INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The present inventory covers the period from January 1 to March 31, 1931 (Nos. 90837 to 92336) and lists the seeds and plants received by the Division of Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, during that time. This inventory, perhaps more than any other to date, records an unusually large percentage of importations made for the particular use of specialists within the department and in related institutions. This is particularly illustrated by the collections of vegetables including beans, spinach, squash, melons, cabbage, eggplant, tomato, lettuce, etc., from Africa, China, India, Siam, Turkey, Japan, and Bulgaria; a considerable collection of types of native apricot, grape, and pistache; and several collections of seeds of ornamentals for definite tests.

The inventory includes considerable collections of soybeans (Nos. 91003-91005, 91071-91181, 91193-91195, 91340-91350, 91556-91561, 91678-91734, 92062-92066) from Dorsett and Morse, by direct collections and by purchase and exchange at their direction from Manchuria, Chosen, and China.

An interesting group of acacias (Nos. 92321-92325) was presented by Dr. Mario Calvino who has been working with hybrid acacias and has selected seedlings, particularly with a view to increasing winter flowering.

Other acacias were presented in a collection of seeds (Nos. 92326-92332) sent in by the director of the Botanic Gardens at Sydney, New South Wales, who also contributed seeds of various shrubs and small trees that should be useful for the southern Pacific coast area.

The inventory also records the introduction of various maples particularly desired for the permanent study collection at Glenn Dale, Md.; the continued introduction of ornamental plants for the collections at the same garden, and similar material for the study collections at the Plant Introduction Garden at Coconut Grove, Fla.

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.

DIVISION OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1932.
125623—32—1
INVENTORY

90837 to 90865.
From New South Wales, Australia. Seeds
Presented by the Director, Botanic Gar-
dens, Sydney. Received January 2, 1931.

90837 to 90842. ACACIA spp. Mimosaceae.

90837. ACACIA CHASSITSCULA Wendl.
(A. adunca A. Cunn.).
A shrub several feet high with
acutely angled branchlets, thick linear
falcate 1-nerved phyllodes 2 inches
long, and short racemes made up of
small dense globular heads of 20 or
more flowers. It is native to Aus-
tralia and Tasmania.

For previous introduction see 90677.

90838. ACACIA BUXIFOLIA A. Cunn.
An Australian shrub 4 feet high,
with angular branchlets and small
rather thick phyllodia. The short
racemes, scarcely longer than the phyl-
lodia, bear globular heads of flowers.

For previous introduction see 75581.

90839. ACACIA DECORA Reichenb.
A shrub with spatulate phyllodes 2
inches long and numerous racemes made
up of globular heads of small flowers.
Native to Queensland, Australia.

For previous introduction see 75582.

90840. ACACIA DISCOLOR Willd.
An unarmed shrub or small tree
native to southeastern Australia and
Tasmania. The terminal axillary
clusters of yellow flowers are produced
during the autumn.

For previous introduction see 75587.

90841. ACACIA MELANOXYLON R. Br.
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 a rapid growth while
young.

90837 to 90865—Continued.
For previous introduction see 76921.

90842. A C A C I A S U A V E O L E N S (J. E.
Smith) Wild.
An Australian shrub up to 6 feet
high with linear to lanceolate phy-
lodes and small heads of yellow flowers
in axillary racemes.

For previous introduction see 76870.

90843. BANKSIA MARGINATA Cav. Protea-
ceae.

Usually a shrub 10 to 15 feet high, but
varying from a low straggling shrub to a
tree of considerable size. The entire or
serrate leaves, 1 to 2 inches long, vary
from broadly linear to oblong-lanceolate,
with recurved margins, and are white be-
nath. The flowers are in spikes varying
from nearly globular to oblong-cylindrical
and up to 4 inches long. It is native to
Australia.

90844 to 90848. CALLISTEMON spp. Myr-
taceae.

90844. CALLISTEMON ACUMINATUS Cheel.
An Australian shrub with lanceolate
sharp-pointed leaves and spikes of or-
namental flowers.

For previous introduction see 75548.

90845. CALLISTEMON HORTENSIA Hort.
A name for which a place of publica-
tion or a description has not been
found.

90846. CALLISTEMON CITRINUS (Cur-
tis) Skeels (C. lanceolatus DC.).
Lemon bottlebrush.
An evergreen shrub up to 12 feet
high, with lanceolate leaves 1 to 3
inches long, reddish when young, and
spikes, 2 to 4 inches long, of small
flowers with long bright-red stamens.
Native to southeastern Australia.

For previous introduction see 78532.

90847. CALLISTEMON CITRINUS X ACU-
MINATUS.
A hybrid between Callistemon citri-
inus and C. acuminatus.

1 It should be understood that the names of horticultural varieties of fruits, vegetables,
cereals, and other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was
received when introduced by the Division 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 inven-
tories 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 division, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite
identification can be made.
Continued.

90848. **Callistemon linearis** DC. Bottlebrush.

A tall shrub or small tree up to 30 feet high, closely resembling *C. citri-

*nu* s, but the leaves are much narrower, and the stems, an inch long, are
darker pale red. It is native to Aus-

tralia.

90849. **Carmichaelia exsul** F. Muell. Fabaceae.

A low shrub with flattened branchlets, compound leaves made up of three to five oblong, emarginate leaves nearly 1 inch long, and axillary peduncles bearing one or two yellowish-white flowers. It is na-
tive to Lord Howe Island.

90850. **Cassia artemisioides** Gaud. Caesalpinioideae. Wormseed senna.

An erect bushy shrub covered with silky white tomentum. The leaves are
made up of three to six pairs of linear-
terete leaflets 1 inch long, and the
yellow flowers are in short dense ra-
cemes. Native to Australia.

90851. **Cassia eremophila** A. Cunn. Caesalpinioideae.

A handsome Australian shrub 5 feet high, with leaves made up of two pairs
of narrow leaflets and yellow flowers. The leaves and pods are said to be
eaten by stock.

For previous introduction see 77278.

90852. **Dorothyra dassafaras** Endl. Monimiaceae.

A tree of considerable size but of
irregular growth, the whole plant aro-
matic. The ovate to oblong-lanceolate,
serrate leaves, reticulate beneath, are 2
to 4 inches long, and the small incon-
spicuous flowers are in axillary clusters
of three. It is native to Australia.

90853. **Geltiera parviflora** Lindl. Rutaceae.

The *wilga* is a tall shrub or a tree, native to the interior of New South
Wales where it reaches a height of
about 30 feet. It has slender pendulous branches, narrow leaves 3 to 6 inches
long, and, when well developed, has a
highly ornamental appearance with some-
ting of the aspect of a weeping willow. It has remarkable drought-enduring qual-
ities, and the leaves are often fed to
sheep, which are very fond of them.

For previous introduction see 64000.

90854 to 90856. **Grevillea** spp. Proteaceae.

90854 and 90855. **Grevillea banksii** R. Br.

For previous introduction see 76639.

90854. An ornamental Australian red-flowered shrub or small tree
8 to 10 feet high.

90855. Variety *alba*. A white-flow-
ered form.

90856. **Grevillea hilliana** F. Muell. Myrtaceae.

A large evergreen tree 60 feet or
less high, native to Australia, with
leaves varying from elliptical to en-
tire, 6 to 12 inches long, and deeply
pinnatifid with five or seven lanceo-
late lobes. The small red flowers are
in dense cylindrical racemes 4 to 8
inches long.

For previous introduction see 80068.

Continued.

90857. **Hymenosporum flavum** (Hook.) F. Muell. Pittosporaceae.

An ornamental evergreen shrub or
tree, sometimes 50 feet high, native to
Australia. The leaves are up to 9 inches
long, and the fragrant flowers, yellow
maroon with red at the throat, are over
an inch across. Its symmetrical, pyra-
midal habit and rapid growth make it
promising as a street tree for the Gulf
States and California.

For previous introduction see 81170.

90858. **Leptospermum odoratum** Chees. Myrtaceae.

An upright shrub 3 to 5 feet high with angular branchlets, oblong to obo-
vate, emarginate leaves 1 to 2 inches
long, and clusters of two to five small
white flowers near the tips of the branch-
llets. The leaves when bruised emit a
pleasant odor. It is native to Australia.

90859. **Melaleuca elliptica** Labill. Myrtaceae.

A tall evergreen shrub, native to West-
ern Australia, with elliptical leaves one-
half inch long and cylindrical spikes of
large showy red flowers.

For previous introduction see 79137.


A tall shrub with opposite, lanceolate
to oblong leaves 1 to 2 inches long, dotted
beneath, and spikes, 2 inches long and
wide, of deep-red flowers, the axis grow-
ing out as a leafy shoot. It is native to Australia.

90861. **Sycarpia glomulifera** (J. E. Smith) Niedenzu Myrtaceae. Dotted melaleuca.

A tall slender evergreen tree, native to
Australia, with broadly ovate leaves
2 to 3 inches long, appearing as if in
whorls from two pairs being close to-
gether. The small white flowers are in
globular clusters of 6 to 10 on short peduncles at the base of the new shoots. The wood is valuable for posts and under-
ground construction work.

For previous introduction see 80073.

90862. **Oxylobium lanceolatum** (Vent.) Druce *(O. callistachys* Benth.). Fab-
aceae.

A tall evergreen shrub, native to Aus-
tralia, with whorls of lanceolate leaves 3
to 5 inches long and yellow flowers in
dense terminal racemes 6 inches long.

For previous introduction see 79954.

90863 to 90865. **Pimelea** spp. Thym-
elaeaceae.

90863. **Pimelea ferruginea** Labill.

A much-branched shrub 1 to 2 feet
high, with opposite crowded, ovate to
oblong leaves less than 3 inches long and
globular heads of small rose-

colored flowers covered with silky hairs. It is native to Australia.

90864. **Pimelea linifolia** J. E. Smith.

An erect shrub 1 to 3 feet high with
slender, rust-brown branches, linear to
oblong leaves half an inch long and
terminal globular heads of small white
flowers. It is native to Australia.

An erect slender branching annual about 1 foot high, with alternate, linear, concave leaves half an inch long and hairy spikelike racemes 1 to 2 inches long of small yellowish flowers. It is native to Australia.

90866 to 90883.

From Cuba. Material collected by F. G. Sand. Zinzi-


A tropical, gingerlike plant, native to New Guinea, cultivated for its leaves, which are narrowly ovate, about 5 inches long, rich shining green, and regularly and closely striped in broad bands of white leading from the midrib to the margin.


A beautiful and rare native palm with yellow stems; the leaves are striped with creamy yellow. The upper leaves and bracts instead of being nearly an inch across. The oblong-obovate fruits are half an inch in length and pearly white when ripe. It is apparently a good honey plant and of considerable ornamental value.

For previous introduction see 40988.


Seedlings of a large bushy shrub up to 18 feet high, common along the eastern edge of the Valley of San Luis, Cuba. This shrub branches close to the ground, sending up long stiff shoots well suffused with dark-green foliage. The leaves are alternate, entire, obovate to ovate-elliptical, 3 to 4 inches long, with the surface covered with short bristly hairs. The pale yellow flowers, about half an inch in diameter, are borne in broad flat-topped corymb sometimes a foot across. The oblong-obovate fruits are half an inch in length and pearly white when ripe. It is apparently a good honey plant and of considerable ornamental value.

For previous introduction see 40988.


Cuttings of a shrub 6 to 8 feet high with opposite entire elliptic leaves irregularly marked with yellow along the midrib. The widespread crimson flowers are in axillary whorls. Native to tropical Asia.


A beautiful and rare native palm with glossy palmate leaves. The fruit has the appearance of a grapefruit, but tastes as sweet as an orange.


Seedlings of a Cuban fan palm with a trunk up to 40 feet high having a bottle-shaped base.

For previous introduction see 89174.


Seedlings of a large bushy shrub up to 18 feet high, common along the eastern edge of the Valley of San Luis, Cuba. This shrub branches close to the ground, sending up long stiff shoots well suffused with dark-green foliage. The leaves are alternate, entire, obovate to ovate-elliptical, 3 to 4 inches long, with the surface covered with short bristly hairs. The pale yellow flowers, about half an inch in diameter, are borne in broad flat-topped corymb sometimes a foot across. The oblong-obovate fruits are half an inch in length and pearly white when ripe. It is apparently a good honey plant and of considerable ornamental value.

For previous introduction see 40988.


Cuttings of a shrub or small tree, native to southern Africa, with cordate, angular, toothed leaves and axillary, 6-flowered, 5-lobed, 8-seeded umbels of large pure-white fragrant flowers.


Seedlings of a tropical American twining shrub with simple opposite leaves. The upper surface of these leaves is covered with a network of bright-red lines, at times golden yellow and emerald green.


Cuttings of a shrub 6 to 8 feet high with opposite entire elliptic leaves irregularly marked with yellow along the midrib. The widespread crimson flowers are in axillary whorls. Native to tropical Asia.

90876. *GRAMOPHILUM HORTENSE* Nees (G. pictum Griff.) Acanthaceae.

Seedlings of a shrub 6 to 8 feet high with opposite entire elliptic leaves irregularly marked with yellow along the midrib. The widespread crimson flowers are in axillary whorls. Native to tropical Asia.


Rootstocks of a stocky, broad-leaved, bananallike plant with yellow stems; the leaves are striped with creamy yellow.


Seedlings of a glabrous shrub up to 6 feet high, native to India, with linear-oblong to elliptic leaves and dense cymes of tubular fragrant white flowers nearly an inch across.
90886 to 90893—Continued.

90886. **JATROPHA HASTATA** Jacq. Euphorbiaceae.

Cuttings of a shrubby perennial about 3 feet high with obovate to oblanceolate hastate leaves and umbellike cymes of small scarlet flowers. It is native to Cuba.


Seedlings of a comparatively rare Cuban tree found along streams up to about 40 feet high with foliage sometimes over 40 feet high with foliage somewhat finer than that of **Juglans nigra**. The nuts resemble those of **J. nigra** in appearance, but are smaller, and the kernels are removed with difficulty, as the septae are very thick and woody. In its present wild state the Cuban walnut is of little horticultural value, but with improvement by selection it may become an excellent nut for tropical regions.

For previous introduction see 58810.


Seedlings of an evergreen shrub or small tree with pubescent branchlets, 6 to 12 oblong leaves 2 to 5 inches long, found in open forest at about 500 feet altitude. The fruits resemble those of **Ligustrum** sinense. They are long to ovate leaves 2 to 5 inches long, and large broad panicles of small white fragrant flowers, followed by dark-blue berries. It is native to the temperate zones of the Himalayas in India.


Seedlings.


Cuttings of a Cuban tree, with branchlets covered with a pale-brown, soft pubescence and obovate coriaceous leaves 3 inches long. The brownish flowers are in axillary whorls and have an odor like violets. The fruits of this tropical Asiatic plant are used as a spice.


Seedlings of a medium-sized Indian tree with pinnately compound leaves. The fruits are used as a shade tree.

90892. **THUNBERGIA VOGELIANA** Bentb. Acanthaceae.

Cuttings of an erect perennial with large ovate to oblong, dark-green leaves, and funnel-shaped, violet-blue flowers with a yellowish throat, 2 inches across, appearing in the summer. It is native to tropical Africa.

90893. **TINNEA AETHIOPICA** Kotschy and Peyer. Menthaceae.

Cuttings of an ornamental, tropical African shrub about 4 feet high with many branches and oblong, short-stemmed leaves. The dark purplish-brown flowers are in axillary whorls and have an odor like violets.

90894 to 90942.

From Cuba. Seeds collected by F. G. Wal-singham at Harvard Botanic Garden, Soledad, Cienfuegos. Received January 5, 1931.

90894. **ALLOPHYLUS OCCIDENTALIS** (Swartz) Radlk. Sapindaceae.

A spreading, pubescent shrub with trifoliolate leaves made up of elliptical, slightly serrate leaflets and racemes of inconspicuous flowers followed by red berries. It is native to the West Indies.


A perennial with large leafy shoots. The fruits of this tropical Asiatic plant are used as a spice.

90896. **AMPELOCISSEUS MARTINI** Planch. Vitaceae.

An ornamental vine, native to the Philippine Islands, which should do well in the sandy soils in southern and central Florida. It makes a large tuberous root, and the vines, which are covered with stiff hairs, die annually after fruiting. The grapelike fruits make excellent jelly.

90897. **ARBUSTROBA SCHIZOPHYLLA** (Mart.) Bailey (Cocos schizophyllus Mart.). Phoenicaceae. Palm.

A slender, straight-stemmed, pinnate-leaved palm, native to tropical America.

For previous introduction see 58107.

90898. **BARLERIA ALATA** S. Moore. Acanthaceae.

A small shrub with attractive yellow flowers; native to southwestern Africa.


For previous introduction see 73022.

90900. An erect tropical shrub with pale-yellow flowers, native to India.

90901. **BOURBERIA SUCCULENTA** Jacq. Boraginaceae.

A shrub or small tree up to 15 feet high with oblong-ovate leaves 2 to 5 inches long and spreading corymbs of small white flowers followed by yellow fruits. It is native to the West Indies.

90902. **CAPPARIS FLEXUOSA** L. Capparidaceae.

A shrub or small tree up to 25 feet high, with long flexuous branches, ob-
Continued.

90894 to 90942—Continued.

long leaves 2 to 3 inches long, clusters of small white or pale-pink flowers, and fruits 3 to 7 inches long which open gradually and expose the bright red Inside. It is native to Cuba.

90903. CERES REPANDUS (L.) Mill. Cactaceae.

A tall, treelike cactus up to 30 feet high, branched at the top, native to tropical America. The numerous funnel-form, nocturnal flowers are 3 to 4 inches long and dark green. The oblong, dark-red fruits are 1 to 2 inches long and have white pulp.

90904. CITHAREXYLUM CORDATUM Hort. Verbenaceae.

A name for which a place of publication has not been found. Said to be a small tree with spikes of small white flowers and dark berries, native to Cuba.

For previous introduction and description, see 9078.

90905. CLEDENDRUM FENDULIFLORUM Wall. Verbenaceae.

For previous introduction and description, see 90872.

90906. CLITORIA TERNATEA L. Fabaceae.

An ornamental vine with white, double, pea-shaped flowers.

90907. BUTIA ERIOSPATHA (Mart.) Becc. Phoenicaceae.

A handsome pinnate-leaved palm with elliptical lanceolate, glandular marbled leaves 2 to 3 inches long, small greenish-yellow flowers in umbel-like clusters, and small black fruits with shining black seeds. It is native to Cuba.

90908. CORDINA CUBENSIS (Jacq.) Broun.

A shrub or small tree up to 18 feet high, with branchlets, leaves, and inflorescence densely velvety pubescent. The thick, oblong leaves are 2 to 5 inches long, and the small yellow flowers are followed by capsules with shining black seeds. It is native to Cuba.

90909. CORDINA FERRUGINOSA Broun.

A low tree, native to the West Indies, with rusty tomentose branchlets, ovate to oblong, entire leaves 6 inches long, yellowish-green flowers in umbel-like clusters, and small black fruits with shining black seeds.

90910. CORDINA RECLINATA (L’Her.) Broun.

A native Cuban shrub or low tree with elliptical lanceolate, glandular marbled leaves 3 inches long, small greenish-yellow flowers, and purplish fruits.

90911 to 90913. CORDINA spp. Boraginae-

90911. CORDINA ALBA (Jacq.) Roem. and Schult. 

For previous introduction and description see 90874.

90912. CORDINA BACHICALYX (Britt.) Urb.

A tree similar to Cordia sebestena, but having much rougher leaves and yellow or orange fruits. It is native to the West Indies.

90913. CORDIA TREDMULA Griseb.

A large tree with broadly ovate, re-
pand-crenate leaves, 3 to 4 inches long, and lax cymes of lemon-yellow flowers followed by greenish-white fruits. It is native to Barbados.

90914. CYRTOSPBRMA SENEALENSUS (Schott) Engler. Araceae.

A curious aroid which sends up its spate on a spiny stem 10 feet high. The spate itself is 16 inches long. The plant requires wet sandy soil, tropical conditions, and moist atmosphere.

For previous introduction see 7572.

90915. DIOSPYROS DISCOLOR Willd. Diospyraceae.

A handsome tree with dark-green shiny leaves, silky underneath. The edible fruits, about the size of a peach, are of good quality.

90916. HIBESTIGMA CUBENSE (H. B. K.) Urban (Gliricidia platycarpa Griseb.). Fabaceae.

A shrub or tree with opposite, pinnate leaves made up of seven to nine ovate leaflets 2 to 4 inches long and racemes of rose-purple flowers appearing before the leaves. It is native to Cuba.

90917 to 90919. HIBISCUS spp. Malvaceae.

90917. HIBISCUS CRYPTOCRIPPOS A. Rich.

A native Cuban shrub with long petioles, cordate, palmately 5-lobed leaves 3 to 4 inches long and wide, and solitary plum-colored flowers.

90918. HIBISCUS MUTABILIS L. Cotton rosemallow.

A double variety of a tall East Indian shrub with large broad, crenate leaves and large white flowers which change to red. It blooms in summer and late autumn and is considerably planted in the Bermuda Islands in gardens and hedges.

For previous introduction see 5015.

90919. HIBISCUS SORORIUS L. 

A shrub with cordate-crenate leaves and axillary, rose-colored flowers an inch across. It is native to the West Indies.

90920. ABUTION sp. Malvaceae.

A shrubby plant, not very ornamental, with small yellow flowers and bark which may be useful for fiber. It is native to Cuba.

90921. JACQUINIA ACULEATA (L.) Mez. Theophrastaceae.

A native West Indian shrub 2 to 3 feet high with spiny tipped, ovate-lanceolate leaves 1 inch long, in whorls of five to eight. The small white flowers, in lax drooping fascicles, are followed by small red fruits.

90922. LATANIA LODDIGESII Mart. Phoe-

nicaeae. Palm.
90894 to 90942—Continued.

AN EPiphytic cactus which hangs in large clusters up to 30 feet long, with weak round light-green stems less than a quarter of an inch in diameter. The small solitary creamy flowers are followed by white fruits about the size of mistletoe berries. It is native to Mexico and southern Brazil.

90933. RHITIOPHYLLUM TOMENTOSUM (L.) Mart. Gesneriaceae.

A small plant with oblong-lanceolate, serrate, woolly leaves and greenish-yellow tubular flowers in corymb. It is native to Jamaica.

90934. SOLANUM JAMAICENSE Mill. Solanaceae.

A native Jamaican shrub 5 to 6 feet high with stout recurved thorns, oval, woolly, angular-sinuate leaves 6 inches long, and umbels of small yellow flowers followed by round saffron-colored fruits.

PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

90923. LICUALA SPINOSA Thunb. Phoenicaceae.

A beautiful fan palm, native to the East Indies, with graceful stems 20 to 25 feet high, produced in groups.

For previous introduction see 88120.

90924. LIGUSTRUM AMURENSIS Carr. Oleaceae.

A shrub up to 15 feet high, with upright branches, elliptic to oblong leaves 1 to 2 inches long, and panicles of small white flowers followed by globose-ovoid, slightly bloomy black fruits. Native to northern China.

90925. MALPIGHLA CUBENISIS H. B. K.

A shrub with lanceolate, entire leaves having stinging hairs on the under side. The small, reddish flowers are in axillary corymbs and are followed by red fruits half an inch long.

90926. MALPIGHLA SUBEROSA Small.

A small tree with oblong-ovate, crenulate, coarsely reticulated leaves 3 to 5 inches long and cymes of small pink or white flowers, followed by ovoid, yellow-red fruits. It is native to Cuba.

90927. MALPIGHLA SP.

A small upright tree with bright red berries about the size of cherries.

90928. MELIA AZEDARACH L. Meliaceae.

An evergreen, West Indian tree 30 to 40 feet high, with stout recurved thorns, oval, thorny leaves and large yellow flowers. It bears a large round deep-yellow fruit about 2 inches in diameter, with five small fingerlike protuberances projecting from the side at the base. The fruit lasts for a long time, both on the plant and after being picked. The root and fruit are used medicinally. The tough, pliant wood is much used in certain parts of the brush for making drums, and the young twigs yield a good fiber.

For previous introduction see 52385.

90929. QUOTHA CORIACEA (Swartz) Britton (Nectandra coriacea Griseb.). Lauraceae.

An evergreen, West Indian tree 30 to 40 feet high, with oblong-lanceolate, coriaceous leaves 2 to 6 inches long and pinnacles of small whitish to dark-blue fruits nearly 1 inch long, with red or yellow persistent calyx bases.


A tree up to 80 feet high with bipinnate leaves of small leaflets and axillary or terminal racemes of small yellow flowers. The orange-colored wood is elastic, tough, and durable, and it takes a fine polish. The tree is native to Central America.

For previous introduction see 87499.

90931. POSQUERIA MULTIFLORA L. e M. Rubiaceae.

A small tree with broadly cordate leaves and terminal cymes of large tubular white very fragrant flowers. It is native to Brazil.

For previous introduction see 88132.

90932. RHIPSALIS CASSUTHA Gaertn. Cactaceae.

A low spineless palm, native to Mauritius, with rounded fan-shaped leaves, 3 to 5 feet long, and pear-shaped fruits over 2 inches long.

For previous introduction see 88119.

90923.

A small plant with oblong-lanceolate, serrate, woolly leaves and greenish-yellow tubular flowers in corymb. It is native to Cuba.
9094 to 90942—Continued.

90941. ZAMIA PUMILA L. Cycadaceae.

A palmlike cycad with the trunk mostly underground. The compound leaves, 3 to 4 feet long, are made up of 20 to 50 coriaceous shining leaflets with entire margins except for a few teeth at the tip. The conelike fruits, 3 to 5 inches long, are covered with tomentose hexagonal scales, and the angled red seeds are 1 inch long. It is native to Cuba.

90942. ZANTHOXYLUM MARTINICENSE (Lam.) DC. Rutaceae.

A spiny tree up to 60 feet high, native to the West Indies, with compound leaves made up of obovate entire leaflets, small white flowers, and small fruits which open and show the bright black seeds.

90943. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Hamburg, Germany. Seeds purchased from R. Liefmann & Sons. Received January 6, 1931.

Silesian red clover, produced in the district of Schweidnitz, in western-central Silesia.

90944 and 90945. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vilmarin-Andrieux & Co. Received January 6, 1931.

90944. Brittany grown.

90945. Vendee grown.

90946 to 90973.

From Quedlinburg, Germany. Seeds purchased from Helir. Mette. Received January 6, 1931.

90946. ACHEIMENES sp. Gesneriaceae.

No. 10796. Mixed varieties.

90947. ALLIUM PULCHELLUM Don. Liliaceae.

No. 11002. An onion with narrow-linear ear leaves about 1 foot long and a rather dense umbel of bell-shaped, violet flowers. Native to Asia Minor.

90948 to 90950. ARISTOLOCHIA spp. Aristolochiaceae.

90948. ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS Masters. Calceolariaceae.

No. 11770. A perennial vine with long-stalked, broadly cordate leaves 2 to 3 inches across and solitary flowers, which have no unpleasant odor, borne on the pendulous young wood. The flowers have a yellow-green tube 2 to 3 inches long, and the cordate-circular limb, 3 inches across, is purple and white blotched, white outside, with a yellow eye. It is native to Brazil.

90949. ARISTOLOCHIA PERICARBONIS Cham. (Dielytra spectabilis Don). Zingiberaceae.

No. 121911. A Chilean oxalis with very short stems, clustered leaves, and close umbels of bell-shaped, violet flowers, which in bud resemble a pelican with its head thrown back as at rest. The expanded limb of the flower is cordate-ovate, wavy margined, purple blotched, and has a slender ciliated tail 3 feet or more long. It is native to tropical America.

90950. ARISTOLOCHIA GRANDIFLORA Swartz. Pelicanflower.

No. 11774. A downy climbing shrub with cordate-acuminate leaves and strongly scented flowers, 20 inches across, which in bud resemble a pelican with its head thrown back as at rest. The expanded limb of the flower is cordate-ovate, wavy margined, purple blotched, and has a slender ciliated tail 3 feet or more long. It is native to tropical America.

90951. COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE L. Melanthiaceae.

No. 16696. Meadov saffron.

90952. DAHLIA ROSEA Cav. (D. variabilis Hort.). Asteraceae.


No. 18244. Carminrosa.

90954. ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA Cham. Papaveraceae.


90955. FREESIA HYBRIDA Hort. Iridaceae.

No. 18672. Ragioneri.

90956. GESNERIA HYBRIDA Hort. Gesneriaceae.

No. 18818. Mixed varieties.

90957. HEDYCHIUM GARDNERIANUM Roscoe. Zinziberaceae. India gingerly.

No. 18229. A lemon-flowered variety.

90958 and 90959. LACINARIA SPICATA Benth. Oxalidaceae. Nasturtium oxalis.

No. 20620. Received as Liatris calilepis. A variety with purple-red flowers.


90960. OXALIS CORNICULATA ATROPURPUREA Planch. (O. tropeoides Vilm.). Oxalidaceae. Nasturtium oaxalis.

No. 21010. A yellow-flowered form with dark-brown leaves.

90961. OXALIS VALDIENSIS Barn. Oxalidaceae. Chilean oxalis.

No. 21011. A Chilean oxalis with very short stems, clustered leaves, and close umbels of bell-shaped, violet flowers, which in bud resemble a pelican with its head thrown back as at rest. The expanded limb of the flower is cordate-ovate, wavy margined, purple blotched, and has a slender ciliated tail 3 feet or more long. It is native to tropical America.

90962 to 90973—Continued.

ular structure and color of the long-fringed flowers render this species particularly worthy of cultivation under glass or in favorable situations in the open.

For previous Introduction see 48657.
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

90965 to 90969—Continued.

90965. No. 25544. Liliput, Little snow white.

90966. No. 25606. Schultz's tall climbing variety with scarlet flowers and golden-yellow leaves.

90967 to 90969. Tropaeolum Majus L. Common nasturtium. No. 25666. Tom Thumb, a dwarf variety with scarlet flowers and dark foliage.

90970 to 90973. Tropaeolum minus L. Bush nasturtium.

90971. No. 25634. Aurora. Tom Thumb, a dwarf variety with terra-cotta colored flowers.

90972. No. 25725. A dwarf variety with rose-colored flowers.

90973. No. 25696. Tom Thumb, a dwarf variety with rose-colored flowers.

90974 to 90976.

From Greece. Seeds presented by Panos Th. Anagnostopoulos, Professor of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, Athens. Received January 6, 1931.

90974. Delphinium staphisagria L. Ranunculaceae. Larkspur. A stouter-stemmed perennial or biennial, soft-hairy throughout, 1 to 3 feet high. The leaves are palmately divided into 10 fingerlike segments from a bow-shaped base, and the upper ones are ovate-cordate and clasping. The flowers, an inch across, are in a long interrupted raceme.

90975. Dracunculus vulgaris Schott. Araceae. Common dragon. A tuberous perennial, native to Europe, which resembles the American Indian turnip, Arisaema triphyllum, with the leaves divided into 10 fingerlike segments from a bow-shaped base and a purple, wavy margined spathe.

90976. Verbasicum undulatum L. a.m. Scrophulariaceae. A yellow-flowered biennial about 3 feet high, native to stony hills in southeastern Europe. The short-stemmed lower leaves are ovate-spatulate, and the upper ones are ovate-cordate and clasp. The flowers, an inch across, are in a long interrupted raceme.

90977 to 90981—Continued.

90977. Lilium giganteum Wall. Giant lily. A lily, native to the Himalayas, with bulbs which grow close to the surface in rich black soil, at altitudes between 7,500 and 9,000 feet, where the ground is covered with snow from November to April. The smooth hollow stems, 6 to 9 feet high, are sometimes used for musical pipes. The handsome coriaceous leaves, shining dark-green above and paler beneath, are 10 to 12 inches long on pedicels of equal length; both become smaller near the apex. In the large white fragrant flowers, often 12 to a raceme, the perianth tube is slightly greenish and the inner surface of the segments is tinged with deep purple.

For previous introduction see 80010.

90978. Lilium Longiflorum Thunb. Easter lily. A herbaceous perennial with purple-tinted white bulbs, slender erect stems 3 feet high, scattered linear-lanceolate leaves. The flower is to six fragrant, rosy to rose-pink, bell-shaped, creamy white flowers 2 to 3 inches across, spotted red-brown on the inside. Native to Burma and western China.

90980. Lilium Nepalense D. Don. A showy lily, native to the central Himalayas, with a slender erect stem 2 to 3 feet long, leafy to the inflorescence. The glossy bright-green leaves, 4 to 6 inches in length, are oblong-lanceolate and five ribbed. The flowers, 4 to 5 inches long, are greenish yellow outside and yellow within and flushed, except in the upper third, with purplish black; the ob lanceolate segments are reflexed only in the upper half. The purplish-black filaments bear yellow anthers nearly an inch long. The plant was first discovered in the high mountains of Nepal.

90981. Lilium Polyphyllum D. Don. A lily with a white, pink-tinted, stoloniferous bulb, a green stem 4 to 5 feet high, and fairly numerous scattered linear to oblong lanceolate leaves 2 to 3 inches long. The fragrant nodding flowers, 2 to 12 in a lax umbel, are dull yellowish green outside, marble white, spotted and streaked with purple within, and are 2 to 3 inches across. It is native to the western Himalayas between 6,000 and 12,000 feet altitude.

90982 to 90985.

From Manchuria. Scions collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 7, 1931.


90983. No. 7478. Daisan kori.


90982 to 90992—Continued.

No. 7488. Kouri or beni-noshi. Red pear.

90988 to 90992. Vitis vinifera L. Vitaceae. European grape.
90988. No. 7481. Gyounai.
90989. No. 7483. Shidenso.
90990. No. 7485. Murasaki iudo.

90993 to 91009.
From China. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 7, 1931.
Nos. 90993 to 91000 were collected at the Fa Hua Ssu Temple, November 18, 1930.

90993. Aster sp. Asteraceae.
No. 7463. A wild aster with light-lavender flowers.

90994. Aster sp. Asteraceae.
No. 7464. A wild aster with yellow center.

90995. Chrysanthemum morifolium (Ramat) Hemsl. Asteraceae.
Mulberry chrysanthemum.
No. 7466. A wild pink-flowered chrysanthemum.

90996 to 91000. Lespedeza spp. Fabaceae.

90996. Lespedeza sp.
No. 7461. A small-leaved variety with purple pea-shaped flowers. Collected in a mountainous region in decomposed granitic soil.

90997. Lespedeza sp.
No. 7462. Said to have large leaves and white flowers.

90998. Lespedeza sp.
No. 7467. Closely related to L. bicolor, but this form has small pea-shaped pods, and the flowers are larger and more attractive than those of L. bicolor.

90999. Lespedeza sp.
No. 7468. This is perhaps the true L. bicolor. The seed pods are quite different from No. 7467 [90989], which is by far the better ornamental.

91000. Lespedeza sp.
No. 7469. Reported to come from plants bearing interesting white pea-shaped flowers with purple centers during the summer and early fall.

Nos. 91001 to 91007 were collected in the foothills near Haliangliang, 25 miles north of Peiping, Chihli Province, November 21, 1930.

No. 7472.

91002. Phaseolus aureus Roxb. Fabaceae.
No. 7474. Glossy mung beans.

91003 to 91009—Continued.

91003. No. 7473. A strain with yellow seeds.

91004. No. 7475. Green seeds with a yellowish cast.

91005. No. 7477. A common variety with black seeds.

91006. No. 7471. A brown-eyed cowpea, a variety commonly grown in this region.

91007. No. 7476. A pink cowpea, a commonly grown variety.

Nos. 91008 and 91009 were collected at the Fa Hua Ssu Temple, November 18, 1930.

91008. Cotyledon pimihiata ramohissima Maxim. Crassulaceae.
No. 7465. A small succulent 6 to 8 inches high, with a rosette of lanceolate leaves and a compound pyramidal raceme 6 inches long of rose-pink flowers. It is native to China.

No. 7470. A shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with compound leaves made up of 7 to 11 obovate or elliptic leaflets 1 inch long and dense racemes 6 inches long of rose-colored, pea-shaped flowers 1 inch long. It is native to China.

For previous introduction see 44285.

From China. Seeds presented by Anna Carrere, landscape architect, through P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, Received January 7, 1931.
A tree sometimes 100 feet high, native to China, with the bark exfoliating in large scales, leaving white-colored areas which on old trees become chalky white.

For previous introduction see 79179.

91011. Trifolium repens L. Fabaceae. White clover.
From England. Seeds purchased from Pattulle, Higgs & Co. (Ltd.), Orpington, Kent. Received January 16, 1931.
Wild white clover.

91012 to 91017. Vitis vinifera L. Vitaceae. European grape.

91012. Black Alicante.

91013. Duchess of Buccleugh.

91014. Duke of Buccleugh.

91015. Lady Downes.

91016. Mrs. Prince.

91017. Prince of Wales.
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

From South Africa. Seeds presented by Dr. W. L. Thompson, Mount Silinda, Southern Rhodesia. Received January 7, 1931.

*Majanji*. An indigenous fruit of great value to the natives and which perhaps saves many lives in famine times. It is of delicious flavor and very healthful. The great drawback to its use by Europeans is that the seeds occupy so large a part of the bulk of the fruit. The tree grows about 20 feet high, often on rocky hillsides not well adapted for cultivation. The fruits are variable in shape and size, as well as in the size of seeds.

For previous introduction see 54769.

91019 to 91025. LACTUCA SATIVA L. Cichoraceae. Lettuce.

91021. Curled Batavian.
91022. Long White Standing Cos.
91023. Large Whitestone Summer.
91024. Paris Batavian.
91025. Royal Summer.

91026 to 91037. LINUM USITATISSIMUM L. Linaceae. Flax.
From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Seeds presented through the Institute of Applied Botany, Leningrad. Received January 8, 1931.

91027. No. 22. From Althausen.
91028. No. 76. From Tamarkand district.
91029. No. 81. From the Government of Novgorod.
91030. No. 139. From the Government of Pakov.
91031. No. 172. From the Moscow Plant Breeding Station.
91032. No. 262. From Althausen.
91033. No. 279. From the Government of Saratov.
91034. No. 301. From northern Africa.
91035. No. 320. From Parnir.
91036. No. 343. From the mountains of Bokhara.
91037. No. 381. From the mountains of Bokhara.

91038 to 91041. From Canada. Seeds presented by Prof. John Davidson, Department of Botany, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C. Received January 10, 1931.

91038. ALIUM GEYERI S. Wats. Liliaceae. Onion. A perennial with a fibrous-reticulated bulb, green leaves a foot high, and a scape 1 to 2 feet tall, bearing an umbel of rose-colored flowers one-third of an inch long. It is native to northwestern North America.

91039. LILY PARVIFLORUM (Hook.) Holzinger. Liliaceae.

This lily, native to northwestern North America, closely resembles the leopard lily (*Lilium pardalinum*) but the flowers, of the same bright yellow with purplish spots, are smaller and are usually solitary or only two or three together.

For previous introduction see 78690.

91040. DATURA METEL L. Solanaceae. Hindu datura. A coarse pubescent annual 4 to 5 feet high, native to India, with heart-shaped, nearly entire leaves and large white flowers. The seeds are used as a narcotic.

91041. PHYSALIS PERUVIANA L. Solanaceae. Peruvian groundcherry. A small shrub producing a very tasty fruit which can be served in sirup.

For previous introduction see 82629.

91042. SOLANUM MELONGENA L. Solanaceae. Eggplant. A bulbous plant with broad glaucous leaves and scapes 10 to 15 inches high, bearing an umbel of rose-colored flowers one-third of an inch long. It is native to northwestern North America.

91043. IBERIS RABBEZIANA All. Brassicaceae. Candytuft. A dwarf, evergreen, slightly woody perennial 6 inches high with oblong glabrous leaves, narrowed at the base, and corymbose racemes of small white flowers. It is native to southern Europe.
91045 to 91051—Continued.

91048. **MABRYRICARPUS SETOSUS** Ruiz and Pav. **Rosaceae.**
A dwarf heathlike creeping evergreen shrub about 1 foot high, with odd-pinnate leaves, very small greenish flowers, and showy white berries which persist for some time. Native to Peru.

For previous introduction see 78360.

91049 to 91051. **ROSCEOA** sp. **Zinziberaceae.**
A very vigorous variety which flowers two months later, but is otherwise like the type.

For previous introduction see 81986.

91050. **ROSCEOA HUMEANA** Hallf. and Smith.
A stout gingerlike perennial about 8 inches high, with cigar-shaped rhizomes, four to six broadly lanceolate sessile leaves 4 to 8 inches long, and four to eight large violet-purple flowers in a terminal spike. It is native to Yunnan, southwestern China, and has flowered freely at Kew, England, where it is considered the finest of the genus and where, likewise, it appears entirely hardy.

For previous introduction see 81987.

91051. **ROSCEOA PURPUREA** J. E. Smith.
Variety *capitata.* A thick-rooted perennial gingerlike Himalayan plant about 1 foot high with sessile lanceolate leaves and purple, rarely pale lilac or white flowers in a sessile spike.

For previous introduction see 82396.

91052. **CARICA PAPAYA** L. **Papaya.**
From Brazil. Seeds presented by P. H. Rolfs, Consultor Tecnico de Agricultura do Estado de Minas Geraes, Escola Superior de Agricultura e Veterinaria, Vi-cosa, Minas Geraes. Received January 10, 1931.

From Bella Horizonte. A locally grown variety of excellent flavor with a fruit which weighed over 8 pounds. It belongs to the same group of papaya as those that were cultivated extensively around Miami and other parts of Florida. The altitude of Bella Horizonte is sufficient to put it at the frost line.

91053. **NICOTIANA TABACUM** L. **Solana-ceae.**
Tobacco.
From Buin, Island of Bougainville. Seeds obtained through Alfred Rehder, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Received January 12, 1931.

No. 2312. Collected by Frank Kajewski. A native tobacco which has been cultivated for about a century in the Solomon Islands.

91054 to 91059. (Undetermined.)
From South America. Terrestrial orchid cuttings presented by W. A. Archer, Medellin, Colombia. Received January 12, 1931.

91054. 91057.
91055. 91058.
91056. 91059.

91060 to 91181. From Manchuria and Chosen. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 14, 1931.
Nos. 91060 to 91064 were received from Kungtusi, a grain merchant at Kalyynn, Manchuria, December 4, 1930.

91060. **CANNABIS SATIVA** L. **Moraceae.**
Hemp.
No. 6642. *Shaomatzu.* A native variety.

91061. **PERILLA FRUTESCENS** (L.) Britton. **Menthaceae.**
Green perilla.
No. 6645. An annual Chinese herb, the seeds of which are used as bird feed and also to produce an oil used for waterproofing paper.

91062 to 91064. **PHASEOLUS** spp. **Fabaceae.**

91062. **PHASEOLUS ANGULARIS** (Willd.) W. F. Wight. *Adzuki bean.*
No. 6639. *Zaushaotou.* A medium-sized red bean, used for food.

No. 6640. *Lioutou.* A small dark-green seed, used for making bean sprouts and bean vermicelli.

91064. **PHASEOLUS ANGULARIS** (Willd.) W. F. Wight. *Adzuki bean.*
No. 6641. *Zaushaotou.* A mixture of light-yellow and red varieties which are used for food.

91065 and 91066. **PATERIA THUNBERGIANA** (Sieb. and Zucc.) Benth. *Fabaceae.*
Kudzu-bean.

From Dairen, Manchuria. Purchased from Manshu Nosan Shokai (Inc.), seed growers, December 11, 1930. Kudzus which may prove to be hardier forms than the ones now grown in the United States.

91065. No. 6646. Collected in the mountain regions of Kwantung territory.

91066. No. 6647. Collected in the mountain regions of northeastern Chosen.
Nos. 91067 to 91070 were received from Kungtusi, a grain merchant at Kalyynn, Manchuria, December 4, 1930.

91067 and 91068. **SORGHUM VULGARE** Pers. **Poaceae.**
Sorghum.

91067. No. 6638. *Hsifeng kauliang.* Used for food and also as cattle feed.


91069. **VIGNA SINENSIS** (Tomer) Savi. *Cowpea.*

91070. **ZEA MAYS** L. **Poaceae.**
Corn.
No. 6644. *Paomi.* A native variety, grown extensively in this district.

91071 to 91181. **SOJA MAX** (L.) Piper (Glycine hispida Maxim.). *Fabaceae.*
Soybean.
Nos. 91071 to 91088 were received from Northorn Taima, Agricultural Engineer, Coun try Agricultural Society, Kossi, Chosen, November 24, 1930.
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

91060 to 91181—Continued.

91071. No. 6525. Jinunikon. A very small nearly round dark-brown bean which may be of value for sprouting.

91072. No. 6526. Kagabikon. A medium-large oval slightly flattened green bean with brown hilum and green germ.


91074. No. 6528. Saita. A very small nearly round yellow bean with pale hilum. It may have value for sprouts.


91079. No. 6533. Bankon. A large oval slightly flattened black bean with yellow germ.

91080. No. 6534. Chunnikuton. A mixture of brown and black seeded varieties.


91084. No. 6538. Kagabikon. A medium-large oval slightly flattened black bean marked with brown in concentric rings.


91086. No. 6540. Horabikon. A large oval yellow bean with brown hilum.


Nos. 91089 to 91181 are mixes of yellow-seeded varieties from northern Manchuria. Nos. 91089 to 91106 are from the South Manchurian Railway Experiment Station, Kungchuling, November 28, 1930.

91091 to 91094. First-prize seed from the Changchun district.

91060 to 91181—Continued.

91128. No. 6583. From Tayushu. A mixture of native varieties varying from medium small to medium sized.

91129. No. 6584. From Chaoyangpo. A mixture of native varieties, used for oil.

91130. No. 6585. From Liangshichiatzu. A mixture of yellow-seeded varieties, used for oil.

91131. No. 6586. From Huaitehhsien. A mixed sample of native varieties, used for oil.

91132. No. 6587. From Shihssanchiatzu. A mixed sample of native varieties, used for oil.


91134. No. 6589. From Taichiatun. A mixed sample of native varieties, used for oil.

91135. No. 6590. From Kaoshantun. A mixed sample of native varieties, used for oil.

91136. No. 6591. From Shihtoutzu. A mixed sample of native varieties, used for oil.


91138. No. 6593. From Shantoukang. Medium-large nearly round beans with light-brown hilum; very similar to the variety Kungchuling.


91140. No. 6595. From Youtachuangtzu. A mixed sample of native varieties, used for oil.

91141. No. 6596. From Shihshichiatzu. A mixed sample of native varieties, used for oil.

91142. No. 6597. From Lianshichiatzu. A mixture of yellow-seeded varieties, used for oil.

91143. No. 6598. From Chaoyangpo. A mixture of native varieties, used for oil.

91144. No. 6599. From Taichiatun. A mixed sample of native varieties, used for oil.


91146. No. 6601. From Tiantoukang. A medium-large nearly round bean with light-brown hilum; very similar to the variety Kungchuling.

91147. No. 6602. From Palichiaotzu. A medium-large nearly round yellow bean with light-brown hilum, very similar to the variety Kungchuling.


91150. No. 6605. From Tayushu. A medium-small nearly round bean with light slate-colored hilum, somewhat similar to the Wea variety.


91154. No. 6609. From Shantoukang. A mixed sample of native varieties.


Nos. 91156 to 91181 are from Kaian, December 4, 1930. Mixed samples of yellow-seeded varieties.

91156. No. 6611. Medium-small varieties, used for oil.

91157. No. 6612. Varieties used for oil.


91159. No. 6614. Medium-small varieties.

91160. No. 6615. A mixed sample of medium-small varieties.

91161. No. 6616. A mixed sample.

91162. No. 6617. A mixed sample of medium-small varieties.

91163. No. 6618. Medium-small varieties.

91164. No. 6619. Medium-small varieties.

91165. No. 6620. Medium-small varieties.

91166. No. 6621. Medium-small varieties.

91167. No. 6622. Medium-small varieties.

91168. No. 6623. Medium-small varieties.


91170. No. 6625. Medium-small varieties.


91174. No. 6629. Seed originally from Changchungentou.


91178. No. 6633. Medium-small varieties which came originally from Pa-kam.


91182 to 91197.

From China. Scions and seeds obtained by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 10, 1931.

91182 to 91187, Diospyros Kaki L. f. Diospyraceae. Kaki persimmon.

91182. From Chu Li Chi, village of Heasingtong. No. 7489. Scions of the Lantern persimmon. The fruits are about 2 inches long by 2 to 3 inches in diameter. This persimmon is of good color and attractive in appearance. The constriction is nearer the top than that of the Tamopan or Lange persimmon. The Lantern persimmon trees are usually stronger and more vigorous growers than is usually girdled, as this variety has a tendency to produce vegetative growth in thickness and nearly 3 inches in diameter. It is probably nonastringent when firm, as it is reported that they are not processed and that they are gone before frost.

91183. No. 7490. Fire persimmon. This is the second most important variety grown in this region. The attractive fruit, which ripens in September, is smooth without constriction and of rather deep-red color, measuring about 2 inches in thickness and over 2 inches in diameter. It is probably nonastringent when firm, as it is reported that they are not processed and that they are gone before frost.

91184. No. 7491. Square persimmon. This is the most important variety grown in this region. The fruit ripens in September and is a good-sized, smooth-skinned, red persimmon without constriction, 2 inches in thickness and nearly 3 inches in diameter. The color is not so deep a red as that of No. 7490 [91183], but the fruit is larger. It is reported that this persimmon is not processed and that its season is over before frost, therefore it may be nonastringent when quite firm.

91185. No. 7492. High foot persimmon. This is the third important persimmon grown in this region. The fruit ripens in September. This is a very fine large fruit, with smooth skin without constriction, and the color is somewhat redder than that of No. 7491 [91184], but not so deep a red as No. 7490 [91183]; it measures over 2 inches in thickness and over 3 inches in diameter. It is reported that the fruit is not processed and that the season is over before frost, therefore it is probably nonastringent when quite firm.

91186. No. 7493. The Whitebark persimmon, used as a stock on lowlands in this region and also used to some extent as a fresh fruit. The fruits, about 2 inches in thickness and over 2 inches in diameter, are a rather dull russet-yellow color and ripen in October. Growers in this region take the young plants from the mountain side when about 6 feet in height and 1 inch in diameter and plant them in their orchards. The second season, when the plant is about 2 inches in diameter, they are grafted apparently by what is known as the side-sap method.

91187. No. 7494. Scions of the Whitebark persimmon, taken from a different tree from those sent in under No. 7493 [91186].


No. 7596. Supposed to be the Whitebark persimmon.


No. 7597. November 30, 1930. Collected along the road from Hangchow to Kutang. Trees up to 40 feet high, with light-colored bark. This seed was collected from a tree 20 feet high, which was in full leaf at this date.


No. 7583. November 27, 1930. Obtained in Shanghai and said to be grown in that region.

91191. PHASEOLOUS AURUS Roth. Fabaceae. Mung bean.


No. 7584. November 28, 1930. Obtained in Shanghai; said to be native grown.

91193 to 91195. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (Glycine hispida Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soybean.

From Shanghai, seeds said to be locally grown.


No. 7499. November 27, 1930. Silk-worm bean. From Shanghai, said to be locally grown.


No. 7497. November 30, 1930. From Hangchow. An edible chestnut, originally from Shaoching, Chekiang Province. The tree becomes from 25 to 90 feet high, with oblong-lanceolate long-enameled leaves, green on both sides. The burs are either solitary or two in a bunch, usually containing but one nut.

For previous introduction see 85723.

91198 to 91230.

From France. Plants purchased from F. Delhunay, Angers. Received January 16, 1931.

91198 to 91210, Pyrus spp. Malacaceae. Pear.

91198. Pyrus sp. Admiral Gerovis.
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91198 to 91230—Continued.

9199. Pyrus sp.
Alexandra Lambre.

91200. Pyrus sp.
Bellev Guerandaise.

91201. Pyrus sp.
Becarré Six.

91202. Pyrus sp.
Charles Ernest.

91203. Pyrus sp.
Directeur Hardy.

91204. Pyrus sp.
Doyenne Georges Bouché.

91205. Pyrus sp.
Général Tottleben.

91206. Pyrus sp.
La France.

91207. Pyrus sp.
Nouveau Poiteau.

91208. Pyrus sp.
Petite Marguerite.

91209. Pyrus sp.
Président Barabe.

91210. Pyrus sp.
Soldat Laboureur.

91211 to 91230. Corylus spp. Betulaceae.

91211. Corylus avellana L. Filbert.
Aveline d'Angleterre.

91212 and 91213. Corylus maxima L. Giant Filbert.

91212. Aveline de Puymont.


91214 to 91220. Corylus avellana L. Filbert.

91214. Bard Espagnol.

91215. Belle de Guibilino.

91216. Commun à feuilles de Chêne.

91217. Commun à grappe.

91218. Commun à gros fruits striés.

91219. De Beyne.

91220. De Metz.

91221. Doucet.

91222. Franç à fruits blanc.

91223. Frank rouge.

91224. Franç à gros fruits.

91225. Grosse longue d'Espagne.

91226. Grosse ronde.

91227. Longue Pointue.

91228. Précocce de Gruglisco.

91229. Pratif.

91230. Large Spanish.

125623—32—3


From England. Scions presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Received January 17, 1931.


The Chinese hazelnut is closely allied to the Turkish hazelnut (Corylus colurna), differing in leaf and stem characters. It becomes a tall tree, sometimes over 100 feet high, with heart-shaped leaves about 7 inches long. The nuts are borne in clusters of four to six. It is native to western China.

For previous introduction see 73502.

91232. Corylus colurna L. Turkish hazelnut.

A vigorous free-growing tree up to 60 feet in height, with stout, more or less horizontal branches, heart-shaped glossy green leaves 5 inches long, and small hard-shelled nuts inclosed in fleshy hairy green involucres.

For previous introduction see 86263.


A tree closely related to C. colurna, but the leaves are distinctly ovate and sharply serrate. It is native to the Himalayas.


From Carmel, N. Y. Scions presented by Arthur Sullivan Hoffman. Received January 15, 1931.

A large handsome tree of pyramidal habit, eventually 50 feet high, with sharply serrate oval-oblong leaves 3 to 5 inches long. The large pure-white flowers, in few-flowered racemes, are borne in such profusion as to make this one of the handsomest of all the pears when in bloom. The deep-yellow ovoid fruits are about 1 inch long. In autumn the leaves turn brilliant scarlet. A native of northern China, this pear is perfectly hardy in the vicinity of Boston, Mass.


From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Manuel L. Roxas, Director of Plant Industry. Received January 19, 1931.

Cagayan. Collected in Tuguegarao, Cagayan. A local variety utilized for the production of pastries, cakes, and bread.


From island of Bougainville, Solomon Islands. Seeds presented by Alfred Rehder, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Received January 19, 1931.

A leguminous plant growing on the beach in very poor soil. It produces a good mat of foliage and may be useful for green manure in the warmer parts of the United States.

For previous introduction see 76916.
From Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by I. B. Pole Evans, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture. Received January 20, 1931.

91237. POLLICHTIA CAMPESTRIIS Ait. Siliaceae.
A diffusely branched, subshrubby plant 1 to 2 feet high, with linear-lanceolate leaves half an inch long and minute inconspicuous flowers. It is native to South Africa and is of value as a cover crop.

91238. TETRAGONIA ARBUSCULA Fenzl. Aizoaceae.
A much-branched, semishrubby perennial, with besby leaves less than an inch long, varying from linear to ovate-oblong. The small inconspicuous flowers are borne in leafy racemes and are followed by 3-winged to 4-winged nutlike fruits. It is native to South Africa.

91239. SUTHERLANDIA FRUTESCENS (L.) R. Br. Fabaceae.
A leguminous shrub about 3 feet in height, with finely pinnate leaves and showy scarlet flowers produced in short axillary racemes. Native to the Mediterranean countries.

For previous introduction see 59297.

91240 to 91259.
From Japan. Seeds purchased from the Chugai Shokubutsu Yen, Yamamoto, Kainobegun, near Kobe. Received January 20, 1931.

91240 to 91244. ACER spp. Aceraceae. Maple.

91240. ACER CISSIFOLIUM (Sleb. and Zucc.) Koch. A Japanese maple of compact, rounded habit becoming 30 feet or more high, with leaves composed of three leaflets up to 4 inches long. The minute flowers are produced in May with the leaves, and the keys, about 1 inch long, occur in long racemes. In autumn the foliage turns red and yellow.

For previous introduction see 85678.

91241. ACER MANDSHURICUM Maxim. Manchurian maple.
A hardy Manchurian maple which forms a shrub or small tree.

For previous introduction see 72401.

91242. ACER NIKOENSE (Miquel) Maxim. A tree up to 50 feet high, native to Japan and central China, with attractive foliage which becomes brilliant red or purple in autumn.

For previous introduction see 77645.

91243. ACER BUFINERVE Sleb. and Zucc.
A tree up to 40 feet high, with striped bark, glaucous branches, 3-lobed, doubly serrate leaves 3 to 5 inches long, rusty tomentose on the veins beneath when young. The flowers are borne in upright, rusty pubescent racemes, and the wings of the fruits spread nearly at right angles. It is native to Japan.

91244. ACER CAUDATUM UKURUNDUSNE (Trautv. and Meyer) Rebder. A small Manchurian tree with cordate toothed, 5-lobed or 7-lobed leaves.

A deciduous deciduous Japanese shrub up to 25 feet high, belonging to the section Scadorbodion. The branchlets are yellow-brown, the reticulate broadly ovate leaves, 2 to 3 inches long, are in clusters of two or three, and the slightly 2-lipped rotate-campanulate flowers are rose-purple to magenta. There are two forms—the ordinary form with 10 stamens, often called R. rhombicum, and a form with 5 stamens, called R. dilatatum.

For previous introduction see 71133.

91245. Received as Azalea dilatata.

91246. Received as Azalea rhombica.

91247. RHODODENDRON PENTAPHYLLUM Maxim. (Azalea quinquefolia rosea Rehd.) Ericaceae. Fiveleaf azalea.
A deciduous shrub of the section Rhodora, up to 20 feet high, with usually five elliptic-lanceolate leaves at the ends of the branches. The rose-pink flowers, 1 to 2 inches across, are solitary or in twos, appearing before or with the leaves, which turn orange to crimson in the autumn. It is native to Japan.

For previous introduction see 85690.

91248 to 91250. EURYIA spp. Theaceae.

91248. EURYIA EMARGINATA (Thunb.) Makino. An evergreen shrub, native to Japan, with short-stemmed obovate emarginate leaves and axillary paired flowers, followed by black berries about an eighth of an inch in diameter.

91249. EURYIA JAPONICA Thunb. Variety thunbergii. Said to be a dwarf form with bright reddish-green leaves.

91250. EURYIA OCHNACEA (DC.) Szysz. A shrub or small tree with coriaceous oblongale leaves 3 to 5 inches long and usually solitary nodding white flowers.1 inch across, followed by berryleaf black fruits a quarter of an inch in diameter. It is native to Japan.

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

For previous introduction see 67031.

91252 to 91255. ILEX spp. Aquifoliaceae. Holly.

91252. ILEX FUJISANENSIS Hort. A place of publication for this name has not been found, but a trade catalogue describes it as an evergreen tree.
91240 to 91259—Continued.

20 feet high, with glossy leathery leaves like those of *Andromeda japonica* and the numerous red berries are borne on long stems. It is native to Mount Fuji, Japan, at an altitude of 3,000 feet.

91253. *ILEX INTEGRA* Thunb.

An evergreen Japanese shrub or tree, up to 40 feet high, with oval or oblong, usually entire leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and globose or ovoid red berries. For previous introduction see 67361.

91254. *ILEX PSIURUM* Hassk. (*I. oldhami Miquel*).

An evergreen tree with crenate-serrulate, elliptic-lanceolate leaves 2 to 3 inches long and red berries, half an inch long, in clusters of two to five. It is native to Japan and central China.

For previous introduction see 80655.

91255. *ILEX SUGIKOHI* Maxim.

A dense evergreen shrub 6 feet high, with pubescent branchlets, elliptic, acute leaves 1 to 2 inches long, serrate above the middle, and solitary fruits, about one-third of an inch in diameter, on pedicels 1 inch long. It is native to Japan.

91256. *LESPEDEZA DAUICA* (L. x. m.) Schindler. Fabaceae. Bushclover.

A tall plant with white, pealike flowers. For previous introduction see 65493.


An Apogon iris with a creeping rhizome, linear green grasslike leaves 4 to 6 inches long, and a very short stem with a single lilac flower an inch across. It is native to Chosen and northern China.


A Japanese lily, 3 to 4 feet high, with pendulous leaves 12 to 18 inches long, and broad leaves 1 inch wide, and a raceme of 4 to 10 fragrant white flowers often 6 inches long. For previous introduction see 85683.


A tree up to 40 feet high, with oblong to obovate coriaceous leaves 3 to 4 inches long, and fragrant yellow flowers 1 inch across. It is native to Japan.


From England. Seeds purchased from W. A. Constable, Paddock Wood, Kent. Received January 21, 1931.

91260. *LILIUM MARTAGON* L. Martagon lily.

Variety *Cattaneae*. A form with stems 6 to 7 feet high, five to seven whorls of leaves, dower buds covered with cottony down, and the rich-purple flowers only slightly spotted.


Price's variety. A dwarf alpine form which is said to be hardy in England.

91262 and 91263.

From Japan. Seeds presented by Prof. Mitsunaga Fujoka, Division of Forestry, College of Agriculture, Imperial University, Tokyo. Received January 21, 1931.


A deciduous tree up to 80 feet high, with short horizontal branches and yellowish or brown branchlets. Soft rather broad obtuse leaves are less than 2 inches long and are bluish green, and the obovate-oblong cones are 2 inches long. It is native to Japan.


A pyramidal Japanese conifer 50 feet high, with spreading fanlike branchlets, nodding at the ends, small glossy dark-green leaves having white patches below and broadly ovoid cones less than 1 inch long. The wood is very resistant to decay and makes excellent poles and ties. This variety seeds but rarely, perhaps having only one good crop in 13 years.

For previous introduction see 78397.

91264 to 91272.

From Mexico. Seeds and tubers collected by C. 0. Erilsson and Max Souviron, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 29, 1931.

No. 91264 to 91268 were collected at Chapala, Jalisco, January 3, 1931, at 5,000 feet altitude.

91264. *ALBIZIA SP.* Mimosaceae.

No. 1. An ornamental leguminous shrub, 8 feet high, with attractive deep-red flowers; found growing abundantly in arid rocky soil.

91265. (Undetermined.)

No. 10. A rather common herbaceous vine with milky juice, found on dry barren hillsides.

91266. *CARDIOSPERMUM* sp. Sapindaceae.

No. 2. A woody vine with papery capsules, found occasionally in arid rocky soil.


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

For previous introduction see 78244.

No. 3. Seeds harvested by the natives in October, when they were ripe, from trees growing on rocky open hillsides with southern exposure.

No. 4. Seeds from a few stray fruits left by natives.

91268. (Undetermined.)

No. 9. A herbaceous vine found on a dry barren hillside; the edible oval fruit, 6 inches long, is orange red and marked with longitudinal rows of yellow spots.
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

91264 to 91272—Continued.

No. 91260 to 91271 were collected at El Desierto, Distrito Federal, December 26, 1930, at 10,000 feet altitude.

No. 5. An ornamental herb, 3 to 5 feet high, found abundantly in semi-shaded situations under cedar and Douglas fir trees. The large flowers are deep red.

91270. SOLANUM sp. Solanaceae.
No. 6. Tubers of a herbaceous vine 3 feet long with green berrylike fruits three-quarters of an inch in diameter, with one small tuber to each plant. Found under cedar and fir trees.

91271. SOLANUM sp. Solanaceae.
No. 6a. Seeds collected from the same plants as No. 6 [91270].

91272. (Undetermined.)
No. 11. From a private garden in Guadalajara, Jalisco, January 4, 1931, at an altitude of 5,000 feet. A tree with milky juice and fruit in pairs. Found in January 23, 1931.

91273. SMITHIA SENSITIVA Ait. Fabaceae.
From Mandalay, Burma. Seeds presented by the Director of Agriculture, Burma. Received January 23, 1931.
An annual plant 2 to 3 feet high with slender much-branched stems, compound low flowers. It is native to India. Of possible value as a forage crop or for green manure.

91274 to 91289—Continued.

A stout erect herbaceous perennial with petioled 3-parted to 6-parted deeply cut basal leaves, sessile involucral leaves, and an umbel of several white flowers 1 inch across, with yellow anthers. It is native to Europe.

91275. BELLUM MINUTUM L. Asteraceae.
A dwarf annual, scarcely 1 inch high, with ovate-spatulate radical leaves and white flowers in small heads. Native to southeastern Europe.

A low perennial 3 inches high, with handsomely marked heart-shaped leaves arising from a large black tuber. The deep pink or rarely white flowers are borne in autumn. Native to Italy.

For previous introduction see 79055.


91278. HYACINTHUS AMETHYSTINUS L. Liliaceae. Hyacinth.
A slender graceful Spanish hyacinth with short racemes of light-blue flowers 6 inches or less high.

For previous introduction see 66574.

91279. KNIPHOFIA HYBRIDA Hort. Liliaceae. Torchily.
New hybrids.

A low tufted woolly perennial herb with creeping stolons, lanceolate leaves, and heads of seven to nine small flowers surrounded by a starlike cluster of white woolly bracts. It is native to the Alps of Europe.

A tall erect glabrous herbaceous perennial, 4 to 6 feet high, with ovate toothed leaves 4 to 6 inches long, in whorls of four or five, and pale-lilac, broadly bell-shaped flowers 2 inches long and 4 inches across the mouth. It is native to central Asia.

91282. LUPINUS HYBRIDUS Hort. Fabaceae. Lupine.
New hybrids.

A slender, terete, prostrate or ascending annual, or perennial under glass, 6 to 12 inches high, with short terete leaves and flowers 1 inch across in many bright colors. It is native to Brazil.

91283. DIERAMA PULCHERRIMA (Hook, f.) Baker (Sparaxis pulcherrima Hook, f.). Iridaceae.
A bulbous perennial native to South Africa, with irislilke leaves, a remotely branched stem 4 to 6 feet high, and tubular, blood-purple, pendulous flowers 1 to 2 inches long.
91274 to 91289—Continued.

An erect perennial Chinese herb with large rose-colored flowers and pale-green leaves, glaucous below.
For previous introduction see 53111.

91290. Magnolia schieleana Schlecht. Magnoliaceae.
From Mexico. Plant and cuttings collected by C. O. Brianson and Max Souviron, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 24, 1931.
No. 22. Collected near the Los Promontorios mine, near Alamos, Sonora, at 3,000 feet altitude. A large evergreen tree up to 45 feet high, native to Mexico, with finely reticulated, oval to elliptical leaves 5 to 8 inches long and creamy white flowers 4 to 6 inches across.

From Algeria. Seeds presented by the Gouvernement Général de l’Algérie. Received January 24, 1931.
A variety from Jamacine, near Fougouit.

From Calcutta, India. Seeds presented by the superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, near Calcutta. Received January 24, 1931.
A strong climbing, evergreen rose, native to Burma, with creamy white single flowers 4 to 6 inches across. It resembles the Cherokee rose, but is hardy only in the far south.
For previous introduction see 77272.

91293 to 91295.
From Gladwyne, Pa. Plants presented by Mrs. J. Norman Henry. Received January 26, 1931.

A shrub 6 to 8 feet high with arching, strongly angled branches and purplish, pubescent branchlets. The ovate to oblong leaves, 1 inch long, are slightly toothed near the apex and silky pubescent on both sides. The small white flowers are in pubescent umbels 1 inch across. It is native to western China.

91294. Fratia angustata (Forst f.) Hook. f. Campanulaceae. A slender creeping herbaceous perennial forming broad matted patches. The stems are 2 to 7 inches long, the rather fleshy ovate to orbicular leaves less than half an inch long are sinate-dentate, and the axillary flowers, less than 1 inch long, are white with purple streaks. It is native to New Zealand.

91295. Parochetus communis Buch.-Ham. Fabaceae. Shamrock-pea. A half-hardy perennial trailing vine with shamrocklike leaves, each leaflet marked at the base with a brown crescent. The pea-shaped flowers, nearly 1 inch across, have cobalt-blue standards and pink wings. It is native to tropical Asia.

From Prague, Czechoslovakia. Seeds presented by J. Zapotil. Received January 26, 1931.
Zapotil—original.

91297 and 91298.

91297. Juania australis (Mart.) Drude. Phoeicaceae. A pinnate-leaved palm of moderate size, native to Juan Fernandez Island. The leaves are 4 to 5 feet long, with linear-acuminate pinnae, and the slender trunk is unarmored.

91298. Dendroseris litoralis Skottsbr. Cichorieae. A treelike plant 4 to 7 feet high, with large feathery dark-green broadly oval leaves up to 10 inches long and saffron-yellow flowers in terminal heads 2 inches across. Native to Juan Fernandez Island.


91299. Lilium monadelphum Bleb. (L. szovitzianum Fisch. and Lam.). Great Caucasian lily. A variety with reddish-brown anthers and lemon-yellow flowers, which are large and thickly purple dotted.
For previous introduction see 75734.

91300. Lilium philippinense Formosanum (Baker) Wilson. A form of the Bouquet lily native to Taiwan, characterized by long narrow leaves and vinous purple-tinted flowers.
For previous introduction see 90527.

91301 and 91302.
From Tahiti, Society Islands. Seeds presented by Harrison W. Smith. Received January 28, 1931.

91301. Muntingia calabura L. Elaeocarpaceae. A tropical American tree with a spreading crown, pinnate leaves, and small white flowers. The small yellow berries make good tarts or jam, and the leaves are used for tea.
For previous introduction see 67936.

91302. Sicania odorifera (Vell.) Naud. Cucurbitaceae. Casabanana. A subtropical ornamental cucurbitaceous vine producing large fruits a foot or more long which are edible but insipid.
For previous introduction see 80701.

191303 and 191304—Continued.

Eggplant hybrids, produced at the station.

91303. Kintyaku × Sinkuro.
91304. Sironasu × Sinkuro.

91305 to 91315. RIBES RECLINATUM L. Grossulariaceae.

European gooseberry.


91305. Kintyaku X Sinkuro.
91306. Sironasu X Sinkuro.

91307 to 91315. RIBES RECLINATUM L. Grossulariaceae.

RISES RECLINATUM L. Grossulariaceae.


91305. Kintyaku X Sinkuro.
91306. Sironasu X Sinkuro.

91307 to 91315. RIBES RECLINATUM L. Grossulariaceae.

RISES RECLINATUM L. Grossulariaceae.

For previous introduction and description see 91197.

91316 to 91353. From China. Seeds and cuttings collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 29, 1931.

No. 7637. For previous introduction and description see 91197.

91317. POPULUS sp. Salicaceae. Poplar.
No. 7623. Scions of a white-barked poplar collected between Tangshan and Hsiangtang. The tree was 12 inches in diameter and 75 feet tall, with small leaves.
Nos. 91318 to 91353 were collected in Hopei Province.

91318. ALLIUM sp. Liliaceae.
No. 7630. From Peiping, December 27, 1930. Chin tsaï, the Chinese leek, is a winter vegetable 1 inch in diameter and 18 to 24 inches long, commonly used in Peiping. This is a good vegetable and well worth a trial.

No. 7602. From Kalgan, December 15, 1930. Procured from a grain dealer. This is the common variety grown in these cold regions.

No. 7626. Ching pai kon pat tsaï (Chinese white cabbage), from Peiping, December 27, 1930.

91321. Coriandrum sativum L. Apicaeace.
Coriander.
No. 7626. Hsin tsai (fragrant vegetable). From Peiping, December 27, 1930. A vegetable used extensively both in China and Japan as a condiment for soups.
JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1931

91316 to 91353—Continued.

91334 to 91339. PHASEOLUS spp. Fabaceae. Bean.
Purchased at Kalgan, December 15, 1930. Said to be grown locally.

91334 and 91335. PHASEOLUS ANGULARIS (Willd.) W. F. Wight. Adzuki bean.
91334. No. 7605. A mixed sample of yellowish-brown and green beans.

91336 and 91337. PHASEOLUS AURBUS Roxb. Mung bean.
91336. No. 7614. A glossy bean.
91337. No. 7615. A green glossy bean.

91338 and 91339. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS L. Common bean.
91338. No. 7604. A white garden bean.
91339. No. 7606. A good-sized red garden bean.

91340 to 91350. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (Glycine Maxida Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soybean.
From Kalgan, December 15, 1930. Locally grown seed purchased from a grain dealer.

91340. No. 7599. A rather light-green bean with yellow germ and conspicuous hilum.
91341. No. 7607. A green bean with green germ and conspicuous hilum.
91342. No. 7608. A rather small, more or less flattened black bean with yellow germ.
91343. No. 7609. A rather small oblong yellow bean with prominent dark-brown to black hilum.
91344. No. 7611. An oblong yellow bean with a moderately conspicuous hilum and yellow germ.
91345. No. 7612. Yellowish-green bean, more or less oblong, with a conspicuous dark-brown hilum and yellow germ.
91346. No. 7618. A green bean with black hilum and green germ.
91347. No. 7619. Rather small oblong green beans with a dark-brown to black hilum and green germ.
91348. No. 7620. A good-sized oval yellow bean with a prominent brown to black hilum.
91349. No. 7621. A small black bean, more or less flattened, with a yellow germ.
91350. No. 7610. Purchased with those under No. 7609 (91349) from which were selected these brownish-green rather oblong beans.

No. 7613. Purchased at Kalgan, December 15, 1930. A small yellowish-brown bean, said to be locally grown.

91352. PISUM SATIVUM L. Fabaceae. Pea.

91353. RAPANUS SATIVUS L. Brassicaceae. Radish.
No. 7629. Tu pi hung tsui (large red-skinned radish), obtained at Peiping, December 27, 1930. A winter radish which is much used with other vegetables in Peiping.

91354. (Undetermined.)
From Mount Silinda, Southern Rhodesia, Africa. Seeds presented by Dr. W. L. Thompson. Received January 29, 1931.

91355. AMYGDALUS DAVIDIANA (Carr.) Zabel (Prunus davidiana Franch.). Amygdalaceae. Chinese wild peach.
The best variety; a very large peach.

91356 to 91363. CITTERULLUS VULGARIS Schrad. Cucurbitaceae. Watermelon.
91356. [No data.]
91357. [No data.]
91358. A white melon striped with black.
91359. Dhaddhai variety.
91360. White.

91361 to 91363. CUCUMIS MELO L. Cucurbitaceae. Melon.
91361. Duki variety.
91362. Assorted Quetta varieties.
91363. Assorted Sardos varieties.

91364 to 91367. PBUNUS ARMBNIACA L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.
91364. Charmaghy white.
91365. Chighali.
91366. A strain with sweet white fruits.
91367. A variety with sweet fruits.

91368 to 91378. AGBOPYRON spp. Poaceae.
From Saskatchewan, Canada. Seeds presented by Prof. L. E. Kirk, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. Received January 30, 1931.

91368 to 91372. AGROPYRON TENBBUM Yasey. Slender wheatgrass.
91368. Strain No. 9.
91369. Strain No. 10.
91370. Strain No. 11.
91371. Strain No. 12.
91372. Strain No. 15.

91373 and 91374. AGROPYRON SMITHII Rydb. Wheatgrass.
91373. Strain No. 22.
91374. Strain No. 23.
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PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

91388 to 91378—Continued.

91375 to 91377. AGROPYRON TENERUM Vasey. Bladder wheatgrass.

91375. Strain No. 24.
91377. Strain No. 27.

91378. AGROPYRON SMITHII Rydb. Wheatgrass.

Variety Meeco. Grade No. 1, Saskatchewan No. 8.

91379. VISCUM sp. Loranthaceae.

From Hopei Province, China. Seeds obtained by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 29, 1931.

No. 7634. Tung ching. Winter grown. A red or pink-berried mistletoe purchased from a florist in Peiping, but grown about 200 miles northeast of the city. The plant had been growing on a poplar tree.

91380 to 91448.

From Ipswich, England. Seeds purchased from Thompson & Morgan. Received January 30, 1931.

91380 to 91382. ALLIUM spp. Liliaceae. Onion.

91380. ALLIUM SUBHISUTUM L. (A. ciliatum Cyr.).

A bulbous perennial, native to the Mediterranean region, with hairy margined, narrow leaves 1 foot high and white flowers.

For previous introduction see 75906.

91381. ALLIUM MOLY L. Lily leek.

For previous introduction and description see 91040.

91382. ALLIUM OSTROWSKIANUM Regel.

A particularly striking species, native to Turkestan. The deep-rose flowers are produced freely in many-flowered umbels on scapes 12 inches high.

For previous introduction see 82390.

91385. ALSTREOMERIA CHILENSIS Lem. Amaryllidaceae; Chilean alstroemeria.

A stout tuberous-rooted plant 2 to 4 feet high, with scattered obovate or spatulate leaves and large rosy red or white flowers in pairs. Native to Chile.

For previous introduction see 78872.

91384 to 91388. ANEMONE spp. Ranunculaceae.

91384. ANEMONE BALDENSIS L.

A tuberous-rooted white-flowered perennial about 6 inches high, native to Switzerland.

For previous introduction see 66911.

91385. ANEMONE FULGENS Gay.

A herbaceous perennial 1 foot high, with 3-lobed to 5-lobed basal leaves and deeply cut sessile involucral leaves. The solitary vivid scarlet flower is 2 inches across with black stamens. It is native to France.

91380 to 91448—Continued.

91386. ANEMONE HALLERI All.

A villous herbaceous perennial about 6 inches high, with plinately divided leaves, involucral leaves in long narrow segments, and a large erect white-purple flower with yellow stamens. It is native to Switzerland.

91387. ANEMONE NARCISISPOLIA L. (A. narcissiflora L.).

For previous introduction and description see 91278.

91388. ANEMONE NEMEROSA L. European wood anemone.

A delicate herbaceous perennial with a creeping rootstock and 5-parted toothed basal leaves appearing after the flower stems. The stems are simple, 3 to 8 inches high; the involucral leaves are petioled, 3 to 5 parted, and toothed; and the solitary white to purplish flower is 1 inch across. It is native to Europe.

91389. BULBINELLA HOOKERI (Colenso) Cheeseman (Anthericum hookeri Colenso). Liliaceae.

A New Zealand herbaceous perennial related to the asphodels, varying in size from 1 to 3 feet. The numerous glaucous-green leaves are linear, and the loose racemes of bright-yellow flowers are on slender scapes up to 10 inches long.

For previous introduction see 78879.

91390. ANTHERICUM RAMOSUM L. Liliaceae.

A herbaceous perennial with tuberlike rhizomes, narrowly linear leaves, and branching stems which bear racemes of small wheel-shaped white flowers. It is native to Europe.

For previous introduction see 80600.

91392. FATSIA JAPONICA (Thunb.) De Caisne and Planch. (Aralia sieboldii Hort.). Araliaceae.

A broadleaved evergreen undershrub, native to Japan.

For previous introduction see 80600.


For previous introduction and description see 90948.

91394. ARUM MACULATUM L. Araceae. Lords-and-ladies.

A tuberous-rooted herbaceous perennial closely resembling the American Indian turnip (Arisaema triphyllum). The plant is about 1 foot high with black-spotted, hastate leaves, and the spathe is spotted with purple. It is native to Europe.

91395. ASAURUM EUROPAEUM L. Aristolochiaceae. Wild ginger.

A creeping herbaceous perennial with kidney-shaped dark-green evergreen leaves on petioles 3 to 5 inches long, and greenish-purple flowers, half an inch across, on short peduncles close to the ground under the leaves. It is native to Europe.
A hairy herbaceous perennial 2 to 3 feet high, native to the eastern part of the United States, with usually opposite lanceolate-oblong leaves and several umbels of orange-red flowers.

**Asparagus Lutzi** Hort. Convallariaceae.

Said to be a hybrid between *Asparagus plumosus nanus* and some other unknown form. The erect stems, 6 feet long, show little tendency to climb, but flower freely and persistently.

**Asparagus Verticillatus** L. Convallariaceae.

A semiwoody climbing vine with stems 10 to 15 feet long, green angled flexuose branches, and filiform cladodes 2 inches long. The funnel-shaped, greenish-yellow flowers are in clusters of one to four and are followed by red berries a quarter of an inch in diameter. It is native to Persia and Siberia.


A hardy herbaceous perennial 2 to 4 feet high, with rough-margined leaves 2 to 12 inches long and racemes of lily-like yellow flowers. It is native to the Mediterranean region.

**Asphodelus Ramusus** L. Liliaceae. Common asphodel.

A stemless herbaceous perennial with firm linear tufted radical leaves and racemes of white lilylike flowers. It is native to southern Europe.


A low tuberous-rooted perennial, native from southeastern Europe to Persia, about 6 inches high, with rounded-reniform, uniformly green leaves and small scentless purple flowers.

For previous introduction see 79191.

**Corydalis Macrophylum** Sieber.

A low tuberous-rooted perennial, native to southern Europe, with large corolate crenate leaves usually mottled with white, and, in autumn, white flowers on scapes 4 or 5 inches high in autumn.

For previous introduction see 79192.

**Cyclamen Neapolitanum** nore. Neapolitan cyclamen.

A small low perennial with erect, feathery radical leaves 8 inches high and racemes, longer than the leaves, of yellow flowers resembling the dutchmans-breeches. It is native to China.

For previous introduction see 69912.

**Cyclamen Thalictrifolia** Jameson.

A perennial herb with a woody elongated rhizome and large long-petioled finely divided leaves which resemble those of the meadow rue. The showy flowers are in spreading racemes opposite the leaves. It is native to China.

For previous introduction see 66456.

**Corydalis Tuberosa** DC.

A tuberous perennial less than 1 foot high, with finely divided leaves and heart-shaped purple and white flowers. It is native to France.

**Cyclamen Horsfieldi** Mill.

A spring-blooming tuberous-rooted plant, native from southeastern Europe to Persia, about 6 inches high, with rounded-reniform, uniformly green leaves and small scentless purple flowers.

For previous introduction see 79191.

**Cyclamen Europaeum** L. European cyclamen.

A more or less evergreen European perennial with a tuberous root, rounded or kidney-shaped leaves, white marbled above and purplish beneath, and fragrant bright-red flowers on scapes 4 or 5 inches high in autumn.

For previous introduction see 79192.

**Cyclamen Neapolitanum** nore. Neapolitan cyclamen.

A selection of named varieties, all of which are beautiful.

**Corydalis Papaveraceae.**

**Corydalis Cheilanthis** Hemsl. Chinese corydalis.

A small low perennial with erect, feathery radical leaves 8 inches high and racemes, longer than the leaves, of yellow flowers resembling the dutchmans-breeches. It is native to China.

For previous introduction see 79054.

**Cyclamen Neapolitanum** nore. Neapolitan cyclamen.

For previous introduction and description see 91280.

**Cyclamen Neapolitanum** Te-nore. Neapolitan cyclamen.

Variety album. A form with white flowers.

**Corydalis Papaveraceae.**

**Corydalis Chilensis** Hook. Yellow corydalis.

A small tree, native to Peru and Chile, with ovate-lanceolate leaves and large trumpet-shaped greenish-white flowers.

For previous introduction see 66454.

**Corydalis Cornucopia** Koch. Cornucopia floripondio.

An ornamental herbaceous annual, common throughout India and the East Indies, which varies in height from 2
91380 to 91448—Continued.

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PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

to 6 feet. It has entire or deeply

91425. GERANIUM MACRORRHIZUM L. Ger-

91424. GENTIANA LUTEA L. Gentianaceae.

Yellow gentian.

A coarse perennial herb, too large for

91423. FREESIA HYBRIDA Hort. Iridaceae.

For previous introduction see 78932.

For previous introduction see 51603.

For previous introduction see 69918.

For previous introduction see 69918.

For previous introduction see 78932.

A large-rooted herbaceous perennial

with a woody base, stems 1 to 2 feet high,

5-lobed to 5-lobed leaves often colored

red, and blood-red flowers in bunches at

the end of the stem. It is native to

southern Europe.

A perennial, native to the Cape of

Good Hope, with a globose corm cov-

ered with fibrous coats, and usually one

convolvulaceae. Cypressvine.

Said to be a form with intense cardin-

al-red flowers.

91430. QUAMOCITL PENNATA (D E S F .)

Volgt. (Ipomoea cardinale Hort.). Convolvulaceae.

A tufted perennial with slender stems

3 to 6 inches high, small hairy spatulate

leaves, and small salverform flowers vary-

ing from blue to white with a yellow

eye. It is native to the eastern United

States and flowers in early spring.

91431. IRIS DELAYAYI Michell, Iridaceae.

Delavay iris.

An iris, 2 to 4 feet high, with violet

and white flowers. Native to southwestern

China.

For previous introduction see 48676.

91432. IRIS RETICULATA Bleb. Iridaceae.

Netted iris.

A bulbous iris, native to Asia Minor,

with short erect leaves 1 to 2 feet high,

a very short stem, and fragrant bright-

purple flowers which appear early in

spring before the leaves develop.

For previous introduction see 79915.

91433. LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS L. Fabace-

A tuberous-rooted lathyrus, native to

northern Europe, which resembles the

flat pea (L. sylvestris), but has red

flowers.

91434. LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS L. Fabace-

A tuberous-rooted lathyrus, native to

northern Europe, which resembles the

flat pea (L. sylvestris), but has red

flowers.

91435. LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS L. Fabace-

A tuberous-rooted lathyrus, native to

northern Europe, which resembles the

flat pea (L. sylvestris), but has red

flowers.

91436. LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS L. Fabace-

A tuberous-rooted lathyrus, native to

northern Europe, which resembles the

flat pea (L. sylvestris), but has red

flowers.

91437. LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS L. Fabace-

A tuberous-rooted lathyrus, native to

northern Europe, which resembles the

flat pea (L. sylvestris), but has red

flowers.
91380 to 91448—Continued.

91385. LACINARIA PYCNOOSTACHYA (Michx.) Kuntze (Liatris pycnostachya Michx.). Asteraceae. Cattail gayfeather.
   A stout herbaceous perennial with lanceolate to linear leaves and spikes 5 to 18 inches long of heads of purple flowers. It is native to the central United States.

91386. LACINARIA SPICATA (L.) Kuntze (Liatris spicata Willd.). Asteraceae. Spike gayfeather.
   For previous introduction and description see 90958.

91387. LIBERTIA FORMOSA R. Grah. Iridaceae.
   A herbaceous perennial with rigid linear leaves 1 to 2 feet long and a stem 2 to 3 feet high, bearing an inflorescence made up of dense clusters of white flowers 1 inch across. It is native to Chile.

91388. ASPARAGUS ASPARAGOIDES (L.) W. F. Wight (Myriophyllum asparagoides Willd.). Convallariaceae. Smilax asparagus.
   Variety myrtifolius. An extremely light and elegant variety with much smaller leaves than the type.

   For previous introduction and description see 91285.

91390. OXALIS CORNICULATA ATROPURPUREA Planch. (O. tropaeoloides Vilm.). Oxalidaceae. Nasturtium oxalis.
   For previous introduction and description see 90960.

91391. OXALIS VALDIVIENSIS Barn. Oxalidaceae. Chilean oxalis.
   For previous introduction and description see 90961.

91392. PHORMIUM TENAX Forst. Liliaceae. New Zealand flax.
   Variety variegata. A form with beautifully variegated foliage.

   A herbaceous perennial about 1 foot high, native to India. In early spring the 5-lobed to 7-lobed leaves are bronze red and are said to be edible; the flowers are white or pale rose, and the deep red fruits are as large as a hen's egg.
   For previous introduction see 40062.

91394. POLYGONUM HISTORTA L. Polygonaceae.
   Variety superbum. A dwarf tufted form with pink flowers in heads on long slender stems.

91395. RANUNCULUS GRAINEEUS L. Ranunculaceae. Grassy buttercup.
   A smooth herbaceous perennial 6 to 12 inches high, with linear to lanceolate leaves and bright-yellow flowers. It is native to Europe.

91396. ROSCOEIA HUMANA Balf. and Smith. Zinziiberaceae.
   For previous introduction and description see 91050.

91380 to 91448—Continued.

   A perennial herb 1 foot high, with lanceolate leaves and purple, pale-lilac, or white flowers in a sessile spike. Native to the Himalayas in northern India.
   For previous introduction see 82396.

   A pliuse herbaceous perennial with erect stems 1 to 3 feet high, ovate-deltoid crenate leaves, and spikes of tubular blue flowers 2 inches long. It is native to Mexico.

91449 to 91451.
   From Africa. Plant material presented by C. Bey Rozet, Direction Générale de l' Agriculture, Morocco, through H. Brayard, Directeur de la Ferme Expérimentale, Marrakech. Received January 30, 1931.

91449. CITRUS sp. Rutaceae. Seeds of Khoub el Asia.

91450. PYRUS sp. Malaceae. Pear.
   Scions of a native pear.

91451. PYRUS sp. Malaceae. Pear.
   Scions of Banouje, an Arab pear.

91452 to 91455.
   From Nicosia, Cyprus. Seeds presented by George Frangos, through the Director of Agriculture. Received January 30, 1931.

91452. ARISTOLOCHIA sp. Aristolochiaceae.
   Collected at Platres, October 14, 1930.

91453. DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA L. Ranunculaceae. Larkspur.
   For previous introduction and description see 90974.

91454. MANDRAGORA OFFICINARUM L. Solanaceae. Mandrake.
   Collected at Pellapaise, Cyprus, September 15, 1830. A tall wild peony with carrotlike roots and purple flowers, rarely whitish or yellowish. Native to southern Europe.
   For previous introduction see 80032.

   Collected at Prodromos village, September 2, 1930. A tall wild peony with carrotlike roots and purple flowers, rarely whitish or yellowish. Native to southern Europe.

91456 and 91457.
   From Africa. Cuttings presented by C. Bey Rozet, Direction Générale de l' Agriculture, Morocco, through H. Brayard, Directeur de la Ferme Expérimentale, Marrakech. Received January 31, 1931.


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From Edinburgh, Scotland. Seeds presented by Dobie & Co. (Ltd.). Received February 3, 1931.
Primrose Gage. Collected in the village of a seminomadic tribe in the jungle of southern India, between 5,000 and 8,000 feet altitude. The foliage is more glaucous green than that of the ordinary tomato, and the primrose-yellow fruit, about the size of a golf ball, has a bloom like that of a grape. It has a sharp sweet flavor which is quite distinct from that of all other tomatoes.

91459 to 91465.
From Stockton, Calif. Plants presented by the Vistica Nurseries Co. Received February 4, 1931.


91461 to 91465. PRUNUS spp. Amygdalaceae.
91462 to 91464. PRUNUS SERRULATA Lindl. Oriental cherry. A variety with light-pink very large double flowers borne in great clusters. The flowers open in succession over a relatively long period.
91463. A variety with large pale-pink double flowers with leaflike pistils. A late bloomer.
91465. PRUNUS SUBHETELLA PENDULA (Sieb.) Tanaka. Shidarehigan. Park weeping. A strain with deep-pink flowers borne in great profusion. The original tree is in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

91466. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.
From Africa. Seeds presented by C. Bey Bozet, Direction Générale de l' Agriculture, Morocco, through H. Brayard, Directeur de la Ferme Expérimentale, Marrakech. Received January 31, 1931.
Seeds of native varieties.

91467 to 91469.
From Java. Seeds purchased from De Thee-Factorij, Bandong. Received February 5, 1931.

91467. BRADBURYA PLUMIERI (Turp.) Kuntze (Centrocnema plumieri Turp.). Fabaceae. A tropical ornamental vine, native to Brazil, with white and red flowers. It is of value as a green manure. For previous introduction see 81407.
From Kent, England. Plants purchased from the East Malling Research Station, East Malling. Received February 6, 1931.

91469. COTULARIA ANAGYROIDES H. B. K. Fabaceae. A shrubby leguminous plant native to tropical America. It is up to 6 feet high and is used as a cover plant in the East Indies. For previous introduction see 81419.

91470 to 91475. DAUCUS CAROTA L. Apiaceae. Carrot.
From Voorburg, Netherlands. Seeds purchased from N. V. Mantschappij voor Zaadselectie en Zaadfeelf, Zaaw & Van der Noien. Received February 5, 1931.


From Navojoa, Sonora, Mexico. Seeds collected by C. O. Erlanson and Max Bouvier, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 5, 1931.
Collected from trees 20 to 45 feet high, found growing in scrub, in the foothills near Alamos, Sonora, between 500 and 1,500 feet altitude. The fruits were selected for their large diameter.


From Kent, England. Plants purchased from the East Malling Research Station, East Malling. Received February 6, 1931.

91480. Angera (A) quince stock. 91481. Common (B) quince stock. 91482. Quince (C); an early-fruiting type. 91483. (E) An apple-shaped quince. 91484. (F) A pear-shaped quince. 91485. (G) Portuguese quince.
91492 to 91515—Continued.


For previous introduction and description see 91323.

91516 and 91517.

From Seville, Spain. Seeds presented by José Gomez Cherlo, through Frank L. Goll, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 11, 1931.


A handsome flowering shrub, apparently well adapted to severe dryness and warm temperature.


91518 and 91519.

From Japan. Seeds purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama. Received February 11, 1931.


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

For previous introduction see 83075.
91518 and 91519—Continued.

For previous introduction see 83803.

91520. PRUNUS SUBHIBTATA PENDULA (S.e.b.) Tanaka. Amygdalaceae.
Shidarehigan.
From Chevy Chase, Md. Scions presented by Rev. A. S. Burgess, through Paul Rus- sel, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 11, 1931.
For previous introduction and description see 91465.

91521 to 91523. ACER spp. Aceraceae.
From southern Manchuria. Seeds pur- chased from Manshu Nosan Shokai (Inc.), seed growers, Dairen. Received February 11, 1931.

91521. ACER DIABOLICUM PURPURASCENS (Fanch. and Sav.) Rehd.
Red-devil maple.
A tree up to 50 feet high with red flowers appearing before the leaves, which are 5-lobed and reddish white young. The fruits, with spreading wings and bristly nutlets, are purplish white young. It is native to Japan.

91522. ACER RUFINERVE Sieb. and Zucc.
For previous introduction and description see 91243.

91523. ACER TSCHONOSKII Maxim. Gnarly maple.
A graceful shrubby tree, sometimes 20 feet high, native to Japan. The leaves turn bright yellow in the autumn.
For previous introduction see 83777.

91524. LIVISTONA CHINENSIS (Jacq.) R. Br. Phoenicaceae.
Chinese fan palm.
From Nassau, Bahama Islands. Seeds pre- sented by the Allison V. Armour expedi- tion to Mexico and the West Indies, 1931. Received February 11, 1931.
No. 9101. A palm, native to China, with a short thick trunk up to 6 feet high and 1 foot thick, having a crown of reniform palmately divided leaves 4 to 6 feet across on petioles about 5 feet long, which are armed below the middle with recurved brown spines more than an inch long.
For previous introduction see 85742.

91525 and 91526.

91525. KALANCHOE BERARENSIS Drake. Crassulaceae. Mongy vola. A shrubby succulent which are not edible out of hand.
For previous introduction see 78443.

91526. KALANCHOE sp. Crassulaceae. Tavytavy.

A superior variety of the apricot-plum, of uncertain origin, growing at the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. The quality of the fruit is said by pomologists to be considerably higher than that of other known forms of this species, and there is less bitterness in the skin. The other known forms apparently have been of interest mainly to the breeder, while this strain may prove of value as it is, at least as a home fruit.

91528 to 91553.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Re- publics. Seeds presented by V. P. Alekseev, Subtropical Branch of the Institute of Applied Botany and New Cultures, Sukhum, Akhassia Republic, through A. Kol, Leningrad. Received February 12, 1931.

No. 40912. Crop of 1929. A perennial herbaceous vine allied to the water- melon. The small round hard green fruits, 3 inches in diameter, are used medicinally as a purgative.
For previous introduction see 74177.

No. 34072. Crop of 1927.

91530. CUCUMIS MELO L. Cucurbitaceae. Melon.
No. 34068. Crop of 1927.

91531. DAUCUS CAROTA L. Apicaeae. Carrot.
No. 34228. Crop of 1929.

91532. LACTUCA VIBOSA L. Cichorlcaeae.
No. 34254. Crop of 1929. A biennial with a long fusiform root and a tall leafy stem often branched at the base. The sagittate-cordate ovate-oblong leaves are spiny and the sulphur-yellow flowers are in cylindrical heads. Native to rocky places in central and southern Europe.

No. 34503.

91534 to 91545. PHYSALIS spp. Solanaeae.

91535. No. 40170. Physalis ixocarpa Brot.
91537. Physalis frondanii Masters. Lantern groundcherry.
91538. No. 40178. Physalis ixocarpa Brot.

91534 and 91556. PHYSALIS ANGULATA L.
A plant with medium-sized fruits which are not edible out of hand.

91534. No. 40169.

91535. No. 40170.


91537. Physalis frondanii Masters. Lantern groundcherry.

A plant with bright-red very ornamental fruit which is non- edible.

91538 to 91541. PHYSALIS IXOCARPA Brot. Tomatillo.

91538. No. 35410. Fruit of good size, edible, but mawkish.
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91528 to 91553—Continued.


91540. No. 35415. The yellow fruit is very large, sweet, but mawkish.

91541. No. 35420. A very productive variety with large yellow fruit, which is sweet, but mawkish. Very much like No. 35415 [91540].

91542. PHYSALIS PERUVIANA L. Peruvian groundcherry.

91543. PHYSALIS PHILADELPHICA Lam. No. 14547. For previous introduction and description see 91043.

91544. PHYSALIS PUBESCENS L. Common groundcherry.

91545. PHYSALIS VISCOSA L. No. 35424. A prostrate plant with medium-sized orange-colored fruit, which is very sweet, but mawkish. It is very much like No. 35409 [91536].

91546 to 91553. SOLANUM spp. Solanaceae.

91546. SOLANUM AETHIOPICUM L. No. 35300. A vigorous ornamental plant, with small fruits which resemble tomatoes in shape.

91547. SOLANUM CAPSICASTERUM Link. False Jerusalem-cherry.


91549. SOLANUM MACBEBFOLIUM L. Nightshade.

91550. SOLANUM NIGRUM L. Black nightshade.

91551. SOLANUM NIGRUM L. Black nightshade.

91552. SOLANUM PYRACANTHUM Jacq. Nightshade.

91553. SOLANUM SISYMBRIFOLIUM Lam. Nightshade.

91554 to 91551.

From Manchuria and Chosen. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 12, 1931.

91554 to 91561—Continued.

91554 and 91555. PUEBRARIA THUNBERGIANA (Sieb. and Zucc.) Benth. Fabaceae. Kudzu-bean.

Seeds purchased December 11, 1930, at Dairen, Manchuria, from Manshu Nosan Shokai (Inc.), seed growers.

91554. No. 6646. Collected in mountain regions in Kwantung, southern Manchuria.

91555. No. 6647. Collected in the mountain regions of northeastern Chosen.

91556 to 91561. SOYA MAX (L.) Piper (Glycine hispida Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soybean.

Nos. 91556 to 91559 were received through the South Manchurian Railway Agricultural Bureau from Kanto district, Manchuria, December 15, 1930.

Nos. 91556 and 91557 were from Liang Cheng Son.

91556. No. 6652. Medium-sized oval yellow beans with slate-black hilum; used for oil and oil meal.

91557. No. 6653. A mixture of medium-small to medium-sized yellow varieties; used for oil and oil meal.


91559. No. 6655. From Liang Cheng Son. A mixed sample of yellow-seeded varieties; used for oil and oil meal.

Nos. 91560 and 91561 were received from the Tansen Agricultural Society, Tansen, Kankyo Nando Prefecture, Chosen, December 17, 1930.

91560. Tansenkii. A large nearly round light-yellow bean with pale hilum; used for food purposes.

91561. No. 6657. Tansens usauo. A large oval light greenish-yellow bean with pale hilum; used as a green-manure crop.

91562 to 91592.

From Quetta, India. Seeds purchased from the Quetta Fruit Agency. Received February 13, 1931.

A collection of seeds introduced for the use of specialists working with fruits and vegetables.

91562. ALLIUM CEPA L. Liliaceae. Onion.

Piaa.


91564. ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS L. Convallariaceae. Garden asparagus.

91565 to 91568. CITRULLUS VULGARIS Schrad. Cucurbitaceae. Watermelon.

91565. Gardai.

91566. Kudu-Sargai.

91567. Ueda.

91568. Special variety
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

91582 to 91592—Continued.

91589 to 91592. CUCUMIS MELO L. 
Cucurbitaceae. Melon.

91589. Alaf Khani.
91590. Gardai.
91591. Hirati.
91592. Kabuli.
91593. Kalandri.
91594. Kharwari Dastambol.
91595. Mashade.
91596. Shinag.
91597. Sufaidak.
91598. Sur.
91599. Tarimai.
91591. Special variety, very sweet.
91592. Assorted melon seeds.

91593. CUCUMIS SATIVUS L. 
Cucurbitaceae. Cucumber.

91594. CUCUMIS SATIVUS L. 
Curcury.

91595. CUCURBITA MAXIMA Duchesne. 
Cucurbitaceae. Squash.

91596. DAUCUS CABOTA L. 
Apiaceae. Carrot.

91597. LAGENARIA LEUCANTHA (Duchesne) 
Rusby (L. vulgaris Seringe). 
Cucurbitaceae. Calabash gourd.

91598. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. 

91599. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. 
Amygdalaceae. Apricot.

91600. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. 
Cherry.

91601. SOLANUM MELONGENA L. 

91602. SPINACIA OLERACEA L. 
Chenopodiaceae. Common spinach.

91603. TELOSMA CORDATA (Burm. f.) 
Merr. (Fergerlia odoratifissima J. E. Smith). 
Asclepiadaceae.

91604. DIOSPYSROS sp. 
Diospyraceae. Persimmon.

From China. Seeds presented by Prof. 
W. Y. Chun, of the Sun Yat-sen University, 
Canton, through H. Green, Superintendent, 
Botanical and Forestry Department, 
Hong Kong. Received February 13, 1931.

A woody vine, native to the East Indies, 
with opposite ovate-cordate membranous 
leaves and umbellike cymes of salver-shaped 
fragrant aromatic greeish flowers.

91595. GOSSYPUM SP. 
Malvaceae. Cotton.

From Belize, British Honduras. Seeds 
collected by Prof. Harley H. Bartlett, 
Department of Botany, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Received February 14, 1931.

A variety grown locally.

91596. BETA VULGARIS L. 
Chenopodiaceae. Sugar beet.

From Germany. Seeds purchased through 
the National Seed Co., New York, N. Y. 
Received February 14, 1931.

“Normal” “Rabettige and Giesecke 
Kleinwanzleben Original.”

91597. (Undetermined.)

From Southern Rhodesia, Africa. Seeds 
presented by Dr. W. L. Thompson, Mount 
Sillinda. Received February 14, 1931.

Potato-nut. A large timber tree which 
becomes 3 to 4 feet in diameter and has 
cherrylike wood. The seeds are about the 
size and shape of acorns, and the flavor 
of the kernel reminds one of a raw potato.

For previous introduction see 86001.

91598. ACACIA LONGIFOLIA SOPHORAE 
(Labill.) F. Muell. Mimosaceae.

From Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Seeds 
from the Melbourne Botanic Garden, 
presented by Pomeroy L. Dunbar, Boynton, 
Fla. Received February 16, 1931.

A yellow-flowered rapid-growing ever-
green shrub or small tree 15 to 20 feet 
high, excellent for preventing the en-
croachments of the sea along sandy coasts.
It frequents the coastline of southeastern 
Australia from southern Queensland to 
South Australia, and also Tasmania.

For previous introduction see 80061.

91599 to 91607. FRAGARIA spp. 
Rosaceae. Strawberry.

From Loiret, France. Plants presented by 
Edmond Versin. Received February 16, 1931.

A collection of new varieties, introduced 
for the use of department specialists.

91599. LA FRANA NOVELLE.

91600. LA NORMANDE.

91601. MINISTRE CHEROY.

91602. ODETTE GAULTIER.

91603. OTVENIR.

91604. PRECIUSE.

91605. RADIO.

91606. RESURRECTION.

91607. SURPASSE AURE.

91608. PISTACIA SP. Anacardiaceae.

From Greece. Seeds presented by George 
T. Choremis, Chios Island, through 
David Fairchild, Bureau of Plant Industry. 
Received February 16, 1931.

Turpentine tree.
FRUIT FROM MEXICO. Seeds collected by C. O. Erlanson and Max Souviron, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 19, 1931.

91610. ARACHIS HYPOGAEA L. Fabaceae. Peanut.
From northern Nigeria, Africa. Seeds presented by the Agricultural Department of Nigeria, through Fred H. Hull, Assistant Agronomist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla. Received February 13, 1931.

A large groundnut, native to Bin Bornu, northern Nigeria.

91611. PRUNUS INCISA Thunb. Amygdalaceae. Mame cherry.
From Philadelphia, Pa. Scions presented by C. C. Wister. Received February 17, 1931.

An ornamental Japanese cherry which is usually a large compact shrub, occasionally a small tree about 25 feet high. The flowers, the four-parted, are white or rosy, with bright-red calyxes and bright-yellow anthers. The petals fall early, but appear in drooping clusters before the calyxes, which gradually grow brighter, remain on the young fruits for some time and are quite showy.

For previous introduction see 77555.

From St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Seeds presented by J. B. Thompson, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received February 18, 1931.

Variety acidulus. A perennial grass with a short, hard rhizome and erect or ascending stems 3 feet or more high. The linear leaves are 3 to 8 inches long, pale green or with a reddish tinge, and the obovate panicle is 2 to 3 inches long. It is native to western tropical Africa and has been introduced into the West Indies.

91613 to 91617. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.

From St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Seeds presented by J. B. Thompson, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received February 18, 1931.

Certified Montgomery Late Flowering. From England. Seeds purchased from Clover Growers (Ltd.), Montgomery. Received February 16, 1931.

From England. Seeds purchased from Clover Growers (Ltd.), Montgomery. Received February 16, 1931.

91618 and 91619—Continued.

91618. CEIBA sp. Bombacaceae.
From Jesus G. Ortega, Mazatlan, Sinaloa. The fruits of this tree are mostly spherical.

91619. CEIBA ACUMINATA (S. Wats.) Rose. Bombacaceae.
No. 30. A tree 40 feet high found at 400 feet altitude, in the foothills between Mazatlan and Modesto, Sinaloa, February 4, 1931.

91620 to 91622. ANNONA CHERIMOLA Mill. Annonaceae. Cherimoya.
From Chula Vista, Calif. Scions presented by William H. Sallmon. Received February 19, 1931.

Scions of new varieties propagated by Mr. Sallmon.

91620. Ryerson.
91621. Sallmon No. 1.
91622. Sallmon No. 2.


Arnold Arboretum No. 3674. The so-called typical form of the Higan cherry, which is not known in the wild state, forms a rather low wide-spreading tree with smooth gray bark. In early spring, before the leaves appear, the tree is hidden in a dense mass of very light-pink flowers, slightly larger than those of other Higan cherries. The small black fruits follow early in the summer.

For previous introduction see 77707.

91624 to 91631.
From Germany. Seeds purchased from Heinr. Mette, Quedlinburg. Received February 20, 1931.

91624. ANTIGONON LEPTOPDS R. Ryerson. Polygonaceae. Rosa-de-montana.
No. 11424. A handsome summer-blooming climber, native to Mexico, and adapted for greenhouse culture or for growing out-of-doors in the far South. The flowers, with colored sepals, are in many-flowered racemes.

For previous introduction see 62907.

91625 to 91627. EREMURUS BUNGEI Baker. Desertcandle.
91625. EREMURUS BUNGEI Baker. Desertcandle.
No. 18453. Variety perfectus. A low herbaceous perennial with a rosette of linear leaves 1 foot long and bright-yellow flowers in a dense raceme 6 to 5 inches long on a scape 1 foot high. It is native to Persia.
91626. EREMURUS HIMALAYACUS Baker. Himalayan desertcandle.
No. 18454. A tall herbaceous perennial with lanceolate leaves 1 to 2 feet long in a rosette at the base of the stem which rises to 6 feet and bears a spike, 2 to 3 feet long, of white flowers. It is native to India.

For previous introduction see 69356.
91634 to 91638—Continued.
91634. Jiro.
91635. Saijo.
91636. Yokong.
91637. (Undetermined.)

From Papeite, Tahiti, Society Islands. Plants received from L. Garnier, through John Bryant, Jardin des Plantes, Papeite. Received February 21, 1931.

This bamboo is understood to be a very long-jointed species from a mountainous locality in Tahiti. A beautiful ribbon fiber up to 3 feet long, and used in making fine baskets and other articles, is produced from the internodes, according to Edwin Peace, a former resident of Tahiti. Like many other bamboos, the plants received produce three primary branches at a node, the middle branch being a little the largest; later numerous additional small branches are put out from the node. The lanceolate leaves on the plants received are up to 11 inches long by 1¼ inches wide and are pubescent beneath. They have 8 to 11 pairs of secondary veins with 5 to 7 intermediates.

91640 to 91647.

From Tunisia, Africa. Scions presented by André H. Petitpierre, Direction Générale de l’Agriculture et de la Colonisation, Tunis, northern Africa. Received February 24, 1931.

91640 to 91643. PRUNUS Armeniaca L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.
91641. Gros Indigène.
91642. Luizeb-Boudoi.
91643. Senadgui.
91644 to 91647. VITIS VINIFERA L. Vitaceae. European grape.
91644. Benzerti.
91645. Besoub el Khadem.
91646. Bidh el Hamay.
91647. Ouli.

91648. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Toronto, Canada. Seeds purchased from William Rennie Co. (Ltd.). Received February 24, 1931.

Red clover grown in York County, Province of Ontario, within 50 miles of Toronto.

91649 and 91650.

From Morocco. Seeds presented by H. Brayard, Ingénieur Horticole, Directeur de la Ferme Expérimentale, Marrakech. Received February 25, 1931.

91649. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. Fabaceae. Alfalfa.

91650. ARGANIA SPINOSA (L.) Skeels (A. sideroxylon Roem. and Schult.). Sapotaceae. Argan.

The argan tree of western Morocco is very limited in its range, occurring only in that part of the African Continent. It grows to a large size and bears an abundance of light-yellow fruits somewhat resembling small plums in shape. Cattle...
and goats feed upon these fruits, which are exceedingly acid. The seeds are very thick-walled and contain an oil which is used as food and also for illuminating purposes. Apparently the tree is not injured by considerable frost, and it may thrive wherever the hardy citrus grows.

For previous introduction see 88935.

91651. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceae.

From French Equatorial Africa. Seeds presented by Elizabeth Herrmann, Alindao, Ubangi Chari Territory. Received February 26, 1931.

A white corn which matures in two months. The natives plant it near swamps at the beginning of the dry season, and in the rainy season they plant it in stony ground near the fertile ant hills. It yields two ears in good ground, but only one in less fertile situations.

91652. FORSTERONIA FLORE BUNDA (Swartz) A. DC. Apocynaceae.

From Jamaica. Seeds presented by M. S. Goodman, Superintendent, Hope Gardens, Kingston. Received February 26, 1931.

A trailing shrub with oblong, bluntly mucronate, leathery leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and terminal cymes of whitish wheel-shaped flowers. It is native to Jamaica and is of possible value as a rubber-producing plant.

For previous introduction see 90831.

91653. CHLORIS PARAGUAIENSIS Steud. Poaceae.

From St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Seeds presented by C. Bey Rozet, Direction Générale de l’Agriculture Experiment Station. Received March 5, 1931.

A close relative of Rhodes grass. A very good, palatable grass that withstands extreme drought.

For previous introduction see 49089.

91654. PRUNUS sp. Amygdalaceae.

From Rabat, Morocco. Scions presented by C. Bey Rozet, Direction Générale de l’Agriculture. Received February 27, 1931.

Belciana. A precocious and vigorous variety of plum which thrives in the coastal region, is harvested the latter part of May, and is a good shipper.

For previous introduction see 49689.

91655. GUNNERA MASAFUERAE Skottsb. Haloragidaceae.

From Juan Fernandez Island. Seeds presented by Señor René Durand, through Waldo L. Schmitt, Curator of Marine Invertebrates, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Received February 27, 1931.

A perennial herb with large, deeply cut, radicle leaves often 10 feet long, the petioles of which are edible, having a refreshing acid flavor. The flowers are closely packed in large conelike clusters 1 foot in diameter and several feet high. It is native to the island of Juan Fernandez at an altitude of 3,500 feet.

91656 to 91671—Continued.

91656 to 91660. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. (Prunus persica Stokes). Amygdalaceae. Peach.

91656. A locally grown variety with round fruit colored red and white.

91657. Long, alondlike, the best.

91658. A locally grown variety with long red and white fruit.

91659. Kandahari.

91660. A grafted peach.

91661. PISTACIA VERA L. Anacardiaceae. Pistachio.

Thin shelled; best variety.

91662 to 91665. PRUNUS ARMINIACA L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.

91662. A locally grown red variety.

91663. Ghaizi nari.

91664. Char naghaz.

91665. Sur baghli. A locally grown white apricot with a red tinge.

91666 to 91671. VITIS VITIFERA L. Vitaceae. European grape.

91666. Sahibi. A red grape.


91668. Haitha, Kandhar variety, a long white grape with seeds.

91669. Sheik Ah.

91670. Long, black.

91671. Kishmishie. A seedless white grape.

91672 to 91677. TRITICUM TURDIDUM L. Poaceae. Poulard wheat.

From Huancayo, Peru. Seeds presented by Paul G. Ledig, Magnetic Observatory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Department of Research in Terrestrial Magnetism. Received February 27, 1931.

91672 and 91673. From Muellos, Peru, at 12,000 feet altitude.

91672. No. 5.

91673. No. 4.

91674 to 91677. From Chambora, Peru, at a slightly less altitude.

91674. No. 6.

91675. No. 3.

91676. No. 2.

91677. No. 1.

91678 to 91734. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (Glycine hispida Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soybean.

From Chosen and Manchuria. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 27, 1931.

Nos. 91678 to 91729 were received from the Heian Nando Seed & Nursery Farm, Heijo, Chosen, January 27, 1931.


PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

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91678 to 91734—Continued.

91680. No. 6710. Seita (light-blue). A mixture of native varieties varying from yellow to greenish yellow.


91684. No. 6714. Porikon (millet fried bean). A large oval light-yellow bean with the testa more or less cracked; hilum light brown.


91687. No. 6717. Wanta (dragon's eye). A medium-sized oval slightly flattened glossy yellow bean with slate-black hilum which is rather long and narrow.


91697. No. 6727. Kamokuta. A medium-sized oval yellow bean, more or less mottled with brown; hilum dark brown.


91678 to 91734—Continued.


91703. No. 6733. Komuzomkon. A medium-large nearly round greenish-yellow black bean, very similar to No. 2199.


91705. No. 6735. Hakuta Orukon. A medium-sized oval yellow bean with a pale hilum; used for bean curd.


91707. No. 6737. Oruchankan. A medium-large nearly round greenish-yellow bean with brown hilum.

91708. No. 6738. Teihata. A medium-sized oval glossy yellow bean, more or less mottled with brown; hilum brown.


91711. No. 6741. Angechihichankon. A very small oval slightly flattened yellow bean, heavily mottled with brown; hilum brown.

91712. No. 6742. Chonpeikon. A medium-large oval green bean with brown hilum and green germ.

91713. No. 6743. Wakura. A large nearly round glossy yellow bean with light-brown hilum.

91714. No. 6744. Chappurukon. A very small nearly round light-brown bean, very similar to Brownie, No. 17256.


91717. No. 6747. Chumunikon. A medium-small oval slightly flattened black and brown bean; used for bean curd, very similar to Ebony, No. 17254.


91719. No. 6749. Shirodaisu (white bean). A medium-small oval glossy yellow bean with pale hilum.

91720. No. 6750. Ryumokute (dragon's eye). A medium-sized oval glossy yellow bean, more or less mottled with brown; hilum brown.

91721. No. 6751. Puodokuton. A medium-sized oval yellow bean with brown hilum.


91678 to 91734—Continued.


91681. No. 6758. Chatkon. A very small nearly round light-brown bean, very similar to Brownie, No. 17253.


Nos. 91730 to 91734 were obtained at Kungchuling, Manchuria, January 30, 1931; mixed samples of yellow-seeded varieties from various sources, graded by the Grade Conference of the South Manchurian Railway, in December, 1930.

91730. No. 6767. Excellent, Grade No. 1, used for soy sauce and miso.

91731. No. 6768. Grade No. 2.

91732. No. 6769. Grade No. 3.

91733. No. 6770. Grade No. 4.

91734. No. 6771. Grade No. 5. Collected November 9, 1930, at Medellin. A beautiful dwarf bulbous plant with narrow lanceolate grasslike blue flowers, not over 1 inch in diameter, are similar in color to those of Iris palida dalmatica. It is native to the Guianas.

For previous introduction see 37877.

91735 to 91742.

From Medellin, Colombia, South America. Seeds presented by Dr. W. A. Archer, Escuela de Agricultura. Received February 28, 1931.

91735. CIPURA PALUDOSA Aubl. Iridaceae.

No. 5. Collected November 9, 1930, at Medellin. A beautiful dwarf bulbous plant with narrow lanceolate grasslike leaves 12 to 15 inches high. The light blue flowers, not over 1 inch in diameter, are black in color to those of Iris palida dalmatica. It is native to the Guianas.

For previous introduction see 37877.


No. 1. Collected at Medellin, November 9, 1930. A dwarf morning-glory 3 to 4 feet high, with blue flowers.

91737. MEZHIANA NOBILIS Triana. Malastomaeace.

No. 7. Amorhabola. Collected at Santa Elena, December 28, 1930. A large tree with large purplish blossoms which are very handsome.

91738. (Undetermined.)

No. 9. Lirio virginal. Collected December 28, 1930, at Santa Elena. Aerial bulbs borne on the flower stalk of a liliaceous plant. The flowers are said to be white and to lock like a lily.

91739. (Undetermined.)

No. 6. Cortapico. Collected at Santa Elena, December 28, 1930. A climbing plant which grows 20 feet high. The flowers are pale yellow with purple spots and dark reddish sepalas.

91740. (Undetermined.)

No. 2. A terrestrial orchid, collected at Santa Elena, December 26, 1930.

91741. (Undetermined.)

No. 3. La Sierra. A terrestrial orchid, collected at Medellin, January 4, 1930.

91742. (Undetermined.)

No. 4. A terrestrial orchid, collected at Santa Elena in October, 1930.

91743. (Undetermined.)

From Indo-China. Seeds presented by the Institut des Recherches Agronomiques de l'Indochine, Division de Botanique. Received February 28, 1931.

Collected near Laokay between 4,500 and 6,000 feet altitude. A handsome saponaceous tree 45 to 60 feet high, with golden foliage.

91744. CASTANOPSIS TRIBULOIDES (J. E. Smith) A. DC. Fagaceae.

From India. Seeds presented by R. N. Parker, Forest Botanist, Dehra Dun, United Provinces. Received March 2, 1931.

An evergreen chinquapin from the sub-tropical Himalayas, with small narrow leaves and solitary nuts. The tree is usually 40 to 60 feet high. The bark is said to yield a relatively large amount of tannin.

For previous introduction see 71030.

91745 to 91760.

From the West Indies. Seeds presented by the Allison V. Armour expedition to Mexico and the West Indies, 1931, through J. H. Kempton, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 2, 1931.

Nos. 91745 to 91747 were collected at the Harvard Botanic Garden, Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba, February 10, 1931.


No. 9132. A summer vegetable with winged pods, which are eaten like string beans. The seeds are also eaten after the pods are too tough to use. This plant produces its seeds in the summer after the other beans have matured.

For previous introduction see 74529.

91746. CHRYSALIDOCARPUS MADAGASCARIENSIS Beccari (Dypsis madagascariensis Hort.). Phoenicaceae. Palm.

No. 9129. A graceful palm, native to Madagascar, about 15 feet high, with pinnae leaves 10 feet long, having the segments arranged in fascicles and appearing to be in threes, giving a triangular effect.

For previous introduction see 81511.

91747. HIBISCUS SOROBIUS Malvaceae.

No. 9111.

For previous introduction and description see 90919.


Nos. 91748 to 91753 were collected February 11, 1931, on Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands.

91748. GOSSYPIUM sp.

No. 9138. A variety with green fuzz.
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

91745 to 91760—Continued.

91749. Gossypium sp.
No. 9140. Smooth seeds.

91750. Gossypium sp.
No. 9142.

91751. Gossypium sp.
No. 9143.

91752. Gossypium sp.
No. 9144. A form with petal spot.

91753. Gossypium sp.
No. 9145.

91754 and 91755 were collected at Nassau, New Providence Island, the Bahamas, February 2, 1931.

91756. Gossypium sp.
No. 9107. Collected at Guantanamo, Cuba, February 6, 1931. A cotton which has evidently escaped from cultivation.

91757 and 91758 were collected February 8, 1931, at Soledad, Cuba.

91757. Gossypium sp.
No. 9109. A shrub 10 to 12 feet high with no petal spot, and light-yellow flowers. It is probably a hybrid between Gossypium hirsutum and G. barbadense and was, perhaps, brought to Cuba from Trinidad by Germans in 1861.

91758. Gossypium sp.
No. 9110. A shrub 12 feet high which produces brown cotton.

91759. Lucuma sp. Sapotaceae.
No. 9103.

91760. Gossypium sp.
No. 9107. Collected at Guantanamo, Cuba, February 6, 1931. A cotton which has evidently escaped from cultivation.

Nos. 91757 and 91758 were collected February 8, 1931, at Soledad, Cuba.


From Oporto, Portugal. Plants presented from Alfredo Moreira de Silva & Filho, nurserymen. Received March 3, 1931.

91761. Teton de Venus.
91762. Madeleine de Courson.
91763. Grossa Mignone.


From Indo-China. Seeds presented by the Institut des Recherches Agronomiques de l'Indochine, Division de Botanique. Received March 3, 1931.

Mandarin oranges of very good quality from the region of Laokay and Hanoi.


From South Africa. Plants presented by I. B. Pole Evans, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, Union of South Africa. Received March 3, 1931.

Forms of perennial grasses which are related to the woolly fingergrass (Digitaria ciliaris). They are to be tested as winter forage for stock in dry regions.

91765. Digitaria festuca Stent.
91766. Digitaria littoralis prostrata Stent.
91767. Digitaria decumbens Stent.
91768. Digitaria polevansi Stent.
91769. Digitaria swazilandensis Stent.
91770. Digitaria valida Stent.

91771 to 91785. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

From the West Indies. Seeds presented by the Allison V. Armour expedition to Mexico and the West Indies, 1931, through J. H. Kempton, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 3, 1931.


91771. Areca sp.
No. 9136. Received as Actinorhitis calaparia, but the seeds do not agree with other material of that species. To be grown for identification.

91772. Archontophoenix alexandrae (F. Muell.) Wendl. and Drude.
No. 9128. A pinnate-leaved palm 70 to 80 feet high, with leaves several feet long, of lanceolate, usually entire leaflets 1 to 2 feet long and whitish beneath. The greenish-yellow flowers are borne in a cluster about 1 foot long and are followed by small round fruits. Native to Queensland, Australia.

For previous introduction see 81582.

91773 and 91774. Arecastrum romanzzoflittna (Cham.) Becc. (Cocos romanzzoflitta Cham.).
A palm, native to Brazil, with an unarmed trunk about 30 feet high and 1 foot in diameter, bearing a crown of plumelike leaves 12 to 15 feet long. The fruit is a pale-orange drupe about the size of a large acorn, inclosing a bony seed which has three eyes near the base.

For previous introduction see 81987.

91773. No. 9121.
91774. No. 9135.

91775. Arikuryrobora schizophylla (Mart.) Bailey (Cocos schizophyllus Mart.).
A pinnate-leaved palm with violet-colored stems, creamy flowers, and edible yellow fruits the size of a small plum. It is native to Brazil.

For previous introduction see 73923.
91771 to 91785—Continued.

91777. CARYOTA URBENS L. Toddle palm.
No. 9122. A Malayan palm up to 80 feet high and 15 inches in diameter, with twice pinnately divided leaves 20 feet long by 12 feet wide, and the segments are curved and drooping.

For previous introduction see 77157.

91778. CHRYSALIDODENDRON LUTESCENS (Bory) Wendl. Yellow palm.
No. 8125. A spineless stoloniferous palm up to 30 feet high, native to Madagascar. The pinnate leaves are about 5 feet long, and the fruits are violet or almost black.

For previous introduction see 81085.

91779. HETEROSPATHHE ELATA Scheff.
No. 9131. A tall unarmured palm with straight slender stem and long pinnate leaves, growing in protected situations where the rainfall is evenly distributed. It is one of the most attractive and graceful palms and will make a good plant for the conservatory and possibly a good house palm.

For previous introduction see 88117.

91780. PYCCHOPERM A MACARTHURI Wendl. (Keniia macarthurii Hort.).
No. 9137. A palm, native to Australia, which grows to a height of 30 feet, but is usually a dwarf in cultivation and suckers from the base, making a bushy plant. The smooth ringed trunk is crowned by a dense cluster of pinnate leaves with arching leaflets 6 to 9 inches long.

For previous introduction see 80190.

91781. LICULARA SPINOSA Thunb.
No. 9130.

For previous introduction and description see 90023.

91782. LIVISTONA CHINENSIS (Jacq.) R. Br. Chinese fan palm.
No. 9120.

For previous introduction and description see 91524.

91783. LIVISTONA HOOGENDORFHI Andre.
No. 9124. A tall Javanese palm with fan-shaped leaves 4 to 6 feet wide on spiny petioles 3 to 5 feet long, red-brown at the base and becoming olive green near the leaf. The leaves are made up of 10 to 12 plicate, pendulous segments with five to seven acute lobes at the apex.

For previous introduction see 88121.

91784. TILMIA CARTOYAEFOLIA (H. B. K.) O. F. Cook (Martinezia cartoyaeifolia H. B. K.).
No. 9134. A beautiful slender straight-stemmed spiny-trunked palm with bright orange-scarlet fruits borne in drooping racemes.

For previous introduction see 88136.

91785. STAGNOS PLENEOSA (Mart.) Bec. (Coccofermna Mart.).
No. 9123. A low Brazilian palm, 9 to 12 feet high, with lax terminal pinnate leaves 3 to 6 feet long, having 70 to 90 pairs of rigid leaflets.

For previous introduction see 71406.

91786 to 91791.

From China. Seeds from the Botanic Garden, Hong Kong, presented through Prof. J. G. Jack, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Received March 5, 1931.

91786. MIMOSA SEPARIJA Benth. Mimoseae.

A shrub or small tree with pinnate leaves made up of four to eight pinnules, each bearing 20 to 40 linear leaflets one-fourth of an inch long. The small white flowers are borne in large lax panicles. It is native to Brazil.

91787. CALLISTEMON CITRINUS (Curtis) Skeels (C. lanceolatus DC.) Myrtaceae.

Lemon bottlebrush. An evergreen shrub up to 12 feet high with lanceolate leaves 1 to 3 inches long, reddish when young, and spikes, 2 to 4 inches long, of small flowers with long bright-red stamens. Native to south-eastern Australia.

For previous introduction see 78532.

91788. CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA (L. f.) D. Don. Pinaceae.

Common cryptomeria. A beautiful Japanese evergreen tree, growing to a height of 300 feet and attaining a diameter of 7 feet. It will withstand considerable frost.

For previous introduction see 43837.

91789. ALTINGIA CHINENSIS (Champ.) Oliver (Liquidambar chinensis Champ.) Hamamelidaceae.

A tall tree with coriaceous oblong-ovate glabrous leaves 3 to 4 inches long and inconspicuous flowers. It is native to Hong Kong.

91790. PINUS MASSONIANA Lamb. Pinaceae.

A tall tree up to 80 feet high with spreading branches and yellowish brown branchlets. The thin slender light-green leaves are 5 to 8 inches long, and the dull-brown ovate cones are 3 to 6 inches long. It is a native to southern China.

For previous introduction see 53849.


An attractive, long-lived Chinese tree which reaches a height of 40 to 50 feet and a diameter of 5 to 6 feet. The 3-celled flattented-ovoid fruits, three-fifths of an inch in diameter, are covered with a fatty substance, which the Chinese remove by steaming and rubbing through a bamboo sieve. After the fat is removed the seeds are crushed and an oil is expressed which is used in the manufacture of candles and soap. It is occasionally grown as a shade tree in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

For previous introduction see 75262.

91792. PRUNUS DOMESTICA L. Amygdalaceae.

Prune. From Chevy Chase, Md. Scions presented by Dr. A. Hrdlicka, United States National Museum. Received March 4, 1931.

This prune, received from Czechoslovakia by Doctor Hrdlicka, appears very similar to the French prune in character of fruit, but the latter does not succeed in the climate of Washington, whereas Doctor Hrdlicka's tree bears well annually, and the fruit seems...
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PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

91792—Continued.
almost immune to the attacks of curculio and other pests. The ripening season is September and October.

For previous introduction see 60973.

91793 to 91835.

From Scotland. Seeds presented by W. Wright Smith, Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. Received February 26, 1931.

91793. AGAPANTHUS AFRICANUS (L.) Hoffmannsegg (*Abuamon africana* W. Britton). Liliaceae.

Variety caulescens. A form with long-peduncled blue flowers paler inside, and the outer flowers of the umbel nodding.

91794 to 91801. ALLIUM spp. Liliaceae.

91794. ALLIUM ATTENUIFOLIUM Kellogg. Onion.

A bulbous perennial with a slender scape 6 to 15 inches high, channeled leaves, and a dense umbel of nearly white rose-tinted flowers. It is native to California.

91795. ALLIUM LIBANI Boiss. A species with very narrow leaves and a dense umbel of straw-colored flowers. It is about 4 inches high and grows wild in the mountains of southern Palestine.

For previous introduction see 59348.

91796. ALLIUM GEOPHILOM Meyer. A bulbous perennial with linear to lanceolate leaves and hemispheric umbels of purple-lavender flowers. It is native to the mountains of the Caucasus.

91797. ALLIUM PARADOXUM (Bleb.) Don. A perennial onion, 1 foot high, with white flowers. Native to Siberia.

For previous introduction see 78989.

91798. ALLIUM FULCHELON Don. For previous introduction and description see 90947.

91799. ALLIUM ROSEUM L. A plant about 1 foot high, with strap-shaped leaves rolled inward at the top and pale lilac-rose flowers produced in umbels. Native to southern Europe.

For previous introduction see 81101.

91800. ALLIUM SIKKIMENSE Baker. For previous introduction and description see 91276.

91801. ALLIUM WALLICHIANUM Steud. A tall, eastern Asiatic onion, with narrow flat leaves about 3 feet long and purple flower heads.

For previous introduction see 66435.

91802. ALSTROEMERIA HARMANTHA Ruiz and Pav. Amaryllidaceae.

A tuberous-rooted perennial with a flower stem 2 to 3 feet high, bearing thin lanceolate leaves 3 to 4 inches long and a compound umbel of flowers 2 inches long which are bright red tipped with green, the inner ones with red-purple spots on a red-yellow ground. It is native to Chile.

91793 to 91835—Continued.

91803. ALSTROEMERIA REVOLUTA Ruiz and Pav. Amaryllidaceae.

A tuberous-rooted perennial, native to Chile, with a stem 1 foot high, crowded linear leaves 1 to 2 inches long, and 6 to 12 purplish flowers 1 inch long with the segments recurved half their length, the inner ones spotted white.


A slender, creeping, herbaceous perennial, rooting at the nodes, with lanceolate leaves 2 to 3 inches long and blue flowers. It is native to the Province of Sikkim, India.

91805 to 91807. CRASSULA spp. Crassulaceae.

91805. CRASSULA NUDICALIS L.

A nearly stemless succulent with the semiterete, lanceolate leaves, 2 to 6 inches long, in a rosette, and the flower stem 1 to 2 feet high, bearing dense headlike clusters of small greenish flowers. It is native to southern Africa.

91806. CRASSULA OBICULARIS L.

A succulent, native to southern Africa, producing offsets and runners. The spatulate-ovate leaves, with car-tilaginously ciliate margins, spread horizontally and are imbricated, forming a circular rosette. The peduncle, 6 to 8 inches high, bears three to five pairs of clusters of small creamy white flowers.

91807. CRASSULA TENUIFOLIA Schoenl. A diffuse succulent, 8 to 12 inches high, with linear leaves 1 inch long and corymb of small white flowers. It is native to Natal.


A perennial, mintlike plant 12 to 18 inches high, native to China, with leaves 1 inch long, divided into five to seven linear segments and spikes 4 to 5 inches long made up of verticillate clusters of dragon-shaped, deep blue-purple flowers 1 to 2 inches long.


A dwarf compact perennial 1 to 2 feet high, with ovate-lanceolate incised and toothed leaves and axillary clusters of rose-purple to lilac tubular 2-lipped flowers 1 inch long. It is native to Turkistan.

91810 to 91813. ECHIVERIA spp. Crassulaceae.

91810. ECHIVERIA ALPINA Hort. A name for which a place of publication and description has not been found.

91811. ECHIVERIA CURSPIDATA Rose. A stemless succulent with a dense rosette of glaucous red-tinted obovate leaves 2 to 3 inches long and rose-colored flower stalks 12 to 18 inches high bearing secund racemes of purple flowers with yellow tips. It is native to Mexico.

91812. ECHIVERIA GRACILIS Hort. A name for which a place of publication and description has not been found.
and recurved terete leaves 3 to 6 inches long, about 3 feet high, thick fleshy spreading green leaves about 12 inches long and panicles of erect tubular white flowers half an inch long.

ii.822. C. H. Wright

KALANCHOB BENTII

A succulent with dull olive-green stems about 3 feet high, thick fleshy spreading and recurved terete leaves 3 to 6 inches long, and panicles of erect tubular white flowers half an inch long, the buds being pink. It is native to Arabia.

91829. OPHIOPOGON JABURAN (Slebold) Lodd. Liliaceae.

A stemless Japanese perennial belonging to the Illy family, with a stoloniferous rhizome and erect narrowly linear leaves about 2 feet high. The flowers, varying in color from white to lilac, are in racemes 3 to 6 inches long, borne on a scape up to 2 feet high. It is likely to prove tender for outside growing in the northern United States.

For previous introduction see 47743.


A bulbous perennial, native to tropical and southern Africa, with linear leaves 12 to 18 inches long, a slender flower stalk as high as the leaves, and a dense raceme of 6 inches long of pure white flowers keeled with green.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS Sims. Passifloraceae. Purple granadilla.

This passionflower is extensively grown in Australia and thrives in the warmer portion of the United States, although not well known. The fruit is the size and shape of an egg, and contains a pulp of exceedingly good flavor; the pulp is eaten with a spoon after cutting off one end of the fruit. The pulp is also used as a flavoring for cakes, ice cream, and drinks, and in fruit salads. The vine grows well in any ordinary soil with abundant fertilizer. The rich-green foliage is very ornamental.

For previous introduction see 49475.

91831. IRIS KINTENSHI Janka. Iridaceae.

A beardless iris of the same general type as Iris graminea, with tufted evergreen leaves about 12 inches long and flower stalks little higher than the leaves. The flowers are blue purple, with red-purple on the style branches and hafts. Native to southern South America, and this woody climber from the West Indies is one of the little-known species which properly comes under that class. The flowers are greenish yellow, and the fruit is a small ovoid berry. Coming from the Tropics, this vine will probably endure little or no frost.

For previous introduction see 60312.

91832. FUCHSIA ACANTHACEAE Lindl. Onagraceae.

A shrub up to 10 feet high, with short-pointed branches, lanceolate to elliptic leaves 2 to 4 inches long, and small drooping flowers with rosy fering mouths. It is native to Mexico.

For previous introduction see 85857.

91833. F. BENTH. C. H. Wright (K. teretifolia Debers, not Haw.). Crassulaceae.

A small fleshy succulent, spreading by means of rhizomes, with a rosette of 20 to 50 ovate leaves and a flower stalk 12 to 18 inches high, bearing light-red campanulate flowers half an inch long.

For previous introduction see 79097.
Solanum melongena

A stemless herbaceous perennial with coriaceous oblong to elliptic rugose leaves, densely white tomentose beneath, and scapes 4 to 8 inches high, bearing umbels of rather small yellow flowers. It is native to Austria.

Rubus lusitanus Seringa. Rosaceae.

A bramble with long slender square evergreen stems, simple or 3-lobed to 5-lobed leaves, bright green above and lighter beneath, terminal clusters of small white flowers and red or yellow fruits. It is native to China.

Rubus phoenicolasius Maxim. Rosaceae.

A tall subdeciduous Japanese bramble with slender branches. The peduncles and calyces are covered with close-set stiff red-purple hairs, which in the lower parts of the stem are glandless and mixed with slender straight or recurved prickles. The trifoliolate leaves are 5 to 7 inches long. The leaflets are green and glabrous above and covered with snow-white tomentum beneath. The small flowers have rose-pink petals and spreading, narrowly lanceolate red-purple sepals 1 inch long. The ovoid-oblong fruits are scarlet with rose-pink petals and spreading, three-fourths of an inch long and edible, but without much flavor.

For previous introduction see 52949.


A bushy shrub, about 10 feet high, with elliptic leaves which have hairy beneath and loose long-branched spikes of fine mauve-pink flowers, produced in late May and early June. It is native to western China.

For previous introduction see 85863.

Syringa yunnanensis Franch. Oleaceae.

A handsome shrub of open spreading growth, related to Syringa wilsonii, but with pale-pink flowers in large panicles, produced through Dr. L. A. H. Peters, the Netherlands Legation, Washington, D.C. Received March 6, 1931.

Eureka. A variety used for stock feed.

From from Bulgaria. Seeds presented by J. G. Dickson, United States Department of Agriculture. Received March 6, 1931.

Collected in northwestern Bulgaria, October 26, 1930. This so-called wild apple is acrid and much like a quince until it turns brown, when it has a delicious flavor and aroma. It is collected by the natives and sold in the markets.

For previous introduction see 41803.


Common wheat.

From St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Seeds presented by the Station de Selection et d'Essai de Semences. Received March 6, 1931.

Two varieties of soft wheat.

91843. No. 422.

91844. No. 335.


Grass.

From from Bulgaria. Seeds collected by J. G. Dickson, United States Department of Agriculture. Received March 9, 1931.

A grass which makes a thrifty growth under very dry conditions. It is less palatable than some other grasses, but stock eat it when pastureage is sparse. In the Virgin Islands it grows in mixture with other grasses and rarely if ever is seen to occupy the principal place in the grass flora.

Triticum vulgare

From England. Cuttings presented by Fred J. Chittenden, Director, Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey. Received March 5, 1931.

Princess of Wales.

91838. Vitis vinifera L. Vitaceae.

European grape.

From from England. Cuttings presented by Dr. Rene Maire, Jardin Botanique, University of Algiers. Received March 5, 1931.

Algerian-grown seed, introduced for the collection by Dr. L. A. H. Peters, the Netherlands Legation, Washington, D.C. Received March 6, 1931.

91839. Alphonse or herati variety.

91840. A thin-shelled variety.

From Quetta, India. Seeds purchased from the Quetta Fruit Agency. Received March 6, 1931.

91841. Beta vulgaris L. Chenopodiaceae.

Beet.

From the Netherlands. Seeds presented by Dr. L. A. H. Peters, the Netherlands Legation, Washington, D.C. Received March 6, 1931.

91842. Mespilus germanica L. Malaceae.

Medlar.

From Bulgaria. Seeds presented by J. G. Dickson, United States Department of Agriculture. Received March 6, 1931.


Grass.

From St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Seeds presented by J. B. Thompson, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received March 6, 1931.

91846 to 91945.

From Bulgaria. Seeds collected by J. G. Dickson, United States Department of Agriculture. Received March 9, 1931.


Okra.

91847. No. 495.

91848. No. 496.
January 1 to March 31, 1931

91846 to 91945—Continued.

91849 to 91855. Allium Cepa L. Onion.
91851. No. 418. Elechovo.
91852. No. 497. Red, large.
91853. No. 498. Medium red.
91854. No. 499. Yellow medium.
91855. No. 500. Miscellaneous sets.

91856 to 91858. Allium Porrum L. Leek.
91856. No. 484.
91857. No. 490.

91856. No. 484.
91857. No. 490.

91862. No. 411. Turksi.
91863. No. 412. Blue and white.
91864. No. 476. White.
91865. No. 477. White and blue.
91867. No. 479. Perfection early.
91868. No. 480.
91869. No. 481. White.
91870. No. 482. Curly.

Collected at Pleven, Bulgaria.
91871. No. 400. Hardy, mixed.
91872. No. 422. Long, sweet.
91873. No. 423. Long, sweet.
91874. No. 424. Hot, small.
91875. No. 425. Hot, long.
91880. No. 430.
91881. No. 431. Long, white, and sweet.
91882. No. 432. Sweet.
91883. No. 433. Sweet, long.
91884. No. 434. Red, sweet.
91885. No. 435. White, sweet.
91887. No. 437.
91889. No. 439.
91890. No. 440. Sweet.
91891. No. 441. Sweet.

91892 to 91900. Cucumis Sativus L. Cucurbitaceae.
91892. No. 401. Long.
91893. No. 402. Medium.
91894. No. 403. Sweet.
91896. No. 405. Russian.
91899. No. 408. Long.
91900. No. 409. Green, long.

91902. No. 413.
91903. No. 420.

91905. No. 415.
91906. No. 483. Curly.

91907. No. 442.
91909. No. 444. Early.
91911. No. 446. Early.
91912. No. 447. Medium early.
91913. No. 448. Medium early.
91914. No. 449. Ribbed.
91915. No. 450.
91917. No. 452. Early.
91918. No. 453.
91919. No. 454. Early curly.

91920. No. 487. Leafy type.
91921. No. 488. Root type.

91922. No. 458.
91925. No. 461. Yellow, sweet.
91926. No. 462. Black.
91927. No. 463. Black.
91929. No. 465.
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

91846 to 91945—Continued.

91930. No. 467.
91931. No. 468. Yellow, sweet.
91932. No. 469. Black, sweet.
91933. No. 470. Black, sweet.
91936. No. 473. White.
91938. No. 475. Radish.
91939. No. 489. White.
91940. No. 419.
91942. Spinacia oleracea L. Chenopodiaceae. 
91943 to 91945. Vicia faba L. Fabaceae. Broadbean.
91943. No. 455.
91944. No. 456.
91945. No. 457.
91947 and 91948. From Kompolt, Hungary. Seeds presented by the Seed Testing Station, through B. B. Robinson, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 9, 1931.


91949. Prunus campanulata Maxim. 
91950. Prunus serotina Lindl. 


91952. No. 2. Barba azul. From Cerro de Pasco, Department of Junin.
91953. No. 3. Chumpe blanco. From Jauja, Department of Junin.
91954. No. 4. Llagua. From Huancayo, Department of Junin.
91955. No. 5. Barba blanca. From Arequipa, Department of Arequipa.
91956. No. 6. Chumpe negro. From Sicaya, Department of Junin.

91957 to 91960. From Kompolt, Hungary. Seeds presented by the Seed Testing Station, through B. B. Robinson, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 9, 1931.

A small tree up to 30 feet high with oblong sharp-pointed doubly serrate leaves 3 to 5 inches long, short racemes of greenish flowers, and glabrous fruits about an inch long. The bright-green hornbeamlike leaves turn bright brownish yellow in autumn. Native to Japan.

91958. Acer distyllum Sieb. and Zucc. 
A deciduous tree about 50 feet high, with deeply cordate serrulate leaves 4 to 5 inches long and panicles of yellowish flowers followed by upright panicles of winged fruits. Native to Japan.

91959. Acer campestre Sieb. and Zucc.

For previous introduction see 85677.

91961 and 91962. From Halle-Saale, Germany. Seeds presented by Dr. W. Nicolai, University of Halle. Received March 9, 1931.

91960. Ilex latifolia Thunb. Aquifoliaceae. 


91962. A shrub several feet high, with compound leaves made up of six to eight pairs of oblongolate leaflets and racemes of yellow flowers. It is native to the Gold Coast of Africa where it is used as a forage crop.

For previous introduction and description see 91518.


From Africa. Seeds presented by the director, Department of Agriculture, Akira, Gold Coast. Received March 10, 1931.


For previous introduction and description see 91518.
91961 and 91962—Continued.

91962. PHASOLUS TINNIVIUS Heyne. Fabaceae.
An annual or biennial vine, densely clothed with deflexed tawny hairs. The trifoliate leaves have broadly ovate leaflets 3 to 5 inches long, and the red flowers are in clusters of three to six on flexuous peduncles. It is native to tropical Africa and Asia.

91963 to 91975.
From Kastrup, Denmark. Seeds presented by A. Hansen. Received March 10, 1931.

91963 to 91969. BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITALIS L. Brassicaceae. Cabbage.
91963. Charleston Wakefield.
91964. From the Copenhagen market.
91965. Danish Ballhead, a balloon-shaped variety.
91966. Danish Ballhead, an extra short-stemmed variety.
91967. Danish Ballhead, a short-stemmed variety.
91968. Early Jersey Wakefield.
91969. Original Golden Acre.

91970 to 91972. BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS L. Brassicaceae. Cauliflower.
91970. Dwarf Gerfurt.
91971. Snowball.
91972. Snowball No. 10.

91973 to 91975. SPINACIA OLERACEA L. Chenopodiaceae. Spinach.
91973. King of Denmark.
91974. Triumph.
91975. Princess Juliana.

91976. PISTACIA VERA L. Anacardiaceae. Pistacia.
From Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Seeds presented through Prof. J. Russell Smith, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. Received March 10, 1931.

91977. VITIS BERLANDIÈRE X RIPARIA. Vitaceae. Grape.
From Austria. Scions received from Kober, Kohlfurst & Co., Vienna. Received March 17, 1931.
Kober BB. A hybrid used as a stock. European varieties grafted on this stock are said to give early grapes of best quality.

91978 to 91980.
From Medellin, Colombia, South America. Seeds presented by Camilo C. Restrepo. Received March 10, 1931.

A common grass in rather low ground with fairly erect slender stems. It is of value as a pasture grass wherever it will establish itself.
For previous introduction see 31597.

A tree closely resembling the American black walnut (J. nigra), but the nuts are usually smaller.

91979 to 91980—Continued.

91980. RUBUS sp. Rosaceae.
La Concha. A large blackberry of the best quality, 1 1/2 inches by 1 inch in diameter.

91981. AMOMUM sp. Zingiberaceae.
From Indo-China. Seeds presented by M. Poitane, Institut des Recherches Agronomiques de l’Indochine, Division de Botanique. Received March 10, 1931.
Cardamomum. A plant 10 to 15 feet high, cultivated between 4,500 and 6,000 feet altitude.

91982 and 91983.
From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vilmorin Andrieux & Co. Received March 10, 1931.

91982. LOTUS CORNICULATUS L. Fabaceae. Birdsfoot trefoil.
A low-growing legume with yellow flowers.
For previous introduction see 69005.

91983. LOTUS ULINGOINUS Schkuhr. Fabaceae.
A herbaceous perennial pasture plant which grows in wet swampy ground.
For previous introduction see 73267.

91984 to 92000.
From Canada. Seeds presented by J. Adams, Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Received March 11, 1931.

91984 to 91990. ALLIUM spp. Liliaceae. Onion.
91984. ALLIUM CABINATUM L. A species with narrowly linear leaves and purple-lilac flowers, produced in a comparatively large head. It is found throughout southern Europe, especially in the Alps.
For previous introduction see 78977.

91985. ALLIUM CAERULENSIS Boiss. Experimental Farm No. 586. An onion about 1 foot high with rather short linear leaves and attractive light-blue flowers in erect rounded umbels.
For previous introduction see 78978.

91986. ALLIUM CAEULEUM Fall.
A wild onion, native to northern Europe, 2 or more feet high, with linear leaves and attractive light-blue flowers in erect rounded umbels.

91987. ALLIUM PETISOY Regel.
An onion with linear-lanceolate or oblong leaves up to a foot high and a light-green scape, nearly 2 feet high, which bears a many-flowered umbel of small uniformly rosy lilac flowers. It is native to eastern Turkestan.

91988. ALLIUM FLEVUM L. Fumariaceae. Fumitory. A small pink form of an onion with an ascending or upright stem a foot or less high, narrowly linear leaves about as long as the stem and small bell-shaped flowers in a rather dense cluster. Native to dry rocky places, especially in chalky soil, in south-central Europe.
For previous introduction see 82011.
For previous introduction and description see 91038.

91991. KALANCHOE FLAMMEA Stapf. Crassulaceae. A stout erect pale-green succulent. 1 foot high, native to Somaliland, Africa. The obovate, entire, or obscurely crenulate leaves are over 3 inches long, and the flowers are in a flat cyme 4 to 5 inches across. The corolla tube is pale yellow, while the petals are bright orange-red.

91992 to 91996. PRIMULA spp. Primulaceae. Primrose.

91992. PRIMULA ALQIDA Adam. A perennial primrose, white or yellow-mealy throughout, with oblong-spatulate leaves and deep rose-violet flowers. It is native to damp places in Asia Minor and is closely related to Primula farinosa.

91993. PRIMULA LEUCOPHYLLA Pax. For previous introduction and description see 91850.

91994. PRIMULA PAXIANA Gilg. A showy herbaceous perennial with thin cordate-reniform triangular-lobed denticulate leaves on long petioles. The scape is 16 to 20 inches high and bears three to four superposed umbels of blue-lilac flowers 1 inch across. It is native to China.

91995. PRIMULA PAXII Hort. A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.

91996. PRIMULA URALENSIS Hort. A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.

91997 to 92000. ROSA spp. Rosaceae. Rose.

91997. ROSA BEQGERIANA Schrenk. A bush 4 to 8 feet high with prickly pinnate leaves; the leaflets, usually seven to nine, are elliptic to oblong, smooth and deep green above, generally thickly hairy and whitish-green below. The inflorescences are 1 to nearly 50 flowered; the flowers are white, cream colored or more nearly red. The fruits are very dark red.

For previous introduction see 65774.

91998. ROSA CORNIFOLIA Hort. A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.

91999. ROSA WASSERBURGENSIS Kirsch. Said to be a hybrid between Rosa tomentosa and R. pendulina.

For previous introduction see 66945.

From Peru. Seeds presented by Alberto Martin Lynch, Sayapullo (Trujillo). Received March 12, 1931.

Wheat grown at an altitude of 10,000 feet from Huancayonga, district of Sayapullo, Province of Cajabamba, Department of Cajamarca, where the rainfall is heavy.

93023. No. 1. Mocho (without beards).

93024. No. 2. Candeal (hard wheat).

93025. MALUS sp. Malaceae. Apple.

From France. Plants presented by J. Durfroy, Station de Recherches Agronomiques de Clermont-Ferrand. Received March 12, 1931.

92025. No. 3. Apples from Buea, Cameroon Province. Received March 13, 1931.

93026 to 93039.

From Nigeria, Africa. Seeds presented by Rev. C. J. Bender, Grand Soppo Post Buea, Cameroon Province. Received March 13, 1931.

93026 and 93027. FLACOURTIA JANGOMAS (Lour.) Gmel. (F. cataphracta Roxb.). Flacourtiaceae. Paniala.

A small spiny tropical tree of compact habit, native to India. It bears small purplish fruits which may be made into an excellent jelly.

For previous introduction see 81688.

93026. Fruits the size of a small plum.

93027. A sport of Flacourtia cataphracta. The fruits are the size of a small cherry, very sweet, and with few seeds.

93028. CITRUS sp. Rutaceae.

A cross between a wild African orange and Lychee. The fruits are very sweet and luscious.

93029. RUBUS sp. Rosaceae.

A wild blackberry, grown at about 3,000 feet altitude.

93030. LECTHYDIS ZABUCARO Aubl. Lecythidaceae.

Sapucaya nut. Sapucaya nut. Sapucaya nut.

From Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. Seeds purchased from H. O. Williams, Superintendent and Assistant Botanist, Department of Agriculture. Received March 13, 1931.

The sapucaya nut is native to the Amazon Valley and adjacent regions, and many people consider it even better flavored than the Brazil nut. The somewhat triangular nuts are over 2 inches long and about 1 inch thick. They are borne in large woody urn-shaped capsules about 6 inches in diameter, with close-fitting lids at the top. It is a slow grower, and a long time is required for the trees to reach the bearing age. It seems unlikely that this tree will succeed in the United States, but it may do so in the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and elsewhere in the Tropics.

For previous introduction see 63427.

93031. COUCEA GRANDIFLORA (Mart. and Zucc.) Benth. Rosaceae.

From Brazil. Seeds presented by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., through G. S. Jamieson, United States Department of Agriculture. Received March 18, 1931.

A small tree with stout branches, linear-oblong, coriaceous leaves 3 to 6 inches long, and small flowers in densely tomentose compound panicles 5 to 10 inches long. It is native to Brazil, and the seeds are said to produce a valuable oil.


From New South Wales, Australia. Seeds presented by John Douglas, Field Branch, Department of Agriculture, Sydney. Received March 13, 1931.

Angelo. A very prolific variety of exceptionally high quality under Australian conditions.


From Japan. Seeds purchased from T. Sakata & Co., Yokohama. Received March 13, 1931.

For previous introduction and description see 91247.


From Ceylon. Seeds presented by the systematic botanist. Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya. Received March 13, 1931.

A perennial grass, native to Ceylon, 12 to 18 inches high, with narrow leaves and slender spikes. Of possible value for lawns and pastures.

For previous introduction see 78038.

93035 and 93036.

From Quetta, India. Plants purchased from the Quetta Fruit Agency. Received March 14, 1931.

93035. PRUNUS ARMBNIACA L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.

Nari Pas Ras.


Garma Sordo.


From Cali, Colombia. Seeds presented through C. B. Doyle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 14, 1931.

A palm with clustered stems that attain a height of 40 feet. The fruit grows in large bunches and has a thick, and mealy pericarp which when cooked has a flavor resembling that of a chestnut.

For previous introduction see 81587.

93048 to 93044. OCIMUM BASILICUM L. Menthaceae. Common basil.

From Paris, France. Seeds purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received March 18, 1931.

Rhubodendron pentaphyllum
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

92045 to 92072—Continued.

92045. LESPEDEZA SP. Fabaceae
Bushclover.
No. 7685. From Fu Fu Hsu Temple, near Peking. A variety with purple flowers.

92046. PHASEOLUS ANGULARIS (Willd.) W. F. Wight
Adzuki bean.
No. 7686. A small white bean.

92047. PHASEOLUS AUBEUS Roxb.
Mung bean.
No. 7687. A mixed sample of yellow and green beans.

92048. PHASEOLUS AUBEUS Roxb.
Mung bean.
No. 7688. A glossy green bean.

No. 7724. A small tree with pubescent branchlets, ovate to elliptic sharply serrate leaves 2 to 4 inches long, and clusters of white flowers 1 inch across, followed by ovoid yellow or red fruits which persist on the tree for a long time. Native to northeastern Asia.

92050. ROSA MAXIMOVICZIANA Regel.
Roscaceae. Rose.
No. 7715. A shrub with arching stems armed with scattered hooked prickles and bristles. The compound leaves are made up of seven to nine ovate to oblong finely serrate leaflets 2 to 3 inches long, and the white flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, are borne in many-flowered corymbs. It is native to Manchuria and Chosen.

92051. LESPEDEZA SP. Fabaceae
Bushclover.
No. 7665. From Fu Hsu Ssu Temple, near Peking. A variety with purple flowers.

92052. LESPEDEZA SP. Fabaceae
Bushclover.
No. 7716. Saded to be white flowered and valuable as an ornamental. Received from the Manshu Nosan Shokai (Inc.), seed growers, February 3, 1931.

92053 to 92055. PHASEOLUS SP. Fabaceae
Locally grown seed purchased from a grain dealer at Tientsin, China, January 6, 1931.

No. 7750. For previous introduction and description see 91010.

No. 7725. Introduced for the use of plant breeders.

No. 7728. The Korean wild pear is a very thorny tree about 8 feet high, with fruits the size of a Concord grape, russet with numerous brown spots. Introduce for trial as a stock for commercial pears and also as an ornamental.

No. 7724. A small tree with pubescent branchlets, ovate to elliptic sharply serrate leaves 2 to 4 inches long, and clusters of white flowers 1 inch across, followed by ovoid yellow or red fruits which persist on the tree for a long time. Native to northeastern Asia.

92060. ROSA MAXIMOVICZIANA Regel.
Roscaceae. Rose.
No. 7715. A shrub with arching stems armed with scattered hooked prickles and bristles. The compound leaves are made up of seven to nine ovate to oblong finely serrate leaflets 2 to 3 inches long, and the white flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, are borne in many-flowered corymbs. It is native to Manchuria and Chosen.

92061. SAMBUCUS RACEMOSA L. Caprifoliaceae. European red elder.
No. 7727. The Chinese elder, of possible ornamental value.

92045 to 92072—Continued.

92038. Large green.
92039. Purple.
92040. Bush green.
92041. Bush green, compact.
92042. Purple, compact.
92043. Lettuce-leaved.
92044. Curled.
92045 to 92072.

From Manchuria and China. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, Received March 17, 1931.

Nos. 92045 to 92050 were received from Manshu Nosan Shokai (Inc.), seed growers, Dairen, Manchuria, February 3, 1931.

92045. AQUILEGIA OXYSEPALA Trautv. and Mey. Ranunculaceae. Early columbine.
No. 7726. Siberian mountain columbine. A very early-flowering herbaceous perennial 2 to 3 feet high, with blue, yellow, and white flowers. The spurs are short and are bent inward. It is native to Siberia.

For previous introduction see 68407.

No. 7732. Wild-peach seeds which are larger and rougher than any before collected.

No. 7717. A tree, native to China and Japan, which grows to a height of 60 feet. The broadly ovate leaves, 2 to 4 inches long, are cordate at the base and acuminate at the apex, with a serrate-dentate margin. The dull orange-red fruits are borne on stout pedicels. This tree has proved hardy at the Arnold Arboretum.

For previous introduction see 85732.

No. 7731. A Manchurian shrub up to 15 feet high, with oblong or elliptic leaves and clusters of small edible nuts.

For previous introduction see 72641.

No. 7729. A shrub up to 15 feet high, with elliptic to obovate, doubly serrate and slightly lobed leaves 2 to 4 inches long, often with a purple blotch in the middle. The tubular involucre, covered with bristly hairs, is 1 to 2 inches long and incloses the edible nut. It is native to Japan.

92050. EUNONYMUS MACRICH Rupr. Celtaceae.
No. 7719. A large shrub or small tree with narrowly oval leaves about 3 inches long and small clusters of pink 4-lobed fruits which have orange-red arils. Native to northeastern Asia.

For previous introduction see 77829.

92038 to 92044—Continued.

Introduced for the use of department specialists working with drug plants.

92038. Large green.
92039. Purple.
92040. Bush green.
92041. Bush green, compact.
92042. Purple, compact.
92043. Lettuce-leaved.
92044. Curled.
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92045 to 92072—Continued.

92062 to 92066. SOYA MAX (L.) Piper (Glycine hispida Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soybean.

92063. No. 6792. MOSHITO. Received from Mr. O'Hara, Dairen, Manchuria, February 9, 1930. A mediumsized much-flattened glossy yellowish-brown bean; used for green manure and as forage for horses.

Nos. 92063 to 92066 were purchased in Tientsin, Chihli Province, China, January 6, 1931.

92064. No. 7682. An oblong somewhat flattened black bean with yellow germ and gray hilum. Said to be locally grown.

92065. No. 7683. A locally grown rather small light-yellow bean which is irregular in size; germ yellow, hilum inconspicuous.

92066. No. 7684. A locally grown light-green bean which is irregular in size, some being quite small; germ yellow, hilum more or less inconspicuous.


No. 7723. A lilac which grows from a shrub to a small tree, with large handsome clusters of white flowers.


No. 7720. A loosely branched shrub up to 12 feet high, with ovate long-pointed leaves 6 inches long which turn vinous red in autumn, and loose clusters of pale purple-lilac flowers which appear early in the spring. It is native to Chosen.

For previous introduction see 85739.


No. 7721. A small-leaved linden, native to Manchuria.

For previous introduction see 73059.


No. 7718. A low shrub 1 to 2 feet high with nearly sessile obovate entire leaves 1 inch long, axillary clusters of one to four pink or white urn-shaped flowers a quarter of an inch long, and blue-black edible sweet berries. It is native to northern Europe, Asia, and America.


No. 7722. A strong-growing shrub 12 to 15 feet high, somewhat resembling Viburnum opulus, with broadly ovate lobed leaves and large clusters of bright-red fruits which are very attractive. It is native to northeastern Asia.

For previous introduction see 71167.


No. 7689. From Tientsin, Chihli Province, China. A mottled red-brown cowpea which is commonly grown in this vicinity.

92073 to 92075. ABACHIS HYPOGAEA L. Fabaceae. Peanut.

92076. ARACHIS HYPOGAEA L. Fabaceae. Peanut.

92077. AFRICAN.

92078. SPANISH.

92079. SPANISH No. 1

92080. SPANISH No. 10.

92081. SPANISH No. 808.

92082. SPANISH No. S30.

92083. IMPROVED SPANISH.

92084. TENNESSEE RED.

92085. VALENCE.

92086. VALENCE No. 479.

92087. VIRGINIA BUNCH.


Received as Brassica nigra, but the seeds look like B. juncea.

92089. Brassica napus L. Rape.

A collection of early varieties.

92090. Brassica napus L. Rape.

A collection of late varieties.

92091. CAMELINA SATIVA (L.) Crantz. Brassicaceae.

An annual crucifer 1 to 2 feet high with lanceolate leaves and small yellow flowers. It is cultivated in Europe for the oil expressed from the seeds, and is also used as fodder for cattle.


No. 631.


No. A-41.


Sou tzee.

For previous introduction and description see 91061.


Compactus (improved).


Compactus No. 5.
From Brownsville, Tex. Seeds presented by
50 berries. Early in March it flowers in pro-
fusion and at the same time bears clusters
made compact by clipping, oblong or
rather loose growth, which may be
well as younger coral-red ones. The ripe
berries are eaten by ducks and other birds.
It is native to Mexico.

From Nagar, Kulu, Punjab, British India.
Seeds collected by Walter Koelz, Botanist,
Himalayan Research Institute, and pre-
\[92094\] to \[92134\].
A collection of plants native to the
Himalayan region.

\[92094\]. ACONITUM sp. Ranunculaceae.
No. 6. An aconite 18 inches high,
with large, musk-scented flowers, found
between 12,000 and 14,000 feet altitude.

\[92095\]. ACUTILEGIA sp. Ranunculaceae.
No. 11. A very attractive blue and
yellow fragrant-flowered columbine, 18
inches high; found in open places and in
forests between 10,000 and 11,000 feet
altitude.

\[92096\]. ANEMONE sp. Ranunculaceae.
No. 15. An attractive anemone, 8
inches tall, with large white flowers;
found between 10,000 and 12,000 feet
altitude.

\[92097\]. ANGELICA sp. Apiaceae.
No. 32a. A plant found in damp places
at 10,000 feet altitude, whose roots are
used to flavor meat.

\[92098\] to \[92101\]. ASTER spp. Asteraceae.

\[92099\]. ASTER sp.
No. 3. An attractive aster, 12
inches high, with purple flowers; found
between 12,000 and 15,000 feet alti-
tude in the Province of Lahul.

\[92100\]. ASTER sp.
No. 21. Collected in the Province
of Lahul, and probably like No. 3
\[92098\].

\[92101\]. ASTER sp.
No. 22. Collected in the Province
of Lahul, and probably like No. 3
\[92098\].

\[92102\]. CHRYSANTHEMUM sp. Asteraceae.
No. 29. \textit{Kanfa}. A yellow scented
chrysanthemum found between 12,000 and
14,000 feet altitude.

\[92103\]. L. Elae-
HIPPOPHAB RHAMNOIDES
No. 34. Collected in Lahul Province
at 10,000 feet altitude. A yellow-flowered variety, used for flavoring
soups.

\[92104\]. DIANTHUS sp. Silenaceae.
No. 2. Collected in Lahul Province
at 10,000 feet altitude. An attractive plant
with pink flowers, found growing in dry
places. It may prove useful for dry
borders.

\[92105\]. HIPPOPHAB RHAMNOIDES L. Elae-
agnaceae.
No. 30. A hardy deciduous shrub 10
feet high, with dense silvery foliage and
orange-yellow fruits, found in dry places
in Lahul Province at 10,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see \[92094\].

\[92106\]. IMPATIENTS sp. Impatiensaceae.
No. 10. Collected at Chanderkani,
Kulu, at 12,000 feet altitude. A very
attractive impatiens, 10 feet high, with
large rose flowers.

\[92107\]. IRIS sp. Iridaceae.
No. 5. Collected in Lahul Province
between 10,000 and 14,000 feet altitude.
An iris 6 inches high, with large frag-
\[92108\]. PISTUM SATIVUM L. Fabaceae.
No. 31a. \textit{Shadam}. Collected in Lahul
Province. A cultivated variety.

\[92109\]. MALVA sp. Malvaceae.
No. 9. Collected at Trilognath, Cham-
ba, at 9,000 feet altitude, in dry places.
A rose malva 6 feet high.

\[92110\]. MECONOPSIS sp. Papaveraceae.
No. 8. From Lahul Province between
12,000 and 15,000 feet altitude. A very
attractive blue poppy.

\[92111\] to \[92115\]. PEDICULARIS spp. Scroph-
\[92112\]. PEDICULARIS sp.
No. 18. Collected in Rothang Pass,
between 12,000 and 14,000 feet alti-
tude. A pedicularis 12 inches high
\[92113\]. PEDICULARIS sp.
No. 17. Collected in Lahul Prov-
te in fields at 10,000 feet altitude.
A very attractive pink pedicularis 2
feet high.

\[92114\]. PEDICULARIS sp.
No. 19. Collected in Lahul Province
at 10,000 feet altitude.

\[92115\]. PEDICULARIS sp.
No. 20. Collected in Lahul Province
at 10,000 feet altitude.
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92094 to 92134—Continued.

92117. Polygonum sp. Polygonaceae.

No. 13. Collected in Lahul Province at 10,000 feet altitude. An attractive buckwheat with fragrant white flowers. It grows in masses 8 feet high.

92118. Polygonum sp. Polygonaceae.

No. 14. Collected at Kulu, Punjab, between 10,000 and 12,000 feet altitude. A buckwheat with bright-red flowers.

92119. Primula sp. Primulaceae.

No. 12. Collected in Lahul Province between 13,000 and 14,000 feet altitude. A very attractive primrose with royal-purple flowers.

92120. Prunus sp. Amygdalaceae.

92121. Rhododendron sp. Ericaceae.

No. 4. Collected in Rothang Pass at 12,000 feet altitude. A shrub up to 10 feet high with purple flowers.

92122 to 92125. Ribes spp. Grossulariaceae.

92122. Ribes sp.

No. 26b.

92123. Ribes sp.

92124. Ribes sp.

No. 27. Collected in Lahul Province at 10,000 feet altitude. The fruit is made into preserves.

92125. Ribes sp.

No. 32. Collected in Lahul Province.

92126 to 92134. Rosa spp. Rosaceae.

92126. Rosa sp.

No. 1. Collected in Lahul Province at 10,000 feet altitude on dry ground. A very attractive, many-flowered pink rose, up to 8 feet high.

92127. Rosa sp.

No. 1a. Same as No. 1 [92126], but the seeds are from a different bush.

92128. Rosa sp.

No. 7. Collected in Lahul Province at 10,000 feet altitude. A free-flowering bush, 6 feet high, with very attractive large yellow flowers.

92129. Rosa sp.

No. 7a. Same as No. 7 [92128], but the seeds are from a different bush.

92130. Rosa sp.

No. 33. A pink rose collected at 9,000 feet altitude in Chyassu Rampus-Bushahs.

92131. Rosa moschata Mill.

Musk rose.

No. 28. Collected at Kulu, Punjab.

92132. Senecio chrysanthemoides D C. Asteraeaceae.

No. 25. Collected in Lahul Province at 10,000 feet altitude. A much-branched plant 2 feet high, with yellow flowers which are much esteemed by the natives.

92133. Senecio chrysanthemoides D C. Asteraeaceae.

No. 26. Collected in Lahul Province. It is probably the same as No. 25 [92132].

92134. Typhonium sp. Araceae.

No. 31. Collected in Rothang Pass at 13,000 feet altitude.

92135 and 92136. From Southern Rhodesia, Africa. Seeds presented by Dr. W. L. Thompson, Mount Silinda. Received March 18, 1931.

92135. Strzychnos mellodora S. Moore. Loganaceae.

A tree much prized for its strong fine-grained timber, which is used for tool handles and fancy furniture. When in fruit the tree resembles a cherry tree.

For previous introduction see 54921.


Ukuhla. A fine timber tree with a spreading head of dark glossy leaves, light-gray bark, and dull-white flowers. It makes an excellent shade tree, sometimes becoming 120 feet high. The timber is reddish brown and easily worked. The seeds are partially covered with a white pulp (inside of a bright-red skin) having a nutty flavor, and although there is very little of it, the natives are very fond of it. An oil is obtained from the seeds.

For previous introduction see 54922.


From Giza, Egypt. Seeds presented by Thomas W. Brown, Director, Horticultural Section, Ministry of Egypt. Received March 18, 1931.

Egyptian-grown seed, introduced for the use of specialists who are trying to breed a variety immune from the eggplant wilt.

92137. Long Black.

92138. Globe.

92139. White.

92140 to 92147. From the Netherlands. Seeds purchased from Zwaan & De Wilies Seed Co. (Inc.), Scheemda, Groningen. Received March 18, 1931.


92140. Crimson Globe.

92141. Detroit Dark Red.

92142. Crosby's Egyptian.

92143 to 92147. Spinacia oleracea L. Chenopodiaceae. Spinach.

92143. Reselected Bloomsdale.

92144. Prickly Winter.

92145. Victoria.

92146. Viroflay.

92147. Juliana.

92148 to 92166. From England. Seeds purchased from Thompson & Morgan, Ipswich. Received March 18, 1931.
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92148 to 92166—Continued.

92149. ANEMONE RANUNCULOIDES L. RANUNCULACEAE. Yellow wood anemone.
A low herbaceous perennial with stems 3 to 8 inches high from a somewhat tuberous rootstock. The leaves are 3-parted to 5-parted, with the lobes deeply cut and serrated, and the solitary golden-yellow flowers are single or semidouble. It is native to Europe and Siberia and flowers in March and April.

92150. ASPARAGUS ACUTIFOLIUS L. CONVALLARIACEAE. A hardy evergreen species which makes a beautiful hedge plant, somewhat resembling the juniper. As the plants grow older there is a tendency to produce vinelike shoots. The tuberlike storage roots and drought-resistant foliage make it valuable for regions of scanty rainfall. The shoots are edible, although much smaller than those of ordinary asparagus. The flavor, however, is said by some to be superior to the common species.
For previous introduction see 49458.

92151. BLOOMERIA AUREA Kellogg. LILIACEAE. Goldenstar.
A small summer-flowering bulbous perennial, closely resembling the alliums. The grasslike leaves are radial, and the stiff slender scape, 6 to 18 inches high, bears an umbel of wheel-shaped golden-yellow flowers nearly 1 inch across. It is native to California.

92152. BLOOMERIA CANDIDA Baker. LILIACEAE. A spring-flowering bulbous perennial, with linear leaves and scapes 1 to 2 feet high bearing umbels of tubular white or bluish flowers with a green midrib. It is native to California and is probably not hardy north of Virginia.

92153 to 92157. CALOCHORTUS spp. LILIACEAE.

92153. CALOCHORTUS ALBUS Doug. LILIACEAE. White globe-tulip.
A bulbous perennial, native to California, with a single basal leaf and a slender flexuous leafy branched stem bearing several globular pendent white flowers 1 inch across.

92154. CALOCHORTUS CATALINAE S. Wats. LILIACEAE. Catalina mariposa.
A bulbous perennial with branching stems 1 to 2 feet high and large handsome white to deep-lilac flowers having a round black spot at the base of each petal. It is native to Santa Catalina Island.

92155. CALOCHORTUS CLAVATUS S. Wats. LILIACEAE. Golden mariposa.
A bulbous perennial, native to California, with stout stems and golden-yellow bowl-shaped flowers 5 to 6 inches across.

92156. CALOCHORTUS KENNEDYI Porter. LILIACEAE. Henderson mariposa.
A low bulbous perennial 1 to 4 inches high with linear tufted leaves and 2-flowered to 4-flowered umbels of red-orange to vermilion flowers with a purple spot at the base of each segment. It is native to the deserts of southern California.

92157. CALOCHORTUS PLUMERIUM Greene. S. Wats. LILIACEAE. Santa mariposa.
A bulbous perennial with a broad glossy radical leaf, branching stems 1 to 2 feet high, and very showy lilac to purple flowers of triangular square-topped petals having the margins lined with long silky hairs. It is native to southern California.

92158. CHLOROGALUM POMERIDIANUM Kunth. LILIACEAE. Amole.
A perennal with a bulb 4 inches long and 2 inches thick, sending up a stem 5 feet high. The basal leaves are linear and wavy margined, and the numerous starlike white flowers with purple veins are in an umbel on a terminal panicle and opening in the afternoon. It is native to California, and the bulbs are used for soap making.

92159. CLAYTONIA BOSEA Rydb. PORTULACACEAE. Springbeauty.
A delicate bulbous perennial, native to Colorado, with spatulate basal leaves, linear-lanceolate stem leaves, and 5 to 10 pink flowers on a short stem.

92160. CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA L. PORTULACACEAE. VIRGINIA SPRINGBEAUTY.
A smooth succulent bulbous perennial 4 to 8 inches high, with linear-lanceolate leaves 2 to 6 inches long and a loose raceme of pink-tinted white flowers. It is native to the eastern United States.

92161. DICEBRA CHRYSANTHA Walp. PAPAVERACEAE. Golden eardrops.
The yellow-flowered bleedingheart, found at an altitude of 2,500 feet in the Coast Range Mountains of California. It is a delicate perennial with stiff course leaves 2 to 3 feet high and bipinnate leaves 1 foot or more in length. The yellow flowers, about half an inch long, are borne in large racemose panicles.

92162. ERYTHRONIUM CALIFORNICUM Purdy. LILIACEAE. CALIFORNIA TROUTLILY.
A bulbous perennial with two richly mottled lanceolate leaves and a scape bearing up to 16 nodding lilylike creamy to light-yellow flowers with revolute petals marked maroon at the base. It is native to California.

92163. ERYTHRONIUM HENDERSONI S. Wats. LILIACEAE. HENDERSON TROUTLILY.
A bulbous perennial with lanceolate to oblong leaves mottled in dark brown and one to three pale-purple flowers having revolute petals and a dark almost black center. It is native to southern Oregon.

92164. LEWISIA FINCHII Hort. PORTULACACEAE. A name for which a place of publication has not been found. It is said to be a rare and beautiful rock plant with rosettes of fleshy leaves and handsome soft-pink flowers.
92148 to 92166—Continued.

92165. PHORMIUM TENAX Forst. Liliaceae. New Zealand flaxlily.
A plant with rigid, sword-shaped leaves 6 or more feet in length and a flower stalk sometimes 15 feet high, which bears numerous dull-red or yellow flowers. Adapted for growing out of doors in Florida and California and as a tub plant farther north.

For previous introduction see 64197.

92166. SANGUISORBA CANADENSIS L. Rosaceae. American burnet.
A stout herbaceous perennial 5 to 6 feet high, with unequally pinnate leaves made up of 6 to 10 pairs of cordate serrate leaflets and cylindrical flower heads, 2 to 6 inches long, of small white flowers. It is native to the eastern part of the United States.

92167 to 92176.
From Mexico. Material collected by C. O. Erlanson and Max Souviron, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 18, 1931.

92167. FUCHSIA SPLENDENS Zucc. Onagraceae. No. 83. Cuttings collected on the road between San Cristóbal and Tenejapa, Chiapas, February 28, 1931, at 3,500 feet altitude. A much-branched ornamental shrub about 5 feet high. The single drooping flowers, over 1 inch long, are scarlet with greenish-yellow tips and greenish petals. The tube is over twice the length of the calyx lobes, the pointed petals half as long as the tube; the stamens are much exerted and the anthers are yellow.

92168 to 92175. PERSEA AMERICANA Mill. (P. gratissima Gaertn. f.). Lauraceae. Avocado.
Nos. 92168 to 92170 were scions collected February 26, 1931, at 1,900 feet altitude at San Andrés, northwest of San Cristóbal, Chiapas.

92168. No. 69. Tree about 35 feet high.

92169. No. 70. A small wild avocado, with thin skin, instead of the thick skin of the usual type in the region. Collected from a tree 30 feet high.


92171. No. 86. Scions collected February 28, 1931, from a tree 25 feet high, growing along the road between San Cristóbal and Tenejapa, Chiapas, at 3,500 feet altitude.

92172. No. 37. Fruit bought in the market at Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, but said to have come from the area around San Cristóbal. A very hard-shelled, round avocado. Nos. 92173 to 92175 were fruits bought in the market of San Cristóbal, Chiapas, February 27, 1931.

92173. No. 77. A pear-shaped avocado.

92174. No. 78. A very small round avocado, said to have come from San Pedro, Chiapas.


92167 to 92176—Continued.

92176. SOLANUM SP. Solanaceae.
No. 3. Tubers collected in January, 1931, at approximately 10,000 feet altitude, in El Desierto, Distrito Federal.

92177. CYCAS PECTINATA Griff. Cycadaceae.
From India. Seeds purchased from the Chandra Nursery, Rhenock, Sikkim State. Received March 20, 1931. An evergreen palmlike tree, 8 to 10 feet high, native to India, with ascending recurved compound leaves 5 to 7 feet long, made up of sword-shaped narrowly linear leaflets 7 to 10 inches long. The carpophylls, or fruit-bearing leaves, are about 10 inches long, broadly rounded, and long pointed, and are covered with dense tawny wool.

92178 to 92179.
From Mexico. Scions collected by C. O. Erlanson and Max Souviron, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 21, 1931.


92179. (Undetermined.) No. 50. Jogote. Collected February 21, 1931, near Acala, Chiapas, at 2,800 feet altitude. A cultivated tree, 10 feet high, with edible fruit.

92180 to 92188.
From the Netherlands. Seeds presented by Zwaan & De Wiljes Seed Co. (Inc.), Scheemda, Groningen. Received March 21, 1931.

92180. BETA VULGARIS L. Chenopodiaceae. Beet.

92181. Extra Early Flat Egyptian.

92182. Waef Long Blood.

92183. Long Smooth Blood.

92184 to 92188. SPINACIA OLERACEA L. Chenopodiaceae. Common spinach.

92184. Triumph.

92185. New Zealand.

92186. So-called Nobel.

92187. Bloomdale Long-standing Dark-green.

92188. King of Denmark.

92189. RUBUS URSINUS Cham. and Schlecht. Rosaceae. Logan blackberry.
From England. Plants purchased from Laxton Bros., Bedford. Received March 21, 1931. A red-fruited variety of the wild trailing blackberry of the Pacific coast.
92190 and 92191. **Citrullus audinianus** Hook. Cucurbitaceae.

From the Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by Herbert Lang, Transvaal Museum, Pretoria. Received March 23, 1931.

A wild watermelon said to have a perennial root, trailing pubescent stems, and leaves like those of *C. colocynthis*. The seeds received are similar to those of the *colocynthis* in shape, but are the size of the common watermelon.

92190. Received as Gemsbok cucumber.

92191. Received as Tsama melon.

92192 to 92197.

From Summit, Canal Zone. Seeds presented by J. E. Higgins, Director, Canal Zone Experiment Gardens. Received March 23, 1931.

92192. **Abeba Allicae** F. Muell. Phoenicaceae.

An Australian palm with several slender graceful spineless trunks, 9 feet or more in height, and pinnate shining-green leaves 3 to 6 feet long.

For previous introduction see 68107.

92193. **Calopodium Calaba** L. Clusiaceae.

A West Indian relative of the mango-steen (*Gabraia mangostana*) which becomes tree 60 feet high, with dark-green glossy foliage and axillary clusters of white flowers. The wood is used for building purposes, and in Puerto Rico the oil pressed from the seeds is sometimes used in lamps.

For previous introduction see 62141.

92194. **Canarium odoratum** (Lam.) Baill. Annonaceae. *Ylang-ylang.*

A large quick-growing tree, 60 to 80 feet high, native to the Philippines, Guam, and Java. The large greenish-yellow flowers are strongly scented and yield by distillation the popular perfume, ylang-ylang.

For previous introduction see 51811.


A small tree 15 to 20 feet high, with compound leaves made up of linear leaflets about half an inch long and large yellow flowers followed by flat glabrous pods 6 inches long and less than an inch wide. It is native to Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.


A large quick-growing tree, 60 to 80 feet high, with dark-green glossy foliage and axillary clusters of white flowers. The wood is used for building purposes, and in Puerto Rico the oil pressed from the seeds is sometimes used in lamps.

For previous introduction see 62141.


A small tree 15 to 20 feet high, with compound leaves made up of linear leaflets about half an inch long and large yellow flowers followed by flat glabrous pods 6 inches long and less than an inch wide. It is native to Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

92198. **Beaumontia grandiflora** (Roth) Wall. Apocynaceae.

From Mount Joy, Dominica, British West Indies. Seeds presented by Stephen Havel. Received March 24, 1931.

A tall-growing woody vine with obovate cuspidate wavy-margined leaves and cymes of large pure-white fragrant bell-shaped flowers. It is native to India.

For previous introduction see 42971.

92199 to 92245.

From Europe and Asia Minor. Seeds collected by James G. Dickson, United States Department of Agriculture. Received March 24, 1931.

92199 to 92219. **Medicago spp.** Fabaceae. *Alfalfa.*

No. 92199. From Saratov, August 14, 1930. A winter-resistant variety which seeds freely along the dry roadside.

No. 92200. From Erivan, Armenia, July 20, 1930; collected on canyon slopes at 200 feet altitude. A wild species which is a good seed producer.

No. 92201. **Medicago sativa** L. *Yellow-flowered alfalfa.*

No. 157. From Saratov, August 14, 1930. A winter-resistant variety which seeds freely along the dry roadside.

No. 92202 to 92208 were collected in June 29, 1930, at Atrada Kubanska.

No. 92202. **Medicago sativa varia** (Mart.) Urban. *Variegated alfalfa.*

No. 158. Grimm. A very good seed producer.

92203. **Medicago sativa** L.

No. 159. Kharkov strain. Very good seed.

92204. **Medicago sativa** L.


92205. **Medicago falcata** L. *Yellow-flowered alfalfa.*

No. 161. A yellow-flowered hybrid of the erect type.

92206. **Medicago sativa** L.

No. 162. Frankenburog alfalfa. A very good seed.

92207. **Medicago falcata** L. *Yellow-flowered alfalfa.*

No. 163. A white-flowered hybrid, good seed, but not very hardy.

92208. **Medicago falcata** L.

No. 164. A semierect, very leafy form.

92209 to 92211. **Medicago sativa** L.


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92199 to 92245—Continued.


92212. MEDICAGO SATIVA VARIA (Mart.) Urb. Variegated alfalfa.

No. 168. From the West Siberian Experiment Station.

92213. MEDICAGO SATIVA VARIA (Mart.) Urb. Variegated alfalfa.

No. 169. From Paris, France. Received from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.; crop of 1928.

92214 to 92216. MEDICAGO FALCATA L. Yellow-flowered alfalfa. Collected in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

92214. No. 170. From the District of Samara.

92215. No. 171. Sickle shaped. From the Agricultural Experiment Station, District of Voronezh.

92216. No. 172. From the Subdivision of Selection, West Siberian Experiment Station, District of Akmolin.

92217 to 92219. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. 92217. No. 173. From Aulis Ata, near Tashkent, Uzbe Ristan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

92218. No. 174. From Pisidia Isparta, Asia Minor.

92219. No. 175. From the Agricultural Experiment Station, Pisidia Isparta, Asia Minor.

Nos. 92220 to 92235 were collected in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.


No. 148. Collected in the Tiflis Botanic Garden, Georgia. A very sweet-flavored aromatic fruit, superior to others found.

92221. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.

No. 149. Collected at Dshelalaglou, Armenia, June 17, 1930. A very fine large fruit produced in the steppe region at 4,000 feet altitude.

92222. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.

No. 156. Collected at Erivan, June 20, 1930. A freestone apricot of medium-to-large size and very fine texture and flavor.

92223 to 92231. ONOBRYCHIS VULGABIS HILL (G. viciaefolia Scop.). Fabaceae. Sanfoin.

92223. No. 150. A large type, originally from Afghanistan, but collected in Vaiiki, near Kharkof, Ukraine.

92224. No. 201. From the Lorbambakski region, Armenia.


92226. No. 177. Turkestan selection.

92199 to 92245—Continued.


92228. No. 179. Turkestan selection.


92231. No. 203. From Azerbaijan.

92228. LATHYRUS SATIVUS L. Fabaceae. Bittervetch.

No. 152. From Kharkof, Ukraine. A large leafy plant which matures early.

92223. LATHYRUS SATIVUS L. Fabaceae. Bittervetch.

No. 153. From Kharkof, Ukraine. An early dwarf plant, very leafy.


No. 191. From Erivan, Armenia. Collected in high hills in a very hot and dry region. An annual grass closely resembling Lolium multiflorum.

92225. PUNICA GRANATUM L. Punicaeae. Pomegranate.

No. 185. From Tiflis, Georgia. A large sweet fruit.


No. 182. From Istanbul, Turkey. Collected October 9, 1930. The Turkish sugar melon. A long slender green-gray melon with little mottling; very sweet. It is much prized by the peasants in the Black Sea region.


No. 183. Collected at Istanbul, Turkey, October 9, 1930. Turkish sugar melon. A round green melon, mottled with white, cultivated in the Black Sea region. Not so sweet as the preceding, No. 182 [92226], but of good flavor.


No. 184. Collected in the Caucasus Mountains.

For previous introduction and description see 92105.

Nos. 92241 to 92245 were collected in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.


No. 197. Collected near Erivan, Armenia, June 20, 1930, in a dry canyon at 950 feet altitude. An early vetch.

92242. VICTA VILLOS Roth. Fabaceae. hairy vetch.
From Chiapas, Mexico. Seeds and scions to 92258.

**CANNIS EDULIS** Ker. Cannaceae. Tuber. Grows just below the frost line in Minas Geraes, at about 2,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see 50315.


From the Forest Experiment Station, Keijo, Chosen. A 5-needle pine, up to 100 feet high, native to Chosen and Japan. It produces valuable lumber and edible seeds and is also of ornamental value, being slow in growth and forming a dense broad pyramidal head of handsome foliage.

For previous introduction see 82458.

**TECOMA CHRYSOTRICHA** Jacq. Bignoniaceae. A small to medium-sized shade tree which grows in the open or in partial shade. The handsome canary-yellow flowers, and purple ellipsoidal fruits. Summer growth is rapid; the tree is still leafless. It grows just below the frost line in Minas Geraes, at about 2,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see 82458.


No. 129050. A close relative to the ornamental canna, cultivated for its edible tuber.

For previous introduction see 80543.

**CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA** Swingle. Seville orange. From China. Seeds presented by the Chinese Eastern Railway at Echo. Received March 25, 1931.

No. 55. Seeds of a sour orange, collected February 22, 1931, near Acana, from a tree 10 to 15 feet high, growing wild.


*Pau Mulato.* A small to medium-sized tree which grows in the open or in partial shade. The handsome canary-yellow flowers, with red-streaked throats, open in early spring while the tree is still leafless. It grows just below the frost line in Minas Geraes, at about 2,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see 82458.


No. 82. Scions collected at Tenejapa, west of San Cristobal, February 28, 1931, at 3,500 feet altitude. A sweet orange of excellent quality, said to be the best in this region.

**BERBERIS BEANIANA** C. Schneid. Berberidaceae. Barberry. From China. Seeds presented by the Director, College of Agriculture, National University of Peking. Received March 26, 1931.

Seeds grown at the experiment farm of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Echo.

**Sorghum Vulgare** Pers. Poaceae. Sorghum. From China. Seeds presented by the Director, College of Agriculture, National University of Peking. Received March 26, 1931.

Seeds grown at the experiment farm of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Echo.

**CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA** (Christm.) Swingle. Lime. From China. Seeds presented by the Director, College of Agriculture, National University of Peking. Received March 26, 1931.

Seeds grown at the experiment farm of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Echo.

From the Canary Islands. Seeds presented by Wildpem Bros., Port. Orotava, Tenerifis. Received March 26, 1931.

A name for which a description has not been found. The seeds closely resemble those of Phoenix reclinata.

92275. Trifolium pratense L. Fabaceae.

Red clover.

From Canada. Seeds purchased from Henry Reid, County Agronomist for Soulanges Vaudreuil, Vaudreuil Station, Province of Quebec. Received March 27, 1931.

Red clover, grown by Wilfred Besner, St. Clet, Soulanges County. This variety has been grown on the same farm for the past 15 years.

92276 to 92280.

From England. Plants purchased from J. Cheal & Sons (Ltd.), Crawley, Sussex. Received March 27, 1931.

92276 to 92279. PRUNUS SERRULATA Lindl. Amygdalaceae.

Albo pleno.

92277. Bemifugen.

92278. Cheal’s weeping.

92279. Shirofugen.


A shrub 3 to 6 feet high with ovate remotely dentate leaves and racemes of large double or semidouble white flowers. It is a garden hybrid.

92281. Fragaria sp. Rosaceae.

Strawberry.

From England. Plants purchased from Thomas Swarbrick, Agricultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol. Received March 27, 1931.

Royal Sovereign. A very early everbearing strain, robust, hardy, with large foliage; fruit very large, of brisk luscious flavor and shipping well.

92282 to 92287.

From England. Plants purchased from Burkwood & Shipwith (Ltd.), Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. Received March 27, 1931.

92282. Ceanothus sp. Rhamnaceae.

Autumnal blue. A rapid-growing evergreen with dark shiny foliage and large spikes of intense blue flowers which are produced throughout the whole of September. It is hardy in the south of England.

92283. Ceanothus sp. Rhamnaceae.

Burkwoodii. The indigo-blue flower spikes are much larger than the type and are borne continuously during the autumn months.


A hardy deciduous shrub, up to 4 feet high, with lanceolate leaves and fragrant white flowers in terminal heads of 3 to 20 flowers. Native to the Caucasus region.

For previous introduction see 81830.


A low diffusely branched shrub, native to the mountains of southeastern Europe. The oblong leaves, 1 to 2 inches long, are crowded at the end of the branchlets, and the yellowish white fragrant flowers, borne in heads, are followed by globose pinkish-white fruits.

For previous introduction see 80432.

92286. Osmarea burkwoodii Hort. Oleaceae.

This new bigeneric hybrid, a cross between Osmanthus delavayii and Phillyrea decora, is a fine hardy evergreen, with pendulous flowers, ivory white and very fragrant.


This new hybrid between Viburnum utile and V. carlesii is a strong-growing very hardy evergreen with shiny green foliage and, in April, large panicles of fragrant white flowers, which are pink in the bud.

92288. Vicia faba L. Fabaceae.

Broadbean.


Otafuku mame. A large, well-flavored, edible bean which is used for canning by the Japanese, very much as we can the navy bean in the United States.

92289. Citrullus vulgaris Schr. Cucurbitaceae.

Watermelon.


Makatana melon. A native melon which is very drought resistant but not sweet. It is used in the western part of the Transvaal as cattle feed.

92290 to 92302.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Seeds presented by A. Kol, Chief, Bureau of Introduction, Institute of Applied Botany and New Cultures, Leningrad. Received March 28, 1931.

92290 and 92291. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceae.

Apricot.

From Kasakstan, Alma Ata. Collected in the Altay Mountains by Kostina in 1930.

92290. No. 127829.

92291. No. 127404.

92292. rubus arcticus L.

A bramble, native to Manchuria, with medium-sized red edible berries.

For previous introduction see 69167.

92293. Rubus Caesius L.

Dewberry.

A deciduous shrub with slender creeping prickly stems, which are covered with a whitish bloom when young. The leaves, usually composed of three
leaves, are green on both sides. The white flowers are in small clusters, and the fruit, composed of a few large carpels, is covered with a blue-white bloom when ripe. It is common throughout Europe and northern Asia, but is of no value for gardens.

For previous introduction see 42639.

92304 and 92305. FIGUS CARICA L. Moraceae. Common fig.


92304. Blanche d’Argenteuil.

92305. Dauphine.

92306 to 92313.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Seeds presented by the director of the subtropical section of the Institute of Applied Botany and New Cultures, Sukhum, Abkhasia Republic, through A. Kol, Chief, Bureau of Introduction, Len- ingrad. Received March 30, 1931.

92306 to 92308. CANNA sp. Cannaceae.

92306. CANNA ANGUSTIFOLIA L. No. 41000. A canna with red flowers, native to Brazil.

92307. CANNA EDULIS Ker. Edible canna. No. 6832.

For previous introduction and description see 92248.

92308. CANNA INDICA L. No. 41009. A low slender-stemmed tropical American canna, 3 to 5 feet high, with green oblong leaves about 1 inch in diameter. It is native to western North America.

92309. CORYLYS COLUNA L. Betulaceae. Turkish hazel.

No. 19768. Lagodekhi. A vigorous free-growing tree up to 60 feet high, with stout more or less horizontal branches, heart-shaped glossy green leaves 5 inches long, and small hard-shelled nuts inclosed in fleshy hairy green involucres.

For previous introduction see 86263.

92310. CARICA sp. Papayaeeae. No. 54434.

92311. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. Fabaceae. Alfalfa. No. 4483.

92312. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. Fabaceae. Alfalfa. No. 4485.

92313. ZELKOVA CARPINIFOLIA (PALL.) Dipp. Ulmaceae. Elmleaf zelkova. No. 19771. A tree up to 75 feet high, native to the Caucasus region, with cre- nately serrate dark-green obovate leaves 2 to 6 inches long, resembling those of the hornbeam.

For previous introduction see 79149.
From England. Seeds purchased from R. Wallis & Co. (Ltd.), Tunbridge Wells. Received March 30, 1931.

92314. IRIS BULLEYANA Dykes.

An iris from western China with a hollow unbranched stem. The narrow leaves are glossy above and glaucous beneath. The stem, 15 to 18 inches long, bears a single head of one to two flowers. The falls have a greenish-yellow oblong haft, veined and dotted with purple. On the obovate blade the coloring becomes clearer and consists of broken veins and blotches of bright blue purple on a creamy ground. The extremity is a uniform blue purple, paler at the edges. The oblong lanceolate standards are pale blue purple with deeper veins and diverge at an angle of about 60°. The keeled dark-purple styles are held high above the falls.

For previous introduction see 67364.

92315. IRIS CHRYSTOGRAPIES Dykes.

One of the handsomest of the beardless irises; the velvety dark-purple flowers are brightened by golden reticulations at the throat, running into a signal patch on the blade.

For previous introduction see 79029.

92316. IRIS CLARKEI Baker. Clarke iris.

A curiously local Himalayan iris, native to a circumscribed area in the Sikkim and Bhutan region at altitudes between 6,000 and 11,000 feet, in ground that is swampy half the year and frozen hard the rest of the time. The small heads of pale blue flowers with lilac outer segments and flowers with lilac inner segments. The upper part of the haft is marked with yellow. The styles form the highest point of the flower; they are keeled, very convex, and 1½ inches long.

For previous introduction see 86681.

92317. IRIS GAMINEA L. Grass iris.

A dwarf beardless iris with strongly ribbed linear leaves 12 to 18 inches long and flowers with lilac outer segments having a yellow claw and erect reddish-purple style branches massed together in a single head. The plant is of value chiefly for its free-salalike scent. Native to central and southern Europe.

For previous introduction see 81821.

92318. IRIS MILESII Baker. Himalayan iris.

A semievergreen Himalayan iris, related to Iris tectorum, with seven or eight leaves 2 to 3 feet long on the tall flower stem; the latter is branched and bears about four heads of small rosy lilac flowers, more or less spotted with darker magenta.

For previous introduction see 79030.

92319. IRIS WILSONI Wright. Wilson iris.

A western Chinese iris 2 feet high, with yellow flowers having falls veined with purple.

For previous introduction see 76252.

92320. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Austria. Seeds presented by Fred E. Kles, Jackson, Mo. Received March 30, 1931.

An early-flowering strain, said to be resistant to drought.

92321 to 92325. ACACIA spp. Mimosaceae.

From San Remo, Italy. Plants presented by Dr. Mario Calvino. Received May 27, 1931.

A collection of acacias grafted on A. floribunda for winter blooming.

92321. ACACIA sp.

Bon Accueil. Improved No. 561. One of the best varieties.

92322. ACACIA sp.

Bon Accueil. Improved F No. 1706. One of the best varieties.

92323. ACACIA sp.

Gaulois. Considered the best for the cut-flower industry.

92324. ACACIA sp.

Montaldo. A cross between Acacia podalyriaefolia and A. dealbata. It is better than A. hanburyana.

92325. ACACIA sp.

Rustica. One of the best-flowered varieties.

92326 to 92332.

From Australia. Seeds presented by F. W. Fricke, Melbourne, through H. E. Magill, Pasadena, Calif. Received March 31, 1931.

92326 to 92331. ACACIA spp. Mimosaceae.

92326. ACACIA BUXIFOLIA A. Cunn.

For previous introduction and description see 90538.

92327. ACACIA BAILEYANA F. Muell. Cootamundra wattle.

A shrub or small tree with compound leaves made up of two to three pairs of pinnae having about 20 pairs of small leaflets arranged spirally around the branchlets and nearly concealing them. The small flowers are in heads arranged in racemes 2 to 4 inches long. It is native to Australia.

92328. ACACIA HEMOLOPHERA Hort. Black wattle.

A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.

92329. ACACIA MOLLISSIMA Willd. Black wattle.

A tree up to 50 feet high with reddish bark showing under the fissures. The compound leaves are made up of 8 to 20 pairs of pinnae each having 30 to 60 pairs of small, closely crowded leaflets. The small heads of pale-yellow flowers are in racemes and appear profusely in June and intermittently at other times. It is native to Australia.

92330. ACACIA RETINODES Schliecht. Black wattle.

A tall shrub or small tree, native to Australia, with feathery foliage and dense yellow flower heads.

For previous introduction see 68836.
92331. **ACACIA TERMINALS** (Salisb.) Macbride.
   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 76858.

   A shrub or small tree up to 20 feet high, with compound leaves made up of 14 to 24 pairs of pinnae each bearing 60 pairs of small linear leaflets. The small yellow flowers are in spikes about 2 inches long. It is native to Australia.
   For previous introduction see 52895.

92333 to 92336. From Argentina, South America. Seeds presented by Dr. Lorenzo R. Parodi, Laboratorio de Botanica, Facultad de Agroonomica y Veterinaria, Buenos Aires. Received March 31, 1931.
   A collection of South American grasses, introduced for testing as forage crops.


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