. Phyllostachys puberula boryana (Mitf.) H. de Lehaie.

A form of the black-joint bamboo of China, with stems at first green, but changing to dull yellow with purplish brown blotches.

77260. Phyllostachys puberula nigra (Lodd.) H. de Lehaie.

Variety Muchisasa. One of the most elegant of bamboos with black stems up to 20 feet high and plume-like masses of dark-green leaves. Native to China and Japan.

For previous introduction see No. 75159.

77259. Sasu humilis (Mitf.) E. G. Camus (Arundinaria gracilis Hort.). Poaceae.

Bamboo.

A very slender dwarf bamboo, native to Japan, with green stems 3 feet high bearing two or three long branches at each node.

For previous introduction see No. 75164.
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