INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This inventory, covering the period from October 1 to December 31, 1931, and containing 1,269 numbers (94283-95551), records almost altogether material that was brought in for department workers. This is particularly exemplified by the enormous collections of cereals presented by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics through J. G. Dickson, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. This remarkable collection contains 815 numbers (94302-94762, 94787-94922, 95091-95308) of barley, emmer, and many types of wheat, not only cultivated forms and hybrids produced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics but wild examples from many original sources.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has also contributed a valuable collection of pistache seeds from Turkmenistan, including fruits from wild and from cultivated trees (94939-95046), an extensive and useful collection of wild and cultivated plums (95049-95063) collected through the Caucasus, and a collection of herbaceous plants and grasses (94923-94936) of possible value as sand binders or as grasses for poor and arid land.

The study of Ficus species is augmented by the introduction from the Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg, Java, of Ficus korthalsii, F. procera crassiramea, F. psuedo-acamptopyna, F. recurva, and F. rigid (94296-94300); from R. E. Hottum, Director, Singapore Botanic Garden, Straits Settlements, of F. alba and F. chrysocarpa (95089, 95090); from Arthur F. Fischer, Director of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Philippine Islands, of F. minahassae, F. not, and F. odorata (95369-95371).

The studies in palms are represented by Coccothrinax argentea and Paurotis wrightii (95047-95048), from Mrs. F. S. Earle, Herradura, Cuba; Livistona mariae (95077), from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Canberra, Australia; and Livistona hoogendorpii (95088), from Dr. Robert M. Grey, Harvard Botanic Garden, Soledad, Cuba.

Various ornamentals have been received, notably an interesting set of Australian plants from Ida Richardson, Perth, Western Australia (95314-95544), including some less-known Acacias, Eucalyptus, Hakea, Melaleuca, and Hibiscus. But possibly the most interesting contributions are the seeds presented by Maj. Lionel de Rothschild, London, England, from his share in the Forrest Expedition to China, the last exploring trip of that veteran plant collector.

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

Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist, in Charge.
INVENTORY

Cotton.
From Bangui, French Equatorial Africa. Seeds presented by the Compagnie Cotonnière Equatoriale Française, through T. H. Kearney, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 2, 1931.
Native cotton, introduced for the use of department specialists working with the breeding of Egyptian cotton.

94284 and 94285.
From Manchuria. Seeds purchased from Manchu Nosan Shokai (Inc.), wholesale seed growers and dealers, Dairen. Received October 2, 1931.

94284. Vicia villosa Roth. Fabaceae.
Hairy vetch.
Manchurian-grown seed.

Cowpea.
Manchurian-grown seed.

94286 to 94288.
From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Seeds presented by the chief, Bureau of Introduction, Leningrad, at the request of Dr. V. P. Alekseev, Subtropical Branch, Sukhum, Caucasus. Received October 2, 1931.

No. 41399. A small woody herbaceous vine, climbing by tendrils, that produces white flowers tinged with purple, followed by egg-shaped edible fruits. These may be eaten fresh or cooked or used as flavoring. Hardy only in almost frost-free regions.
For previous introduction see 49475.

94287. No. 41400. A red-fruited form.
94288. No. 41401. A yellow-fruited form.

From China. Seeds presented by W. M. Hayes, Tengchun, Shantung. Received October 5, 1931.
Apricot kernels of an unusual shape.

94290 to 94293. Mangifera indica L. Anacardiaceae. Mango.
From Hawaii. Seeds presented by W. T. Pope, senior horticulturist, Office of Experiment Stations, Honolulu. Received October 12, 1931.


From India. Seeds presented by the conservator of forests, Chamba, Chamba State. Received October 12, 1931.
A herbaceous perennial about a foot high, native to India, much like our native species, with leaves 5-lobed to 7-lobed, marbled and shaded with deep bronze in spring; the flowers, pale rose to white, are followed by egg-shaped fruits of deep reddish color.
For previous introduction see 46092.

From Harbin, Manchuria. Seeds purchased from Mr. Rossiter and sent through Owen L. Dawson, Agricultural Commissioner, Shanghai, China. Received October 13, 1931.
A stout perennial grass, native to Manchuria, which grows on rather poor soil and is rather abundant.
For previous introduction see 90746.

94296 to 94300. Ficus spp. Moraceae. Fig.
From Java. Seeds presented by the curator, Buitenzorg Botanic Gardens. Received October 14, 1931.

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 inventories are appearing in this country for the first time, and there are no seed samples or herbarium specimens with ripe seeds with which the new arrivals may be compared. The only identification possible is to see that the sample received resembles seeds of other species of the same genus or of related genera. The responsibility for the identifications, therefore, must necessarily often rest with the person sending the material. If there is any question regarding the correctness of the identification of any plant received from this division, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in, so that definite identification can be made.
94296. **Ficus Korthalsii** Miquel.
A wild fig from southern Borneo, which resembles *Ficus elastica* in foliage and habit. The leaves up to 8 inches long are rigid and leathery, and the ellipsoid fruits are nearly an inch in length.

For previous introduction see 68857.

94297. **Ficus Procera** Crassshamea (Miquel) King.
A large tree with coriaceous narrowly elliptic to ovate leaves having thickened and slightly recurved edges. The sessile globular fruits, one-half inch in diameter, are subtended by three fleshy bracts as long as the fruit. It is native to Java.

94298. **Ficus Pseudo-acamptophylla** Valet.
A large tree with rufous-scurfy branchlets, obovate-oblong coriaceous leaves 3 to 6 inches long, and slightly flattened globose fruits about a quarter of an inch in diameter. It is native to Java.

94299. **Ficus Recurva** Blume.
A climbing shrub, epiphytic or clambering over rocks, native to the Malay Archipelago. The young shoots are villous; the elliptic to lanceolate, thinly coriaceous leaves are 3 to 4 inches long, and the small orange-yellow figs are in pairs in the axils of the leaves.

94300. **Ficus Rigida** Miquel.
An epiphytic shrub or small tree with narrow leathery leaves about 6 inches long. The orange-yellow fruits, one-half inch in diameter, are white spotted and are sessile in pairs at the ends of the branchlets.

For previous introduction see 72596.

94301 to 94762—Continued.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Seeds obtained by J. G. Dickson, professor of plant pathology, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis., and agent in cereal investigations, United States Department of Agriculture. Received November 20, 1930. Numbered in October, 1931.

No. 46. Collected at Erivan, Armenia. A purple type.

94302 to 94333. **Secale cereale** L. Poaceae. Rye.
94303. No.—. From Kostek, Caucasus. A winter rye.
94304. No. 2, brown chaff. From Erivan, Armenia.
94305. No. 4. From Turkish Armenia. A winter rye.
94306. No. 10. From Erivan, Armenia.
94308. No. 34. From Saratov. A hybrid winter-resistant rye.

94334 to 94762. **Triticum** spp. Poaceae.
94334. 1BSW. Source not known.
94335. 1BSR. Source not known.
94336. No. 3. Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.
94337. No. 5. Winter wheat from Armenia.
94338. No. 6. Winter wheat from Armenia.
94339. No. 7. Winter wheat from Armenia.
94340. No. 8. Winter wheat from Armenia.
94341. No. 9. Winter wheat from Armenia.

94311. No. 42. From the region around Erivan, Armenia.
94312. No. 23. From Kostek. A winter rye.
94313. No. 44. Collected at a high altitude near Erivan, Armenia.
94314. No. 45. A winter rye collected at a high altitude near Erivan, Armenia.
94315. No. 53. A winter rye from Erivan, Armenia.
94316. No. 55. From Erivan, Armenia.
94317. No. 304 W1 679. From the Dekaprilovitch collection at Tiflis, Georgia.
94318. No. 305 W1 680. From the Dekaprilovitch collection at Tiflis, Georgia.
94324. No. 552. From Svalof.
94325. No. 553. From Svalof.
94326. No. 554. From Svalof.
94334 to 94762. **Triticum** spp. Poaceae.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94301</td>
<td>13BSW</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94344 and 94345</td>
<td>Reasante.</td>
<td>Winter wheat from the original Flemish collection. Collected at Gonzah, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94344</td>
<td>No. 14BSW</td>
<td>Winter wheat from the original Flemish collection. Collected at Gonzah, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94345</td>
<td>No. 15</td>
<td>Winter wheat from the original Flemish collection. Collected at Gonzah, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94346</td>
<td>No. 17</td>
<td>Siberian spring wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94347 and 94348</td>
<td>Winter wheat from a South African collection at Gonzah, Armenia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94347</td>
<td>No. 19</td>
<td>Winter wheat from a South African collection at Gonzah, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94348</td>
<td>No. 20AWS</td>
<td>Winter wheat from a South African collection at Gonzah, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94349</td>
<td>No. 22</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94350</td>
<td>No. 33</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Saratov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94351</td>
<td>No. 36</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Saratov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94352 to 94354</td>
<td>A collection of black-stripe winter wheat from Armenia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94352</td>
<td>No. 39Bs</td>
<td>Black stripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94353</td>
<td>No. 39BPW</td>
<td>Winter wheat, selection No. 392. The highest-yielding wheat in the District of Krasnodar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94354</td>
<td>No. 39BSW</td>
<td>Winter wheat, selection No. 392. The highest-yielding wheat in the District of Krasnodar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94355 to 94358</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94355</td>
<td>No. 40</td>
<td>Schroeder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94356</td>
<td>No. 41</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94357</td>
<td>No. 48</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94358</td>
<td>No. 51</td>
<td>Originally from Abyssinia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94359 and 94360</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Odessa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94359</td>
<td>No. 52ASW</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Odessa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94360</td>
<td>No. 52BSW</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Odessa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94361</td>
<td>No. 54</td>
<td>Rust-resistant winter wheat from Kiev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94362</td>
<td>No. 58</td>
<td>Winter wheat, selection No. 58.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94363 and 94364</td>
<td>Winter wheat, collected at a high altitude near Erivan, Armenia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94363</td>
<td>No. 56Bs</td>
<td>Black stripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94364</td>
<td>No. 56BSW</td>
<td>Black stripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94365</td>
<td>No. 60</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94365</td>
<td>No. 60BSW</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94366</td>
<td>No. 61BSW</td>
<td>Winter wheat, collected at a high altitude near Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94367 and 94368</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94367</td>
<td>No. 61 club BP</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94368</td>
<td>No. 61APW</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94369</td>
<td>No. 62</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Saratov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94370 to 94380</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94370</td>
<td>No. 63</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94371</td>
<td>No. 65BSW</td>
<td>Winter wheat from Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

#### 94301 to 94762—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.P.I. No.</th>
<th>Dickson’s No.</th>
<th>Experiment station No. or name</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94417</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1/e 34.</td>
<td>Kologotska, northern Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94418</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1 A 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94419</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1/2 mg.</td>
<td>Orloff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94420</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>2 mg.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94421</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>3 mg.</td>
<td>Voronezh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94422</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>4 mg.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94423</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>5 mg.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94424</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>5 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94425</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>6 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94426</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>7 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Samara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94427</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>7 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Minsk, Siberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94428</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>8 r/e mg.</td>
<td>Besenchuk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94429</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>8 r/e mg.</td>
<td>Minsk, Siberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94430</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>9 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94431</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>9 r/e mg.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94432</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>10 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94433</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>10 r/e mg.</td>
<td>Besenchuk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94434</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>12 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94435</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>14 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Voronezh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94436</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>16 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94437</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>16 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Samara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94438</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>20 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94439</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>21 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94440</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>22 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Klev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94441</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>22 r/e mg.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94442</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>25 r/e mg.</td>
<td>Patolu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94443</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>25 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Kharkov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94444</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>26 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Bushkeria, Siberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94445</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>27 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94446</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>27 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94447</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>28 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Kharkov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94448</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>28 r/e mg.</td>
<td>Dnepropetrovsk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94449</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>29 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Chernoshaska.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94450</td>
<td>131A</td>
<td>30 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94451</td>
<td>131B</td>
<td>30 r/e mg.</td>
<td>Ukraine selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94452</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>31 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Dnepropetrovsk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94453</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>31 r/e mg.</td>
<td>Chernosodon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94454</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>32 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Vorolsky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94455</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>33 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Podolsky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94456</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>33 r/e mg.</td>
<td>Zakonkansky, Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94457</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>34 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Podolsky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94458</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>34 r/e mg.</td>
<td>Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94459</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>35 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94460</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>35 r/e mg.</td>
<td>Poltora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.P.I. No.</td>
<td>Dickson's No.</td>
<td>Experiment station No. or name</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94537</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>194 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Uzbekistan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94539</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>197 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Turkmenistan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94540</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>199 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Uzbekistan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94542</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>207 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Persia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94543</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>255 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Asia Minor, Czechoslovakia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94544</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>294 r/e 34.</td>
<td>Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94545</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>Col. No. 600.</td>
<td>Kharkov, 1926; from Palestine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94546</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>Res. smut rust, Ukraina Select.</td>
<td>Otrak, Kubanska.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94547</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>21816.</td>
<td>Asia Minor, Portugal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94551</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>1518. Soft Sp. wheat.</td>
<td>Italy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94560</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>19530. Sel.</td>
<td>Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94561</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>16167. Wheat-scab resistant.</td>
<td>Algeria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94562</td>
<td>383</td>
<td></td>
<td>Palestine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94563</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>17329-1920.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94564</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>17329-1922.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94565</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>17329. Wheat-scab resistant.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.P.I. No.</th>
<th>Dickson's No.</th>
<th>Experiment station No. or name</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94591</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>25039.</td>
<td>Caucasus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94592</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>25139.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94593</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>Wheat N/18.</td>
<td>Saratov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94594</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>Square wheat.</td>
<td>Akermann collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94595</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>Hybrid wheat.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94596</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>Landslide No. 49.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94597</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>No. 60.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94598</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>Hoster.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94599</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>No. 61, winter wheat.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94600</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>No. 68, Landslide.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94601</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>No. 71, Landslide.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.P.I. No.</th>
<th>Dickson's No.</th>
<th>Experiment station No. or name</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94602</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Wheat and rye hybrid.</td>
<td>Saratov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94603</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>589/1459.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94604</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>574/1156; winter hardy.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94605</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>71/3565; winter hardy.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94606</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>192/783.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94607</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>49/2570; winter hardy.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94608</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>102/740.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94609</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>49/131.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94610</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>225/845.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94611</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>Early maturing.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.P.I. No.</th>
<th>Dickson's No.</th>
<th>Experiment station No. or name</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94612</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Wheat and rye hybrid.</td>
<td>Saratov.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**94612. TRITICUM CYCLOSTORMUM**

Vavilov.

No. 457, A rust-resistant selection from the Gontzach collection No. 30.

**94613 to 94683. TRITICUM DICOCCUM**

Schrank, *Emmer*.

**94613. No. 229. From the Kharkov Experiment Station, originally from Arabia.**

**94614. No. 230. A selection made at the Kharkov Experiment Station, Nos. 94615 to 94683 are from the Vavilov collection at the Valki Experiment Station.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.P.I. No.</th>
<th>Dickson’s No.</th>
<th>Experiment station No. or name</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94674</td>
<td>11BPW</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Gonzah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94675</td>
<td>11BPW</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94676</td>
<td>14BPW</td>
<td>Reasante; winter wheat</td>
<td>Original; Fijian collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94677</td>
<td>11BPW</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94678</td>
<td>11BPW</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94679</td>
<td>14BPW</td>
<td>Original; Fijian collection.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94680</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>Smut resistant</td>
<td>Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94681</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94682</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94683</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED**

**TRITICUM DURUM Desf.**

**Durum wheat.**

**TRITICUM MONOCOCUS Desf.**

**L.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.P.I. No.</th>
<th>Dickson’s No.</th>
<th>Experiment station No. or name</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94735</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Multiple head, winter wheat</td>
<td>Erivan, Armenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94736</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94737</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94738</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94739</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94740</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94741</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94742</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
94301 to 94782—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.P.I. No.</th>
<th>Dickson’s No.</th>
<th>Experiment station No. or name</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94743</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>Volga region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94744</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94745</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>W-2077</td>
<td>Dekaprilovitch collection, Tiflis, Georgia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94746</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>W-2591</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94747</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>W-1065</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

94748 to 94757. TRITICUM PERSICUM (Boiss.) Aitch. and Hemsl. Persian wheat.

94758 and 94759. TRITICUM PERSICUM × DURUM. Persian-durum wheat hybrid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.P.I. No.</th>
<th>Dickson’s No.</th>
<th>Experiment station No. or name</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94758</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>Abyssinia soft wheat.</td>
<td>Kharkov Experiment Station, 1930.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94759</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

94760 and 94761. TRITICUM TIMOPHYHVI Zhuk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F.P.I. No.</th>
<th>Dickson’s No.</th>
<th>Experiment station No. or name</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94760</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>W-2601</td>
<td>Dekaprilovitch collection, Tiflis, Georgia. Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94761</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>W-2592</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

94762. TRITICUM TURIDUM L. Foulard wheat.

No. 371. Spring wheat resistant to wheat scab, Shatilof Experiment Station No. 16156. Originally from Algeria.

94763 to 94786—Continued.

Acacia visco Loretz. Mimosaceae.

An Argentine acacia, sparsely armed with recurved spines. The smooth sessile flowers, with numerous long stamens, form scythe-shaped legumes over an inch in width. The leaves are plannately compound. The striped walnut-colored wood is hard and durable and valued highly for its resistance to moisture; it is used for all kinds of cabinetwork.

For previous introduction see 88200.

94765. ABECASSUS ROMANZOFFIANUM (Cham.) Bec. (Cocos romanzoffiana Cham.). Phoenicaceae. Palm.

A palm, native to Brazil, with an unarmored trunk about 20 feet high and 1 foot in diameter, bearing a crown of plume-like 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 91773.

94766. BAUHINIA CANDICANS Benth. Caesalpiniaeae.

A thorny shrub, native to Uruguay and Argentina, with leaves heart-shaped at the base and cleft nearly to the middle at the apex. The creamy white flowers are borne in whitish tomentose racemes, and the petals are nearly 3 inches long.

94767. BIGNONIA TUBIFLORA Hort. Bigmoniaceae.

A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.

94768. BLEPHAROCALYX TWEDDEII (Hook. and Arn.) Berg. Myrtaceae.

A subtropical tree, native to Uruguay, with lanceolate acuate leaves and axillary flowers in pairs.

94769. ANNESLIA TWEDDEII (Benth.) Lindm. (Calliandra tweedii Benth.). Mimosaceae.

A low tropical tree with bipinnate leaves made up of three to four pairs of very small hairy linear-oblong leaflets, and globose flower heads with rather showy purplish stamens. Native to British Guiana.


A tree, sometimes 100 feet tall, with handsome bright-green compound leaves 10 to 20 inches long. Native to the West Indies. This is the tree which produces the cigarbox wood of Cuba and should be tried in Florida as a possible timber tree.

For previous introduction see 59302.

94771. CHEMELIA TUBIFLORA Hort. Rubiaceae.

A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.


A tall bamboo, native to the vicinity of Valparaiso, Chile. The sessile lanceolate leaves, over an inch long, have ser...
Piptadenia ExceLSa (Griseb.)

94774. Holoclyx balaNSae Michell.

A shrub, native to Paraguay, about 15 feet high, with leathery pinnate leaves about 6 inches long, consisting of 20 to 40 pairs of oblong leaflets. The inconspicuous flowers are in short axillary racemes, and the short pod is thick and fleshy.

94775. Ilex paraguariensis St. Hil.

A shrub or tree up to 30 feet high with leathery pinnate leaves about six inches long, which are dull green above and paler beneath. The large orange-red flowers are borne in drooping racemes.

94776. Lonchocarpus neurosCapha Benth. Fabaceae.

An evergreen tree, native to Paraguay, with leathery pinnate leaves and racemes of purplish pea-like flowers.

For previous introduction see 68510.

94777 to 94779. Mimosa spp. Mimosaceae.


An erect, thorny shrub 3 to 6 feet high with pinnate leaves made up of linear leaflets less than one-fourth of an inch long and heads of pink flowers. It is native to Mexico and is also found in tropical America and Africa.

94778. Mimosa carinata Griseb.

A much-branched, climbing shrub with recurved spines, sensitive pinnate leaves consisting of one or two pairs of minute pinnules. The purple and green plaid flowers are in small heads.

94779. Mimosa spegazzinii Pirotta.

A much-branched, climbing shrub with recurved spines, sensitive pinnate leaves consisting of 12 to 24 pairs of minute pinnules. The purple and green plaid flowers are in small heads.


A small tree with bright-green papery leaves about 5 inches long and inconspicuous flowers in small axillary umbels. Native to Montserrat, British West Indies.

94781. Piptadenia excelsa (Griseb.) Lille. Mimosaceae.

A tree, sometimes nearly 100 feet high, with 15 to 20 pairs of leaflets in each leaf and spikes of flowers 2 to 3 inches long. The pods are linear. The rosy wood, which resembles that of Piptadenia maderae, is tough and straight-grained and is used for carpenter work and for boxes.

For previous introduction see 88243.

94782. Leducaena glauca (L.) Benth. Mimosaceae.

A shrub or tree up to 30 feet high with a smooth trunk, pinnate leaves made up of four to eight pinnas bearing 10 to 20 pairs of narrowly lanceolate leaflets half an inch long, and globular heads of small white flowers. The young branches are used as forage.

For previous introduction see 88156.


A tropical American tree 12 to 30 feet high, with smooth gray bark and abruptly pinnate leaves composed of three to six pairs of ovate-lanceolate leaflets. The small white flowers are in terminal racemes about 1 foot long.

94784. Schinus treboNthFoliolius aBoL- er (Veil.) L. Marchand. Anacardiaceae.

A shrub 3 to 10 feet high or sometimes a small tree 20 feet high. The variable membranous leaves are unequally pinnate and are composed of two to four pairs of oblong to ovate-oblong leaflets 2 to 3 inches long. The small white flowers are followed by small berries in racemes of purplish pea-like flowers.

94785. Vitex sp. Verbenaceae.

Taruma.

94786. ZEA MAYS L. Poaceae.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Seeds obtained by J. G. Dickson, professor of plant pathology, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis., and agent in cereal investigations, United States Department of Agriculture. Received in November and December, 1930. Numbered in October, 1931.


No. 510. Spring barley from Krakhov.

94788. Hordeum deficiens nudicEificens (Koerd.) Harlan. Deficient barley.

No. 339. From Otrada, Kubanska.

94789 to 94791. Hordeum dictiOnon Ni- gricanS Seringe. Two-rowed barley.


94790. No. 308. From the steppes of Georgia. A black winter barley.


94792 to 94794. Hordeum dictiOnon nu- dum l. Two-rowed barley.

94792. No. 50. From the steppes of Georgia. A black winter barley.

94793. No. 322. From Otrada, Kubanska. A medium rust-resistant form.


94795 to 94797. Hordeum dictiOnon pala- milla Harlan. Two-rowed barley.

94795. No. 29. From the experiment fields at Derbent.

94796. No. 36. From the steppes of Georgia at 4,000 feet altitude. A winter variety with stiff straw.

94797. No. 64. From southeast of Erl- yan at 4,000 feet altitude, in a very dry region.
94787 to 94922—Continued.

94787. No. 311. From Odessa. A high-yielding spring barley of good quality.


94800. No. 320. A rust-resistant spring barley.

Nos. 94801 to 94804 were collected at Otrada, Kubanska.

94801. No. 325. Rust resistant.

94802. No. 332.

94803. No. 335. A smooth-awned spring barley which is medium rust resistant.


94805. No. 347. From Kosbeck.

94806. No. 348. From the Kosbeck Valley, trans-Caucasian Mountains, at 3,000 feet altitude.

Nos. 94807 to 94819 were collected by Doctor Müller, of Biologische Reisanstalt für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, in northeastern Turkey in 1928 and grown at Baku in 1930.

94807. No. 461. 94814. No. 494.

94808. No. 478. 94815. No. 495.

94809. No. 482. 94816. No. 505.

94810. No. 484. 94817. No. 506.

94811. No. 489. 94818. No. 507.


94813. No. 491.

94820. No. 508. From Kharkov.

Nos. 94822 to 94838 were collected at Kharkov.


94825. No. 515. 94834. No. 524.

94826. No. 516. 94835. No. 528.

94827. No. 517. 94836. No. 529.

94828. No. 518. 94837. No. 530.

94829. No. 519. 94838. No. 531.

94830. No. 520.


Nos. 94848 to 94852 were collected at Otrada, Kubanska.

94848. Hordeum intermedium cornutum (Schrad.) Harlan. No. 309.


94853 to 94856. Hordeum vulgare nigrum (Willd.) Beaven. Six-rowed barley.

94853. No. 1. Black barley collected on the dry plains east of Baku.

94854. No. 24. Collected at Gonzali on a native's farm.

94855. No. 30. Dargastan. A black winter barley from the experiment station at Asafute.

94856. No. 57. Black winter barley from the steppes of Georgia.


94857. No. 1. White barley from the dry plains east of Baku.

Nos. 94864 to 94881 were collected at Otrada, Kubanska.


94865. No. 27. A rust-resistant winter barley.

94866. No. 28. A rust-resistant winter barley.


94868. No. 32. White winter barley from the steppes of Georgia.

94869. No. 307. From the steppes southeast of Tiflis.

Nos. 94864 to 94881 were collected at Otrada, Kubanska.

94864. No. 312–a. A high-yielding, winter-resistant barley.

94865. No. 312–b. A high-yielding, winter-resistant barley.

94866. No. 313. A smooth-awned barley, medium rust resistant and medium late.

94867. No. 314. Rust resistant.


94869. No. 316. A rust-resistant spring barley.

94870. No. 323. A rust-resistant type.

94871. No. 324. A rust-resistant type.
94787 to 94936—Continued.

94923. No. 532-a. From the Valki Experiment Station.

94924. ARISTIDA PENNATA KARELINI Trin. and Rupr. Poaceae.

94925 and 94926. ASTRAGALUS AMMODENDRON Bunge. Fabaceae.

94927. CALLIGONUM ARBORESCENS L'Her. Fabaceae.

94928. CALLIGONUM CAPUT-MEDUSA Schrenk. Fabaceae.

94929. CALLIGONUM CAPUT-MEDUSAERUBICUNDUM Herder.

94930. CALLIGONUM COMOSUM L'Her. Fabaceae.

94931. CALLIGONUM ERIOPODUM Bunge. Fabaceae.

94932. CALLIGONUM SETOSUM Bieb. Cyperaceae.

94933. CAREX PHYSODES Bleb. Cyperaceae.

94934. EPHEDRA ALATA Decaisne. Gnetaceae.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Seeds presented by M. P. Petrov, director of the Repetek Sand-Desert Station (Turkmenistan). Received October 16, 1931.

94932. AMMODENDRON CONOLLYI Bunge. Fabaceae.

An evergreen silky-leaved Siberian shrub used as a sand binder.

For previous introduction see 92962.

A perennial grass of possible value as a forage crop.

For previous introduction see 92966.

A large shrub native to sandy places near the Caspian Sea. The pinnate leaves have three leaflets, and the small purplish flowers are in short racemes.

A leafless shrub with dichotomous branches, small reddish flowers in the axils of the sheaths, and nutlike fruits covered with filamentous reddish spines. Possibly of value as an ornamental in desert regions and useful as a sand binder. It is native to western Asia.

For previous introduction see 92971.

A drought-resistant shrub 10 feet high, said to be a good sand binder. It is found in the region of the Caspian Sea.

For previous introduction see 73185.

A leafless shrub with dichotomous branches and linear-subsulate minute leaves which are early deciduous. Native to Turkistan.

For previous introduction see 92972.

A slender-branched shrub with whitish branchlets and linear-subsulate minute leaves which are early deciduous. Native to Turkistan.

For previous introduction see 92973.

A leafless shrub much like C. caput-medusae, but the filaments on the fruits are brownish and are longer and more slender. It is native to the Caspian region.

For previous introduction see 92974.

A perennial sedge usually about 6 inches high, rarely more, native to the sandy deserts of Turkistan, with filiform leaves and panicles of brownish globose membranous perigynia, or sacs, half an inch long.
94923 to 94936—Continued.

ous flowers, native to Arabia and northern
era. Of value as a possible source of ephedrine.

For previous introduction see 92980.

94935. ERBMOSPARTON FLACCIDUM Litv.
Fabaceae.
A bushy tree about 15 feet high, native to sandy places in the trans-Caspian region. The branchlets are thread-like and limp, and the small flowers are dark violet.

For previous introduction see 92981.

94937. ERTMOSPARTON FLACCIDUM
Litv. Fabaceae.
From Australia. Seeds presented by H.
pistache from the Kushka region (Turk-
and Schult.) Sarg. Phoenicaceae.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New
South Wales. Received October 16, 1931.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-
lics. Seeds presented by V. Gorbonova,
Institute of Plant Industry, Leningrad.

For previous introduction see 92991.

94938. ETRIGICUM AESTIVUM
L. (T. vulgare Vill.). Poaceae.
Common wheat.

From Australia. Seeds presented by H.
Wenholz, director of plant breeding,
Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New
South Wales. Received October 16, 1931.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-
lics. Seeds presented by V. Gorbonova,
Institute of Plant Industry, Leningrad.

An assortment of different forms of wild
pistache from the Kushka region (Turk-
menistan). The seeds are small, but the
plants are very hardy, being able to with-
stand temperatures as low as 30° C.


94939 to 95046—Continued.


95047 and 95048.

From Cuba. Seeds presented by Mrs. F. S.
Earle, Herradura. Received October 16, 1931.

95047. COCCOTHRINAX ARGENTEA (Roem.
and Schult.) Sarg. Phoenicaceae.

Silver palm.

Guano blanco. A dwarf palm with
fan-shaped leaves which are allery gray
beneath. Native to the West Indies.

For previous introduction see 81586.

95048. PATRO OTIS WRIGHTI (Griseb.
and Wendl.) Britton. Phoenicaceae.

Palm.

Guano prieto. A tree often with sev-
eral erect trunks 25 to 40 feet high, native
to southern Florida and the West
Indies. The half-orbicular, fan-shaped
leaves, which spread in all directions, are
yellow green above and blue green be-
neth, and the segments are linear lanceo-
late. The drooping spadix, 3 to 5 feet
long, bears yellow-green flowers followed
by lustrous black fruits one-third inch in
diameter.

95049 to 95063. PRUNUS spp. Amygdalaceae.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-
lics. Seeds presented by V. P. Alekseev,
plant introducer, Sukhum Subtropical

An assortment of different forms of wild
pistache from the Kushka region (Turk-
menistan). The seeds are small, but the
plants are very hardy, being able to with-
stand temperatures as low as 30° C.
95049 to 95063—Continued.

Branch of the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry, Sukhumi, Caucasus. Received October 17, 1931.

95049 to 95058. Prunus Cerasifera biflorata (Ledeb.) C. Schnied. Plum. Re-introduced.

95049. No. 41200. From the city of Sukhumi. A large tree over 30 feet high, which is a prolific cropper. The medium-sized fruits, 1 1/2 by 1 1/4 inches, are slightly oval, when mature the color is very dark violet, almost black, and the mild subacid yellow-red flesh is very pleasant.

95050. No. 41201. From Poti, Black Sea coast. A large spreading tree with small dark-red oval fruits. A very common form in this region.

95051. No. 41203. From Poti, Black Sea coast. A large, vigorous tree with small red oval fruits which are acid.


95053. No. 41205. From the city of Sukhumi. The fruits are small oblong oval, light yellow in color, with sweet flesh of very pleasant flavor.

95054. No. 41204. From Poti, Black Sea coast. A medium-sized tree; the fruits are oval, yellow with red cheek, medium sized; flesh yellow, subacid, mild, and of pleasant flavor.

Nos. 95055 to 95058 are variety pontica. This variety is distributed through the lowlands and middle mountainous parts of Adjaria, West Transcaucasia, and Akhbasia (west Transcaucasia), both in the wild and cultivated state. The following descriptions are of the four best cultivated forms.

95055. No. 37804. Collected in the village of Agoma, Adjaria, in June, 1930. A large ovate red fruit with rough skin, densely dotted, with heavy bloom. The flesh is at first yellow, but becomes red when the fruit is fully ripe. It is very juicy, nearly without dots. The flesh is red, nearly without subacid flavor.

95056. No. 37806. Collected in Adjaria in July, 1930. Large violet fruit, slightly ovate, with the skin fairly thick with bloom and light dots. The flesh is red, subacid, and of very pleasant flavor.

95057. No. 37803. Collected at Agoma, Adjaria, in June, 1930. The large fruits are broadly cylindrical in form and red-violet in color. The skin is rough with heavy bloom nearly without dots. The flesh is red, subacid and nearly a freestone.

95058. No. 37805. Collected at Agoma, Adjaria, in July, 1930. The large ovate yellow fruits are slightly subacid and slightly depressed on both sides. The skin is yellow and heavily bloomed. The flesh is light yellow, juicy, and subacid.

95059 to 95063. Prunus Hyrcanica Hort.

A collection of plums found by V. P. Jekimov in the irrigated orchards of Ordubat and Migri, cities on the Aras River, near the Persian frontier. They have been propagated as seedlings and as small-fruited varieties are propagated by seeds, also by grafting and budding.

95064. Citrus sp. Rutaceae.

From French Indo-China. Cutting presented by M. Pollane, Institut des Recherches Agronomiques de l'IIndochine, Division de Botanique. Received October 21, 1931.


From the Canal Zone. Seeds presented by J. E. Higgins, Director, Canal Zone Experiment Stations, Summit. Received October 21, 1931.

A shrub or tree 6 to 15 feet high, with a short spiny trunk, fleshy branches, oblong leaves 3 to 6 inches long, and terminal clusters of rose-colored to white flowers 1 to 2 inches across. It is native to Brazil.

For previous introduction see 93495.


From Australia. Seeds presented by R. G. May, Bathurst Experiment Farm, Bathurst, New South Wales. Received October 26, 1931.

A variety with white seeds.


From the Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by F. Walton Jameson, city engineer, Kimberley. Received October 27, 1931.

Karriboom. A hardy evergreen tree up to 80 feet high with a spread of the same diameter. It grows in semiarid regions at over 4,000 feet altitude. It grows rapidly from cuttings or seeds if the ground is kept free from competition; the flexible wood is considered excellent for yokes, keys, tobacco pipes, and furniture;
95067—Continued.

and fence posts made of it have been found in good condition 25 years after they have been set in the ground. Sheep and goats browse on the foliage, and the sweetish fruits are eaten by children and poultry. The fruit of this tree makes a beautiful street and shade tree, being hardier and more ornamental than Scheinias molle, which it resembles in habit.

For previous introduction see 48510.

95068 to 95070. PISTACIA spp. Anacardiaceae. Pistache.

From Syria, Asia Minor. Seeds collected by V. M. Maroukian, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 27, 1931.

95068. PISTACIA TEREBINTHUS PALESTINA (Boiss.) Engl.

No. 3. Collected September 12, 1931, on hills around Betlas, Syria. A small tree or bush from 4 to 6 feet high. It grows wild in limestone soil between 1,500 and 2,000 feet altitude. The fruit has a thin, whitish, gradually becoming dark red. The growers here use it as a stock on which to graft the better varieties of cultivated pistache.

For previous introduction see 29476.

95069. PISTACIA VERA L.

No. 1. Collected September 15, 1931, from gardens near Aleppo, Syria. A tree between 25 and 30 feet high, found in dry sandy loam. In this region no irrigating or watering is done; there is little rain and plenty of sunshine, and the climate is warm.

95070. PISTACIA VERA L.

No. 2. Collected September 15, 1931, from gardens near Aleppo, Syria. A tree between 25 and 30 feet high, found on sandy limestone soil, well drained and with a southern exposure. No irrigating is done, but a dry soil mulch is maintained.

95071 and 95072.

From the Union of South Africa. Bulbs presented by Mrs. J. Norman Henry, Gladwyne, Pa. Received October 28, 1931.

95071. IXIA SCARIOSA Thunb. Iridaceae.

A bulbous plant, native to southern Africa, with two to three short sword-shaped basal leaves and flower stems 1 foot high, bearing lax spikes of three to six funnel-shaped reddish or lilac flowers 1 inch long.

95072. HOMERIA COLLINA (Thunb.) Vent. Iridaceae.

A perennial plant, native to the Cape of Good Hope, with a glbose corm covered with fibrous coats, and usually one convolute-concave narrow leaf, much longer than the stem. The erect stem bears one or more clusters of handsome red-orange flowers grouped in twos or threes.

For previous introduction see 48567.

95073 and 95074—Continued.

An erect shrub 4 to 6 feet high, with spreading branches and obovate to orbicular, thick scurfy leaves. The calyx and corolla of the yellow flowers are bothreply cut into ciliate lobes, and the flowers are borne in the axils of the leaves near the ends of the branches. Native to Western Australia.

95074. VERTICORDIA GRANDIS Drumm. Myrtaceae.

A stout shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with erect or spreading branches and orbicular, half-stem-clasping leaves, one-half inch in diameter. The flowers are axillary along the branches, each forming, when fully open, a densely plumate crimson tuft fully an inch across. Native to Western Australia.


95076. CRATAEGUS AZAROLUS L. Malaceae.

From Syria, Asia Minor. Seeds collected by V. M. Maroukian, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 29, 1931.

Alopec. Collected near Aleppo. A small wild tree from 9 to 12 feet high, which is grown both for its fruit and as an ornamental. The small yellow or reddish fruits, about an inch in diameter, are slightly sour and are eaten raw or made into preserves. The tree is native on soil where calcium carbonate predominates.


From Australia. Seeds presented by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Canberra. Received October 29, 1931.

An erect palm with fan-shaped leaves divided into narrow plicate segments. Found in Palm Valley in the Macdonnell Ranges, Central Australia.

For previous introduction see 45780.

95078 to 95084.

From the Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by the director, National Botanic Gardens, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, Cape Province. Received October 30, 1931.

95078. MORABA BICOLOR (Sweet) Steud. Iridaceae.

An irislike perennial with a short creeping rhizome, fan-shaped basal rosettes of lanceolate leaves 1 to 2 feet long, and flower stems as tall as the leaves. The yellow flowers are 2 inches across and have brown spots on the outer segments. Native to southern Africa.

95079. MORABA POLYSTACHYTA (Thunb.) Ker. Iridaceae.

A bulbous plant 2 to 3 feet high, with about four linear leaves 1 to 2 feet long and lax panicles of 5 to 20 clusters of lilac irislike flowers 1 to 2 inches across. There is a bright yellow spot at the base of each outer segment of the perianth. Native to southern Africa.
95078 to 95084—Continued.

95080. URSINIA ANTHEMOIDES (L.) Gaertn.
An erect annual with bipinnately divided leaves, the ultimate lobes being linear filiform. The daisylike flowers are borne on the nodding ends of long naked peduncles, and the rays are yellow on both sides. Native to southern Africa.

95081. URSINIA FOENICULACEA (Jacq.) Poir.
A nearly glabrous erect annual with bipinnately divided leaves resembling those of fennel. The daisylike flowers are borne on naked peduncles and smaller flower heads. Native to southern Africa.

95082. URSINIA SCAPIFORMIS (DC.) N. E. Brown.
A species which closely resembles U. nudicaulis, but differs in being a smaller and more slender plant, in having more numerous and sharper-pointed leaf lobes and smaller flower heads. Native to southern Africa.

95083. URSINIA NUDICAULIS (Thunb.) N. E. Brown.
A subshrubby perennial with very short tufted densely leafy stems 1 to 2 inches long and pinnately divided leaves the same length. The yellow flowers are borne on slender peduncles 8 to 10 inches long. Native to southern Africa.

95084. URSINIA VERSICOLOR (DC.) N. E. Brown.
An erect annual which closely resembles U. anthemoides, but the leaves are simply pinnate, and the ray flowers are purple at the base, pajar above, and turn purple with age. Native to southern Africa.

95085 to 95088.
From Cuba. Seeds presented by Dr. Robert M. Grey, Harvard Botanic Garden, Soledad, Cienfuegos. Received November 2, 1931.

95085. HORDJEM spp. Asteraeae.

95086. DIOSEYROS DISCOLOR Willd. Dioyrraceae.
The mabolo is a medium-sized Philippine species of vigorous growth, with shining leaves 5 to 10 inches long, pubescent beneath. The velvety dull reddish thin-skinned fruits, 3 inches long and nearly 4 inches in diameter, have firm rather dry sweet white flesh of rather indefinite flavor, also four to eight large seeds. Notwithstanding its size and attractive appearance, it has never gained favor with Europeans, although very popular with the natives.

For previous introduction see 53555.

95087 to 95088—Continued.

95087. MALPIGHIA GLABRA L. Malpighiaeae.
A tropical American shrub up to 6 feet high, with slender branches and ovate to elliptic entire leaves. The rose-red flowers, nearly an inch across, have fringed petals and are borne in clusters of three to five. The acid scarlet berries, the size of cherries, are used for jams and preserves.

95088. LIVISTONA HOOGENDORPHI André. Phoenicaceae.
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 91783.

95089 and 95090.
From Straits Settlements. Seeds presented by R. E. Holttum, director, Botanic Garden, Singapore. Received November 2, 1931.

A shrub or small tree, native to the Malay Archipelago, with papery leaves that are soft and become green when they are 10 inches long, cordate, and of three lobed. The egg-shaped fruits, produced in sessile pairs, are about one-fourth inch in diameter and are orange until quite ripe, when they become red.

For previous introduction see 67567.

A low yellow-hairy shrub about 4 feet high, with oblong lanceolate leaves 3 inches long, native to the Malay Archipelago. The adult leaves are lanceolate serrate and about 5 inches long, but on young plants they are 10 inches long, cordate, and of three lobed. The egg-shaped fruits, produced in sessile pairs, are about one-fourth inch in diameter and are covered with golden-yellow hairs until quite ripe, when they turn red.

95091 to 95098. HORDJEM spp. Poaceae.
Barley.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Seeds collected by J. G. Dickson, professor of plant pathology, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis., and agent in cereal investigations, United States Department of Agriculture. Received November 5, 1931.

Selections made from the Vavilov collection at the Vavilov collection on the Valky Experiment Station, near Kharkov, Ukraine. Most of the material selected showed marked resistance to cold both in the seedling and later period of growth.

95091 to 95110. HORDJEM DEFFICENS Steud. Deficient barley.

95092. No. 287. 95098. No. 415.
95094. No. 404. 95100. No. 419.
OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1931

95091 to 95308—Continued.


HORDEUM DEPECIENS STEUDELII (Koern.) Harlan. Deficient barley.


HORDEUM DISTICHON NIGRICANS Seringe. Two-rowed barley.


HORDEUM DISTICHON NUDUM L. Two-rowed barley.


95309 to 95313—Continued.

18


A dense pyramidal 5-needle pine often 100 feet high, with slender horizontal branches. The leaves are smooth, straight, and twisted, forming dense brushlike tufts at the ends of the branches. The cones are reddish brown and very decorative. Native to Japan.

For previous introduction see 75681.

95314 to 95344.

From Australia. Seeds presented by Ida Richardson, Perth, Western Australia. Received November 11, 1931.

95314. ACACIA ACUMINATA Benth. Mimosaceae.

A tree 30 to 40 feet high, native to Western Australia, with falcate linear phyllodes 3 to 10 inches long and small flower spikes an inch long. The wood, which has a odor resembling raspberry jam, is dark reddish brown, close-grained, and hard and is suitable for ornamental woodwork and for fence posts.

For previous introduction see 77273.

95315. ACACIA HOSTELLIFERA Benth. Mimosaceae.

A tall shrub or small tree from Western Australia, with graceful glabrous branches. The thick linear-lanceolate phyllodes are 2 to 5 inches long. The few flower heads are in short racemes.

For previous introduction see 48062.

95316. BEAUFORTIA SQUAROSA Schauer. Myrtaceae.

A low straggling shrub 3 to 4 feet high, native to Western Australia. The small leaves, opposite in alternate pairs, are obovate, recurved, and concave. The red flowers, with crimson stamens an inch long, are in dense terminal clusters through which the new shoots grow.

95317. DAMPIERA DIELSI E. Pritz. Goodeniaceae.

A small bushy shrub over a foot high, with prominently angled, long graceful branches. The upper leaves are minute and distant, the lower ones are oblong, rigid, and about an inch long. The small deep-violet flowers are borne singly in the upper axils. Native to Western Australia.


A large shrub or small tree with rough reddish bark peeling off in irregular sheets. The green-yellow flowers open from July to September. Native to Western Australia.

For previous introduction see 65553.

95319. EREMAEA SP. Myrtaceae.

The eremaeas are bushy Australian shrubs with heathlike leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

95320. GREVILLEA SP. Proteaceae.

The grevilleas are ornamental Australian trees or shrubs with alternate, usually bipinnately compound leaves and axillary or terminal racemes of small yellow flowers, often golden yellow and sometimes of value for honey.
95321. GYROSTEMON RAMULOSUS Desf. Phytolaccaceae.

An erect bushy somewhat fleshy shrub 3 to 8 feet high, native to Australia. The linear-terete leaves are 1 to 3 inches long and have revolute margins. The small axillary flowers are axillary on reflexed pedicels.

95322. HAKEA LAURINA R. Br. Proteaceae.

A tall Australian shrub up to 30 feet high, remarkable for its showy crimson flowers. These are in corymbose panicles. Native to Western Australia.

95323. HAKEA MULTILINEATA Melssn. Proteaceae.

This tall Australian shrub is closely related to Hakea lawrina, differing only in the venation of the leaves, the oblong shape of the flower cluster, and other minor characters.

For previous introduction see 64484.

95324. HELIPTERUM MANGLESII (Benth.) F. Muell. Asteraceae.

An erect annual 1 to 2 feet high, native to Australia and related to the everlasting flowers. The ovate-oblong leaves clasp the stem with rounded auricles, and the rays of the showy flower heads vary from pale to rich pink, with deep purple at the base.

95325 to 95327. HIBISCUS spp. Malvaceae.

95328. HIBISCUS sp.

The rosemallows are herbs, shrubs, or trees, usually stellate pubescent, with variously divided leaves and large showy flowers.

95329. HIBISCUS DRUMMONDII F. Muell. Verbenaceae.

A slender branching shrub with short rigid stellate hairs. The coarsely toothed leaves are divided into three linear-oblong segments 1 inch long, and the rather large purple flowers are borne in the axils of the upper leaves. It is native to Western Australia.

95330. HIBISCUS UEGBLII Endl. Verbenaceae.

A tall shrub, native to Australia, with 3 to 5 lobed, coarsely toothed leaves 1 to 2 inches long and large violet-purple flowers.

95331. LACHNOSTACHYS WALCOTTII F. Muell. Verbenaceae.

A tall shrub densely clothed with woolly tomentum. The opposite leaves, 1 to 2 inches long, are broadly ovate with undulate margins. The pink flowers, nearly an inch long, are in axillary clusters of one to three. Native to Western Australia.

95332. HALENEA RINGENS F. Muell. Pittosporaceae.

A climbing shrub with coriaceous entire linear-lanceolate leaves 2 inches long and dense terminal corymbs of red flowers. The oblong petals near an inch long, have an obovate spreading blade and long erect claws. It is native to Western Australia.

95333. MELALEUCA RUBULA Lindl. Myrtaceae.

A tall evergreen shrub, native to Western Australia, with elliptical evergreen leaves half an inch long and cylindrical spikes of large showy red flowers.

For previous introduction see 90713.

95334. MELALEUCA HYPERICIFOLIA J. E. Smith. Pittosporaceae.

A tall glabrous shrub with opposite lanceolate leaves 1 to 2 inches long, dotted beneath. The rich red flowers are borne in dense spikes 2 inches long and nearly as wide. It is native to Australia.

For previous introduction see 90714.

95335. MELALEUCA LADULA Lindl. Myrtaceae.

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

For previous introduction see 67082.

95336. PLEANTHUS FILLIOLUS Melssn. Pittosporaceae.

An erect branching heathlike shrub with linear terete or 3-angled leaves less than half an inch long. The small axillary flowers are on pedicels half an inch long, and have a yellow calyx and pink petals. It is native to Western Australia.

95337. PITYRODIA OLDFIELDII F. Muell. Pittosporaceae.

An erect shrub 2 to 3 feet high, with the branches and leaves covered with a dense woolly tomentum. The opposite leaves, 1 to 2 inches long, are broadly ovate with undulate margins. The pink flowers, nearly an inch long, are in axillary clusters of one to three. Native to Western Australia.

95338. PITYRODIA VERBASCINA F. Muell. Pittosporaceae.

A stout erect shrub densely clothed with woolly tomentum, like Pityrodia oldfieldii, but the wool is golden or orange red.

95339. PULZENAEA sp. Fabaceae.

The pultenaeas are Australian leguminous shrubs with simple usually alternate leaves and pea-shaped yellow-orange to purple flowers in leafy clusters at the ends of the branches.

95340. EUCARYA SPECTA (R. Br.) Sprag. (Santalum spectatum A. DC.) Santalaceae.

A shrub or tree from 9 to 25 feet high, with dark green coriaceous lanceolate to obovate leaves 3 to 5 inches long. The small fragrant flowers are in
From Puerto Rico. Plants presented by 95346.

ANANAS SATIVUS Schult. f. Pineapple. 

Cabezona.

95339. TRICHINUM EXALTATUM Benth. Amaranthaceae. 
A stout perennial 2 to 3 feet high, with thick branches, thick oblong-lanceolate leaves 3 to 5 inches long, and cylin-
drical spikes 2 inches in diameter of dull-red tubular flowers nearly an inch long. It resembles the princesfeather, to which it is closely related.

95340 to 95343. VERTICORDIA spp. Myrtaceae. 
For previous introduction and de-
scription see 95074.

95341. VERTICORDIA MONADELPHA Turcz. 
A much-branched heathlike shrub with linear 3-cornered leaves about one-half inch long. The rather large flowers vary from pink to white, and the calyx and corolla are fringed with long silky hairs one-half inch long. It is native to Western Australia.

95342. VERTICORDIA MUELLERIANA E. Fritz. 
An erect shrub about 2 feet high, with small clasping rounded-
fruit leaves which have hyaline margins. The very small purp-le-violet flowers are sessile in the upper axils, forming elongated spikes. Na-
tive to sandy places in Western Australia.

95343. VERTICORDIA POLYTRICHA Benth. 
An erect bushy shrub with linear 3-cornered or half-round leaves less than one-fourth inch long. The small ciliate flowers are borne in dense leafy terminal corymb. It is native to Western Australia.

95344. XYLEMELUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM Kipp. Proteaceae. 
An erect shrub 6 to 8 feet high, with thin linear-lanceolate leaves 4 to 6 inches long, velvety except the midrib. The small silky flowers are borne in loose spikes and are followed by woody oval densely tomentose fruits, 2 to 3 inches long, often called “wooden pears.”

95345. PHLEUM PRATENSE L. Poaceae. Timothy. 
From Scotland. Seeds presented by Dr. J. W. Gregor, Scottish Society for Re-
search in Plant Breeding, Craigie House, Corstorphine, Midlothian. Received No-
ember 9, 1931.

A collection of timothy representing forms occurring in Great Britain and northern continental Europe. Each packet contains seeds from a single plant. In-
troduced for the use of department spe-
cialists.

95346. ANANAS SATIVUS Schult. f. Bromeliaceae.

From Puerto Rico. Plants presented by G. N. Walcott, Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture. Received November 11, 1931.

Cabezona.

95347. CINNAMOMUM ZEYLANICUM Garc. Lauraceae. Cinnamon. 
From the island of Trinidad. Seeds pre-
sented by R. C. Button, manager of nur-
sery, Royal Botanic Garden. Re-
ceived November 13, 1931.

A small evergreen tree 20 to 30 feet high, with very stiff ovate leaves 4 to 7 inches long. The small yellow white flowers are borne in loose silky clusters. It is native to southeastern Asia.

95348. BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS L. Brassicaceae. Cauliflower. 
From Australia. Seeds presented by Her-
bert J. Rumsey & Sons (Ltd.), Dundas, New South Wales. Received November 13, 1931.

A blue-leaved sport originating from seeds sent to Mr. Rumsey from the Arlington Experiment Farm, Rosslyn, Va., by Pro-
fessor Tracy.

From the Union of South Africa. Roots pre-
sented by E. Percy Phillips, principal botanist, division of plant industry, Depart-
ment of Agriculture, Pretoria. Received December 30, 1930. Numbered in November, 1931.

A densely cespitose perennial grass with slender culms and green acute leaves an inch or more in length. It spreads rapidly, is compact, and is excellent for lawns and bowling greens, for which purpose it is now the principal grass in the Transvaal. It is known under the names Florida kweek or Florida grass (after the town of Flor-
ida, near Johannesburg), Germiston grass, etc.

95350 and 95351. ATALANTIA MISSIONIS (Wight) Oliver. Rutaceae. 
From Ceylon. Seeds presented by the dep-
yte conservator of forests, Jaffna. Re-
ceived November 19, 1931.

A small tree, much resembling an orange in habit, with pale-gray bark and branches armed with short, stiff spines, rather large stiff leaves with indistinct vein-
ing, and very sweet white flowers. The fruit is like a small dark orange. The pale yellow-white wood is close grained, smooth, and suitable for cabinetwork.

For previous introduction see 85028.

95350. Collected in the Residency Park.

95351. Collected in the forest.

95352 to 95363. ALLIUM spp. Liliaceae. Onion. 
From the Netherlands. Bulbs purchased from C. G. Van Tubergen (Ltd.), Ewan-
enburg Nurseries, Haarlem. Received November 20, 1931.

95352. ALLIUM ALOPILOSUM C. H. Wright. 
A trans-Caspian species which has probably the largest flower heads of the genus. The bulbs are large, and the strap-shaped leaves, 18 inches long, have longitudinal lines of white hairs be-
neath the edges. The scape is nearly 2 feet high and bears large heads 9 inches across, each composed of from 60 to 80 deep-lilac flowers.

For previous introduction see 69899.
ALLIUM ATROPURPUBBUM

Allium cabrulum Pall.

Regel.

Allium rosenbachianum

Native to the meadows in southeastern Europe. -

For previous introduction see 82384.

ALLIUM DIOECIDUS Sibth. and Smith.

Allium douglasii Hook.

Native to southern France and Corsica.

95359.

Allium dioscoridis

Sibth. and Smith.

Allium nigrum,

but differing in the numerous spherical bulblets, its form.

For previous introduction see 92325.

ALLIUM TUBELINUM.

An alpine, native to Italy, with linear shaped leaves rolled inward at the top.

For previous introduction see 82015.

ALLIUM MULTIFLORUM Jacq.

An onion from central Europe, closely related to Allium nigram, but differing in the more spherical bulbs, its broader and shorter leaves, and in certain floral characters. The flowers, entirely white or with a reddish central stripe in the petals, are in a dense globular cluster. Native to the meadows of central Europe.

For previous introduction see 82391.

ALLIUM ROSEUM

Variety album. A white-flowered form.

For previous introduction see 82392.

ALLIUM ROSEUM L.

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

A horticultural strain with flower heads about twice as large as the type, and large flowers.

For previous introduction see 82392.

NEPHELIUM LAPPACEUM L.

Variety grandis. A horticultural strain with flower heads about twice as large as the type, and large flowers.

Variety album. A white-flowered form.

A handsome Japanese tree, ultimately about 40 feet high, with smooth pale-gray bark, thick wide-spreading branches, and large sharply toothed leaves which normally appear after the flowers have passed their prime. The flowers, borne in procession in the spring, are single, pale pink, fading to white, and about an inch across. The small black fruits are sometimes produced abundantly and afford an easy means of propagation.

For previous introduction see 69108.

DEGUELLA ELIPTICA (Roxb.) Taub. (Derris elliptica Roxb.). Fabaceae.

From the Canal Zone. Plants presented by J. E. Higgins, director, Canal Zone Experiment Gardens, Summit. Received November 23, 1931.

A large handsome climbing vine, native to southeastern Asia. The compound leaves, 1 foot long, are made up of 9 to 13 thin leathery obovate leaflets 4 to 6 inches long, and the bright-red pea-shaped flowers, 1 inch long, are borne in lax racemes a foot in length.

NEPHELIUM LAPPACEUM L.

Sapindaceae. Rambutan.

From Central America. Seeds presented by Wilson Popenoe, Research Department, United Fruit Co., Tela, Honduras. Received November 24, 1931.

An erect stately tropical tree 35 to 40 feet high, native to southeastern Asia, and not yet extensively cultivated elsewhere. The compound leaves are composed of five to seven pairs of elliptic obovate or obovate oblate leaves about 4 inches long, shining and dark green above, paler beneath. The small flowers are in terminal and axillary racemes. The fruits which are produced in clusters of 10 or 12, are oval, about 2 inches in length, and covered with soft fleshy spines
95367—Continued.

lesser than an inch long. They are crimson, sometimes greenish, yellowish, or orange below. The outer covering, from which the spines arise, is thin and leathery and is easily torn off, exposing the white translucent juicy flesh (aril) which adheres to the oblong pointed and flattened seed. The flavor is acidulous, somewhat suggesting that of the grape.

For previous introduction see 56780.

95368. MEZIESIA FERRUGINEA J. E. Smith. Ericaceae.

From Canada. Seeds presented by Mrs. Susan Stoker, Duncan, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Received November 25, 1931.

An erect shrub, 6 to 9 feet high, native to Canada and Alaska. The broadly lanceolate leaves are 2 inches long, and the pink bell-shaped flowers are borne in terminal clusters.

95369 to 95371. Ficus spp. Moraceae.

From the Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Arthur F. Fischer, Director of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Received November 25, 1931.

95370. Ficus microcarpa (Teysm. and De Vr.) Miquel.

Translucent, a rather small tropical tree, native to the Netherlands East Indies, with a soft spongy trunk, irregularly heart-shaped acute leaves, and numerous small fruits about a quarter of an inch long.

For previous introduction see 80419.

95371. Ficus odorata (Blanco) Merr.

Thibig, one of the best of the wild figs. The tree is upright and of medium size. The fruits, produced in short racemes on the trunk from the ground up to the stout branches, are nearly 2 inches in diameter, fleshy and juicy, and very sweet for a wild fruit, with the characteristic flavor of the cultivated fig. The tree does best in a fairly moist climate with good soil and little shade. It sometimes grows to a height of 240 feet, with a diameter of 4 feet, and yields superior grades of turpentine and resin.

For previous introduction see 92484.

95372 and 95373—Continued.


A tall pine, 60 to 100 feet high, with trunks often 6 feet in diameter, found growing between 9,000 and 10,000 feet altitude in moist regions. It is native to Yunnan, China.

For previous introduction see 84027.


From Mexico. Seeds presented by F. Pot-hast, Rancho "La Union," Guerrero, Chihuahua. Received November 27, 1931.

A locally grown variety.


From Java. Seeds presented by the director, Department of Agriculture, Batenzorg, through the American consul-general at Batavia. Received November 27, 1931.

A giant pine native in a vast area of poor volcanic soil in northern Sumatra. It sometimes grows to a height of 240 feet, with a diameter of 4 feet, and yields superior grades of turpentine and resin.

For previous introduction see 80103.


From Australia. Seeds presented by Dr. Alexander McTaggart, senior plant introduction officer, Commonwealth Forestry Bureau, Canberra. Received November 28, 1931.

Bull oak. From near Gilgandra, New South Wales. A tree 80 to 100 feet high, native to Australia, with light-colored branchlets and flattened cones half an inch in diameter. The wood is hard and close-grained.

For previous introduction see 92484.


From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Cuttings presented by V. P. Alekseev, plant introducer, All-Union Institute of Plant Industry, Sukhum Subtropical Branch, Sukhum, Caucasus. Received October 1, 1931. Numbered in November, 1932.

Selected seedling varieties which originated at the Sukhum Subtropical Branch Station.

95378. Glycine javanica L. Fabaceae.

From Africa. Seeds presented by the Tanganyika Territory Department of Agriculture, Northeastern Circle, Moshi. Received December 1, 1931.

A wide-climbing perennial vine, native to Asia and Africa, where it is used as a cover crop. The slender stems are silky pubescent, the trifoliate leaves have ovate leaflets to 4 inches long, finely pubescent beneath, and the small bright-red flowers are in axillary racemes 3 to 6 inches long.
95379. **LIBOCEDRUS CHILENSIS** (Don)

*Engl.* Pinaceae.

**Chilean incense-cedar.**

From Isle Victoria, Argentina, South America. Seeds presented by Thornton P. Munger, director, Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, Portland, Oreg. Received December 1, 1931.

An evergreen tree 60 feet high, native to Chile, with a compact pyramidal head. The flattened branchlets bear small erect-to-silvery line beneath, and the ovate-oblong cones are half an inch long.

95380 to 95396.


95380. **CRATAEGUS** sp. *Malaceae.*

A small, woody primula, related to the section Boultane, to which *P.* forrestii belongs, but very distinct. The large, deep-orange flowers are single on short peduncles and drooping; the leaves are smaller and darker green; found at 10,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see 84029.

95389. **PRUNUS SINOMOLLIS** Balf. and Forr.

No. 29917. A Chinese primrose from the section Mollis, with a fleshy rhizome and coriaceous-elliptic leathery leaves up to 6 inches long. The flowers, reddish purple with pale purple lines down the centers of the petals, are in clusters of four to six on a scape often a foot high.

95390. **PRUNUS SONCHIFOLIA** Franch.

A primrose with obovate-oblong doubletinctate papery leaves 6 to 8 inches long, native to southwestern China. The simple umbel of short-campanulate violet flowers is borne on a pilose scape as tall as the leaves.

95391. **PRUNUS** sp. *Amygdalaceae.*

No. 30001. **Cherry.**

95392. **PRUNUS** sp. *Amygdalaceae.*

**Cherry.**

95393. **QUECUS** sp. *Fagaceae.*

**Oak.**

No. 29919. A stout, moisture-loving primrose from western China, with ob lanceolate leaves up to a foot long and red-purple flowers borne on a scape 2 feet high. It is a member of the section Candalarba.

For previous introduction see 79098.

95395. **THEA FORRESTII** Diels. *Theaceae.*

A shrub 3 to 8 feet high with slender branches, ovate or lanceolate papery leaves about an inch long, and small creamy white flowers. Native to wooded gullies in Yunnan, China.


A shrub 3 to 6 feet high, native to Yunnan, with coriaceous o vate or ob lanceolate serrate leaves 2 to 4 inches long and rose-pink flowers 1 to 2 inches across.

For previous introduction see 92993.

95397. **SOLANUM AVICULARE** Forst. f.*Solanaceae.*

From Egypt. Seeds presented by Alfred Bircher, Middle Egypt Botanic Station, El Saff. Received December 1, 1931.

A branching Australian shrub with lanceolate leaves 10 inches long, cymes of 3 to 10 large dark-purple flowers, and drooping yellowish fruits an inch in diameter which are used for making marmalade.

For previous introduction see 77297.

95398 and 95399. **HORDEUM VULGARE** COELESTE L. *Poaceae.*

**Six-rowed barley.**

From Japan. Seeds presented by S. Kashiwada, Plant Breeding Laboratory, Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka. Received November 28, 1931.

Two varieties of glutinous barley, introduced for the use of department specialists.

95398. **Murasaki-mochi.**

95399. **Shiro-mochi.**
PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED

95400 to 95414.
From Sitkalidak Island, Alaska. Seeds purchased from Walter J. Eyerdam, Seattle, Wash. Received December 5, 1931.
95400. ACONITUM sp. Ranunculaceae.
95401. ARNICA sp. Asteraceae.
No. 1. Mountain dandelion.
95402. CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA ALASKA A. Gray. Campanulaceae.

Harebell.
A dwarf form of the well-known harebell, with the radical leaves cordate and becoming lanceolate toward the top of the plant. The delicate blue flowers are about an inch long.

95405. GERANIUM BRIANTHUM DC. Geraniaceae.
No. 11. A herbaceous perennial with five to seven palmately lobed leaves and rosy-purple flowers 1 to 2 inches across. Native to Kamchatka and northwestern North America.

For previous introduction see 75675.
95404. LUPINUS sp. Fabaceae. Lupine.
No. 6.
95405. PETASITES sp. Asteraceae.
Mountain coltsfoot.
95406. POLEMONIUM sp. Polemoniaceae.
No. 14.
95407. RANUNCULUS sp. Ranunculaceae.
No. 2.
95408. SCROPHULARIA sp. Scrophulariaceae.
No. 15.
95409. SENECIO sp. Asteraceae.
A yellow composite found growing near the seacoast in salty sand.
95411. (Undetermined.)
A small plant with blue flowers, found growing in sand.
95412 to 95414 were collected on Evans Island, Prince William Sound.
95419. (Undetermined.)
95413. (Undetermined.)
95414. (Undetermined.)

95415. PISTACIA ATLANTICA Desf. Anacardiaceae.
Mount Atlas pistache.
From Tunisia. Seeds presented by Robert W. Hodgson, University of California. Received December 8, 1931.
A tree, native to northern Africa, up to 50 feet high, with many woody branches which form a dense head. The blue, somewhat fleshy drupes are about the size of peas. A resinous gum flows from the bark of the trunk and branches at various times of the year, especially in summer, and hardens to a pale-yellow color. This gum has a pleasant aromatic odor and taste, and thickens in plates covering the branches. The Arabs collect this substance in autumn and winter and chew it to whiten the teeth and sweeten the breath.

For previous introduction see 48163.
95416. STAUNTONIA HEXAPHYLLA Decne. Lardizabalaceae.
From Japan. Seeds purchased from the Caynal, Shokubutsu Yen, Yamamoto, Kawabegun, near Kobe. Received December 11, 1931.
A climbing evergreen shrub, native to Japan, with palmately compound leaves made up of three to seven ovate leaflets, 2 inches long. The fragrant white flowers are borne in corymbose racemes and are followed by ellipsoid fruits about 4 inches long, splashed with scarlet.

95417 to 95443.
From Sitkalidak Island, Alaska. Plant material purchased from Walter J. Eyerdam, Seattle, Wash. Received December 8, 1931.
95417. ANDROSACE sp. Primulaceae.
Plants.
95418. ANEMONE sp. Ranunculaceae.
Plants.
95419. CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA ALASKA A. Gray. Campanulaceae.
Harebell.
Plants.
For previous introduction and description see 95402.

95420. DRABA BOREALIS DC. Brassicaceae.
Seeds of a stellate-pubescent herbaceous perennial 2 to 12 inches high, native to the Arctic regions. The ovate leaves are less than half an inch long, and the small flowers are white.

95421. LOISELIERIA PROCUMBENS (L.) DC. Evricaceae. Alpine-azalea.
Plants and seeds of a low straggling evergreen shrub native to the Arctic regions. The small linear-oblong leaves a quarter of an inch long are dark green above, paler below, and have strongly revolute margins. The small bell-shaped pinkish white flowers are in clusters of one to five at the ends of the branches.

95422. CLAYTONIA sp. Portulacaceae.
Plants.

95423. CASSIOPE STELLERIANA (Pall.) DC. Ericaceae.
Plants and seeds of a low evergreen shrub with small oblong scalelike leaves and solitary pinkish terminal flowers. Native to northwestern North America.

95424. FRITILLARIA CAMSCHATCENSIS (L.) Ker. Liliaceae.
Bulbs of a lilylike perennial with 1-flowered to 3-flowered stems 6 to 18 inches high. The 10 to 15 leaves are lanceolate, the lower ones in whorls, and the chocolate-purple flowers are about an inch long. Native to Siberia and Alaska.

95425. GENTIANA sp. Gentianaceae.
Gentian.
Plants.

95426. HEUCHERA GLABRA Willd. Saxifragaceae.
Plants of a perennial herb with smooth cordate-orbicular 5-lobed to 7-lobed basal leaves and erect or curved stems 1 to 2 feet high bearing panicles of small white flowers. It is native to northwestern North America.
Singly or in pairs at the ends of the
inches high, native to Alaska. The
"liolate leaves 2 to 4 inches long have
at the apex, and the small yellow flowers
are borne on axillary peduncles as long

95417 to 95445—Continued.

95447. PNEUMARIA MARITIMA (L.) Hill
(Mertensia maritima R. F. Gray).
Boraginaceae.

Plants of a fleshy herbaceous perennial,
with spreading branches 3 to 15 inches
long, thick ovate to oblong, very glaucous
leaves 1 to 4 inches long, and blue or
nearly white bell-shaped flowers one-quar-
ter inch long. It is native to the sandy
beaches of the North Temperate Zone.

95428. POLEMONIUM sp. Polemoniaceae.
Plants.

95429. POLYPODIUM sp. Polypodiaceae.

95430. POTENTILLA VILLOSA Pall. Rosaceae.
Plants of a densely tufted procumbent or
creeping herbaceous perennial, na-
tive to the Arctic regions. The triflo-
ilolate leaves 2 to 4 inches long have
ob lanceolate leaflets, three to five toothed
at the apex, and the small yellow flowers
are borne on axillary peduncles as long
as the leaves.

95431. SIBBALDIA PROCBMINS L. Rosaceae.
Plants of a low perennial herb, native
to Alberta, with obovate-reniform crumple-
ty 7 to 11 lobed radical leaves and white
flowers in racemes on stems 2 to 6 in-
ches high.

95432. SALIX SCOULERIANA B. &

95433. RHODODENDRON CAMTSCHATICUM

95434. SALIX SNOWBALL L. Rosaceae.
Plants of a low matted creeping shrub
with stoloniferous branches, native to
northwestern North America. The stalks
are white or rusty tomentose and reticu-
late beneath.

95435. SIBBALDIA PROCBMINS L. Rosaceae.

95436. SALIX SNOWBALL L. Rosaceae.
Plants of a low perennial herb, native
to Alaska, with obovate-calathiform crumple-
ty 7 to 11 lobed radical leaves and white
flowers in racemes on stems 2 to 6 in-
ches high.

95437. VACCINIUM VITIS-IDAEA L. Vacc-

95438. TOFIELDIA COCCINEA

95439. (Undetermined.)

95440. (Undetermined.)

95441. CRYPTOGRAMMA ACROSTICHODDIES R.

95442. (Undetermined.)

Plants.

95443. LUETEK LAPECTINATA (Pursh)

95444. AMYGDALUS NANA L. Amygdal-

95445. BENZOIN sp. Lauraceae.

95446. MECONOPSIS INTEGRIFOLIA

95447. PODOPHYLUM sp. Berberidaceae.

'The leaves are evergreen, and the blossoms are
white or pink. The deep-red berries
have a tart sour taste and are a rea-
sonable substitute for cranberries.

For previous introduction see 66134.


Plants and seeds.

95427. PNEUMARIA MARITIMA (L.) Hill
(Mertensia maritima R. F. Gray).
Boraginaceae.

Plants of a fleshy herbaceous perennial,
with spreading branches 3 to 15 inches
long, thick ovate to oblong, very glaucous
leaves 1 to 4 inches long, and blue or
nearly white bell-shaped flowers one-quar-
ter inch long. It is native to the sandy
beaches of the North Temperate Zone.

Asia, and North America. The leaves
are evergreen, and the blossoms are
white or pink. The deep-red berries
have a tart sour taste and are a rea-
sible substitute for cranberries.

For previous introduction see 66134.

95428. POLEMONIUM sp. Polemoniaceae.
Plants.

95429. POLYPODIUM sp. Polypodiaceae.

95430. POTENTILLA VILLOSA Pall. Rosaceae.
Plants of a densely tufted procumbent or
creeping herbaceous perennial, na-
tive to the Arctic regions. The triflo-
ilolate leaves 2 to 4 inches long have
ob lanceolate leaflets, three to five toothed
at the apex, and the small yellow flowers
are borne on axillary peduncles as long
as the leaves.

95431. SIBBALDIA PROCBMINS L. Rosaceae.
Plants of a low perennial herb, native
to Alaska, with obovate-calathiform crumple-
ty 7 to 11 lobed radical leaves and white
flowers in racemes on stems 2 to 6 in-
ches high.

95432. SALIX SCOULERIANA B. &

95433. RHODODENDRON CAMTSCHATICUM

95434. SALIX SNOWBALL L. Rosaceae.
Plants of a low matted creeping shrub
with stoloniferous branches, native to
northwestern North America. The stalks
are white or rusty tomentose and reticu-
late beneath.

95435. SIBBALDIA PROCBMINS L. Rosaceae.

95436. SALIX SNOWBALL L. Rosaceae.
Plants of a low perennial herb, native
to Alaska, with obovate-calathiform crumple-
ty 7 to 11 lobed radical leaves and white
flowers in racemes on stems 2 to 6 in-
ches high.

95437. VACCINIUM VITIS-IDAEA L. Vacc-

95438. TOFIELDIA COCCINEA

95439. (Undetermined.)

95440. (Undetermined.)

95441. CRYPTOGRAMMA ACROSTICHODDIES R.

95442. (Undetermined.)

Plants.

95443. LUETEK LAPECTINATA (Pursh)

95444. AMYGDALUS NANA L. Amygdal-

95445. BENZOIN sp. Lauraceae.

95446. MECONOPSIS INTEGRIFOLIA

95447. PODOPHYLUM sp. Berberidaceae.

'The leaves are evergreen, and the blossoms are
white or pink. The deep-red berries
have a tart sour taste and are a rea-
sible substitute for cranberries.

For previous introduction see 66134.

95448. STYRAX sp. Styracaceae.

95449. THEA sp. Theaceae.
Continued.

95450. BENZOIN sp. Lauraceae.
No. 29980. Chinese name Shiang Chang Shu.

From Seattle, Wash. Scions from Volunteer Park, presented by J. Umlauf, head gardener. Received December 14, 1931.

95451 and 95452. PRUNUS SERRULATA Lindl. Amygdalaceae. Oriental cherry. No. 8. A wide-spreading tree about 15 feet high, with a rather flat crown and large double-white flowers tinged with pink below and at the margins. The pale straw-yellow young foliage and leafy carpels place this variety very close to Shojoteca, with which it may prove identical.

95452. No. 18. A slender tree about 10 feet high, with dark gray-brown bark and green or slightly brownish young foliage. From the deep-pink globose-truncate buds protrude two leafy carpels. The double flowers, with about 40 petals, are clear pink, 1% inches across, with a number of tufted petaloids partly obscuring the center of the flower. The flowers are in clusters of four to seven, with the clusters often in more or less globular masses. This variety is not yet identified and may be a new form.

95453. PRUNUS SUBHIRTELLA Miquel. Amygdalaceae. Higan cherry. A pendulous variety with double flowers up to three-fourths inch across, pale pink in the center, deeper pink toward the margins and below; in clusters of five to seven. The tree is reported not to be autumn blooming.

95454 to 95499—Continued.

95454. ALLIUM CYANUM Regel. A dwarf plant, less than a foot high, with small heads of pendulous pale blue flowers. Native to northern China.

Variety macrostemon.

For previous introduction see 91274.

95455. ALLIUM NARCISSCIFLORUM Vill. An onion, native to Italy, about 9 inches high, with large rose-colored flowers in nodding heads.

For previous introduction see 82389.

95456. ALLIUM NEVII S. Wats. A bulbous perennial, native to northwestern America, with a glbose white or reddish bulb having transverse reticulations. The narrowly linear leaves are 10 to 15 inches long, and the light-yellow flowers are borne on a scape somewhat longer than the leaves.

95457. ALLIUM SCABBRETHUM Zucc. A large bulbous plant, native to Asia Minor and Persia, with broadly strap-shaped leaves and rose-colored flowers in huge subglobose heads which are at times a foot in diameter.

For previous introduction see 82393.

95458. ALLIUM sp. Originally from Portugal.

95459 to 95466. ANTHEMIS spp. Asteraceae. Camomile. For previous introduction see 82398.

95460. ANTHEMIS CUPANIANA Hort. A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.

95461. ANTHEMIS HAUSKNECHTII Boiss. and Reut. An annual daisylike plant with erect hairy stems 6 inches or more high, ovate-oblong tripinnatifid leaves, and flower heads with white rays and violet centers. Native to Asia Minor.

95462. ANTHEMIS KITAIBELLI Spreng. A perennial alpine with short hairy stems and narrow laciniate bipinnate leaves. The flower heads, with white rays and yellow disks, are smaller than those of A. carpatica. Native to the mountains of southeastern Europe.

95463. ANTHEMIS REGESCENS Willd. An alpine perennial camomille from Asia Minor with simple or branched stems and broadly ovate-oblong laciniate-pinnatisect leaves. The flower heads with white rays are borne on long peduncles.

95464. ANTHEMIS SANCJI-JOHANNIS Stoy., Steff., and Turill. An ornamental herbaceous perennial, 3 to 4 feet high, native to the mountains of Bulgaria at an altitude of about 4,000 feet. The woolly stems, with few branches, have two to three times taller, glossy-linear basal leaves, 8 to 10 inches long, the tips of which are armed with hard white acuminate points. The stem leaves are similar but gradually smaller, leaving bare stems 3 to 7 inches below the flower heads, which are solitary, 1 to 2 inches broad, and the ray flowers and disk are an intense orange, making a brilliant showing in contrast to the wooly leaves.

For previous introduction see 77319.

95465. ANTHEMIS CARPATICA Willd. (A. styriaca Vest). For previous introduction and description see 95459.

95466. ANTHEMIS sp. Seeds collected in the Balkans.

95467 to 95473. ARMERIA spp. Plumbaginaceae. Thrift.

95467. ARMERIA ALLOIDES Boiss. An ornamental herbaceous perennial, native to the mountains of central Europe, with linear leaves up to 4 inches long and white flower heads.
95454 to 95499—Continued.

95468. ARMERIA CALABRECA Hort.
A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.

95469. ARMERIA CANTABRICA Boiss. and Reut.
A woody cespitose plant with a thick rhizome and lanceolate or linear, rather fleshy leaves 1 to 3 inches long. The rosy flowers are in small heads on a scape 3 to 10 inches high. Native to Spain.

95470. ARMERIA CARIENSIS NUMELICA Boiss.
A cespitose herbaceous perennial with a rosette of narrow leaves and a compact head of rosy flowers on a slender scape. Native to Macedonia and Greece.

95471. ARMERIA CORSICA Hort.
A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.

95472. STATICIA CHILENSIS MAGELLANICA (Bois.) Macloskie.
A cespitose perennial herb from the Straits of Magellan with linear rigid sharp-pointed puberulous leaves and numerous purplish flower heads.

95473. ARMERIA PUBENS HIRSUTA Hort.
A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.

A woody plant about 6 inches high with rigid lanceolate, somewhat glaucous leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and rosy flowers in small heads on simple scapes. Native to Morocco.

95475. STATICIA sp. Plumbaginaceae. Thrift.
A mixed sample collected on Mount Dormitor.

95476. STATICIA sp. Plumbaginaceae. Thrift.
A mixed sample collected in the Balkans.

95477. BULBINAELLA HOOKERI (Colenso) Chesaeman. Liliaceae.
A New Zealand herbaceous perennial, related to the asphodels, varying in size from 2 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 91889.

95478 to 95482. CHRYSANTHEMUM spp. Asteraceae.

95478. CHRYSANTHEMUM CORYMBOSUM L.
A robust perennial 1 to 4 feet high, with leaves 6 inches long and 3 inches wide in the middle, tapering both ways and deeply cut into segments which alternate along the midrib. The white flowers are borne in dense flat-topped clusters. Native to the Caucasus in Europe and to North Africa.

For previous introduction see 40544.

95479. CHRYSANTHEMUM PULVERULENTUM Lag. (Pyrethrum hispanicum Wiliik.). Asteraceae.
A herbaceous perennial with a wooly base, deeply pinnatifid lower leaves, and linear stem leaves. The flowers also vary in color from white to yellow, or even purplish yellow. Native to central Spain.

95480. CHRYSANTHEMUM MAWII Hook. f.
A short woody perennial, native to Morocco, with stems 1 to 2 feet high. The small triangular-oblong pinnatifid leaves are woolly gray, and the long-stalked flower heads, 1 to 2 inches across have red-purple disks and 3-toothed white rays which are reddish on the back.

95481. CHRYSANTHEMUM MYConis L.
A somewhat weedy plant resembling the ordinary field daisy except that the yellow flowers are smaller. They are fixed above branching stems for over two months.

For previous introduction see 40641.

95482. CHRYSANTHEMUM ZWADSKII Herbich.
A tufted herbaceous perennial, native to Galicia, said to have rose-tinted flowers appearing throughout the summer.


95483. ERICA ARBOREA ALPINA Dieck.
An evergreen, bushy heath, somewhat harder to cold than the type, native to the mountainous regions of Cueca, Spain. The fragrant dull-white flowers are borne in stiff pyramidal clusters, but the chief beauty of the plant lies in the rich, cheerful, green color of the foliage, which does not change during the winter.

For previous introduction see 80328.

95484. ERICA CINERE A L. Twisted heath.
A much-branched and twisted shrub 1 to 2 feet high, with narrow leaves in threes and showy clusters of rose-violet flowers. It is native to Europe. Variety atroaurinnea.

For previous introduction see 79156.

95485. ERICA UMBELLATA L.
A shrub 5 to 10 feet high with small terminal oblong 3-angled leaves one-third inch long and small rosy flowers in small umbels at the ends of the branches. Native to Spain.

A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.

A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.

95488. HEDYSARUM MULTIJUGUM Maxim. Fabaceae.
A straggling herbaceous perennial of angular growth, native to Mongolia.
95490. LILIUM HELDREICHII Freyn.
A lily, native to Greece, with stems 2 to 3 feet high, bearing narrow scattered leaves and one to four orange-red flowers, tinged with yellow outside, which appear early in July.

For previous introduction see 91282.

95491. LILIUM SUTCHUENSE Franch.
A lily from Szechwan, western China, with a stem 3 to 5 feet high and spreading, underground stems. The thickly scattered leaves are linear and deep green, and the pendulous flowers, up to 20 in number, have reflexed orange-red segments spotted with purplish black and red anthers.

For previous introduction see 65720.

95492. LILIUM SP.
95493. MUSCARI SP. Liliaceae. Grape-hyacinth.
Originally from Portugal.

95494. RANUNCULUS GRAMINEUS L. Ranunculaceae. Buttercup.
A smooth herbaceous perennial with rosettes of linear to lanceolate leaves and bright-yellow flowers on stalks 6 to 12 inches high. It is native to Europe.

For previous introduction see 91445.

95495. SCABIOSA GRAMINIFOLIA L. Dipsacaceae.
A low herbaceous perennial, somewhat woody at the base, native to southern Europe. The stems that rise about 1 foot above the basal rosette bear linear silvery leaves, and the typical scabious flowers are pale lavender.

95496. SCABIOSA LUCIDA VIII. Dipsacaceae.
A perennial herb with shining-green deeply divided leaves in basal rosettes and terminal heads of blue-purple flowers. Native to alpine meadows in Spain.

95497 to 95499. STATICE SPP. Plumbaginaceae. Thrift.
95497. STATICE FASCICULATA Vent.
A glabrous perennial, subshrubby at the base, with yuccalike leaves and dense heads of pale-pink armerialike flowers. It is native to southwestern Europe.

95498. STATICE JUNCEA (Girard) Hubbard.
A low herbaceous perennial with a rosette of linear leaves and small heads of pink armerialike flowers. Native to Europe.

95499. STATICE WELWITSCHII (Boiss.) Hubbard.
A bushy perennial with a rosette of rigid, acuminate linear leaves and small flowers in a hemispherical head of armerialike flowers. Native to the coast of southern Spain.

From Brazil. Seeds presented by Prof. F. H. Rolfe, Vioosa, Minas Geraes. Received December 15, 1891.

A tropical tree 30 to 50 feet high, with oblong leaves about 4 inches long and few-flowered racemes of small white flowers. The fruits are about 4 inches in diameter. A shrub said to cure leprosy and an ointment used for skin affections are prepared from the seeds.

For previous introduction see 88314.

95501 and 95502.
From China. Seeds presented by Raymond T. Meyer, Oberlin Shansi Memorial Schools, Taiyu, Shansi. Received December 15, 1931.

A handsome shrub up to 15 feet high, with stout brown-tomentose branchlets and 4-angled leaves 1 to 2 inches long.

95506. CORNUS SP. Cornaceae. Dogwood.
From Washington. Seeds presented by Thornton Munger, director, Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, Portland, Oreg. Received December 16, 1931.

Collected near Lake Caroline, Wenatchee National Forest, Leavenworth, Wash., a region which has 30 inches of rainfall during the year and a frost-free period of 30 days. A deciduous tree up to 75 feet high, with stout brown-tomentose branchlets and 4-angled leaves 1 to 2 inches long.

95504 to 95515.

95504. ACER SP. Aceraceae. Maple.
95505. BENZIN SP. Lauraceae.
The young foliage is silvery.

95506. CORNUS SP. Cornaceae. Dogwood.
No. 30000.

95507. DECAISNEA FARCESII Franch. Lardizabalaceae.
A handsome shrub up to 15 feet high, with large pinnate leaves 3 feet long, greenish flowers in long pendulous racemes, and deep-blue fruits 3 to 4 inches long. Native to western China.

For previous introduction see 77828.

95508. GORDONIA SP. Theaceae.
A tree 40 to 60 feet high.
TIGRIDIA PAVONIA and its small flowers with the hemispheric
EUCALYPTUS ALGEBIENSIS flowers
E. algeriensis
E. rudis. E. rudis rostrata by its buds, which are white like E. rudis differs from E. cal operculum not beaked; and from E. rostrata in the spring, while flowers E. pitardii
For previous introduction see 56018.
THEA PITARDII
For previous introduction and description see 95396.
SIDALCEA HYBRIDA Hort. Prairiemallow.
The sidalceas are hardy perennials with stipular palmately cleft leaves. The showy pink, white, or purple flowers are in terminal racemes or spikes.
SIDALCEA MALVAEFLOEA
A late-flowering novelty whose large wide open semi-double flowers are rich self rosy crimson and borne on loosely ar-
ROWAN
SIDALCEA CANDIDA
95511. Prunus sp. Amygdalaceae.
A wild plum with crimson or purple edible fruits.
SIDALCEA CANDIDA
95512. Laurocerasus sp. Amygdalaceae.
A tree 40 feet high with large black fruits.
SIDALCEA CANDIDA
95513. STYRAX LANGKONGENSIS W. W. Smith. Styracaceae.
Men's No. 570. An ornamental shrub 1 to 2 feet tall, which grows in arid re-\nSIDALCEA HTBRIDA Hort
Hort
A hybrid between Eucalyptus rostrata and E. rudis which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers consid-
SIDALCEA HTBRIDA Hort
Hort
A hybrid between Eucalyptus rostrata and E. rudis which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers consid-
Eucalyptus rostrata
95510. Prunus sp. Amygdalaceae.
A wild apricot.
SIDALCEA HTBRIDA Hort
Hort
A hybrid between Eucalyptus rostrata and E. rudis which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers consid-
SIDALCEA HTBRIDA Hort
Hort
A hybrid between Eucalyptus rostrata and E. rudis which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers consid-
Eucalyptus rostrata
95512. Laurocerasus sp. Amygdalaceae.
A tree 40 feet high with large black fruits.
SIDALCEA HTBRIDA Hort
Hort
A hybrid between Eucalyptus rostrata and E. rudis which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers consid-
Eucalyptus rostrata
95510. Prunus sp. Amygdalaceae.
A wild apricot.
SIDALCEA HTBRIDA Hort
Hort
A hybrid between Eucalyptus rostrata and E. rudis which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers consid-
Eucalyptus rostrata
95512. Laurocerasus sp. Amygdalaceae.
A tree 40 feet high with large black fruits.
SIDALCEA HTBRIDA Hort
Hort
A hybrid between Eucalyptus rostrata and E. rudis which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers consid-
Eucalyptus rostrata
95510. Prunus sp. Amygdalaceae.
A wild apricot.
SIDALCEA HTBRIDA Hort
Hort
A hybrid between Eucalyptus rostrata and E. rudis which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers consid-
Eucalyptus rostrata
95510. Prunus sp. Amygdalaceae.
A wild apricot.
SIDALCEA HTBRIDA Hort
Hort
A hybrid between Eucalyptus rostrata and E. rudis which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers consid-
Eucalyptus rostrata
95510. Prunus sp. Amygdalaceae.
A wild apricot.
95534 and 95535—Continued.

A seedling apple growing on land that was logged off more than 30 years ago. The apples keep until the following April without special care.

95535. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.
A large freestone apricot of beautiful color and fine fragrance and flavor.

95536. CENCHRUS BIFLORTIS Roxb. Poaceae.
From Australia. Seeds presented by F. J. S. Wise, agricultural adviser, Broome, Western Australia. Received December 22, 1931.
A perennial grass native to southern Asia and Africa. The simple stems are 6 to 24 inches high, and the linear-lanceolate leaves are 3 to 10 inches long. It is considered one of the most nutritious grasses and excellent both for grazing and for hay. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast it succeeds well and tends to spread naturally, but the growth is sufficient only for grazing, as on sandy soil the grass grows only 6 to 12 inches high.
For previous introduction see 49514.

95537 to 95539. CITRUS spp. Rutaceae.
From the West Indies. Scions presented by Edmund H. Twight, specialist in fruits, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. Received December 23, 1931.

95537. CITRUS sp.
Rico No. 1, Mayaguez. A smooth deep-yellow slightly obvoid very juicy seedless orange with deep-yellow, very tender flesh of excellent quality.

95538. CITRUS sp.
Rico No. 2, San Sebastion. A smooth deep-yellow navel orange; the deep-yellow flesh is solid, tender, with a fine distinctively sweet flavor.

95539. CITRUS sp.
Rico No. 6, Sabana Grande. A smooth deep-yellow orange with a tendency to flatness like a Marsh grapefruit, also a few seeds. The deep-yellow acid flesh is tender, exceptionally fine flavor, and very juicy (3% oranges produced over a pint of juice).

95540 to 95543. —Continued.

95540. RHODODENDRON RETICULATUM D. Don (Azalea rhombica Hort.). Ericaceae.
A much-branched deciduous Japanese shrub up to 25 feet high belonging to the section Scodorhodion. The branchlets are yellow brown, and the rosette broadly ovate leaves, 2 to 3 inches long, are in clusters of two or three, and the slightly 2-lipped rotate-campanulate flowers appearing before the leaves are rose purple to magenta. There are two forms—the ordinary form with 10 stamens, often called R. rhododendron, and a form with 5 stamens called R. dilatatum.
For previous introduction see 91246.

95541. IRIS ROSSII Baker. Iridaceae.
A beardless iris with a creeping rhizome, linear green grasslike leaves, 4 to 6 inches long, and a very short stem with a single lilac flower 1 inch across. It is native to Chosen and northern China.
For previous introduction see 91257.

95542. PHIILEUM FRATENSE L. Poaceae. Timothy.
From Norway. Seeds presented by Hakon Foss, Statens forsoksstasjon for jellbyadene, Valdress. Received December 29, 1931.
Seeds collected from individual plants for a department specialist.

95543 to 95547.

A shrubby maple, native to Manchuria, with coarsely toothed 5-lobed leaves.
For previous introduction see 90651.

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 91240.

95545. DISANTHUS CERIDIFOLIA Maxim. Hamamelidaceae.
A handsome shrub, native to Japan, with cercislike leaves which turn to crimson red suffused with orange in the autumn. The dark-purple flowers, resembling those of witch-hazel and about three-fourths inch across, appear in October.

From India. Seeds presented by D. C. Seth & Sons, Anderson & Templer Orchards and Nurseries, Sargodha, Arifwala, Punjab. Received December 28, 1931.
Hinduana melon.
95549. **ANTIGONON MACROCARPUM** Britt. and Small. Polygonaceae.

From Cuba. Seeds presented by Mrs. F. S. Earle, Herradura. Received December 28, 1931.

A herbaceous climber, often 15 feet or more long, with broadly ovate or roundish rather thick leaves deeply cordate at the base. The small light-pink flowers are in elongated racemes. Native to St. Thomas, British West Indies.

95550 and 95551.

From Morocco. Seeds presented by H. Brayard, Directeur de la Station Expérimentale, Marrakech. Received December 28, 1931.

95550. **AMYGDALUS PERSICA** L. Amygdalaceae.

Peach. A wild peach.

95551. **PRUNUS ARMINIACA** L. Amygdalaceae.

Apricot. A wild apricot.
Leucaena glauca, 94782.
Libocedrus chilensis, 95379.
Lilium sp., 94592.
heldreichii, 95490.
eutuchinenose, 95491.
Lily. See Liliu spp.
Litchi chinensis, 95075.
Lithsea sp., 95358.
Livistona hoogendorpif, 95088.
martii, 95077.
Loiseleuria procumbens, 95421.
Lonchocarpus neurosapha, 94776.
Luehea pectinata, 95443.
Lupine. See Lupinus sp.
Lupinus sp., 95404.
Lychee. See Litchi chinensis.
Mabolo. See Diaspyros discolor.
Magnolia, bigleaf. See Magnolia macrophylla.
Kubus. See M. kobus.
Magnolia kobus, 95310.
macrophylla, 95311.
Malpighia glabra, 95087.
Malus sylvestris, 95354.
Manfagara indica, 94290-94298.
Manzo. See Mangifera indica.
Maple. See Acer spp.
hornbeam. See A. carpinifolium.
Marianas rings, 95390.
Mayapple. See Podophyllum sp.
Himalayan. See P. emodi.
Mecokopas integripolia, 95446.
Melaleuca, dotted. See Melaleuca hyperbola.
Melia. See Pisonia integripolia.
Mentheica serrulata, 95368.
Mentheica maritima. See Piczmaria maritima.
Mimosa asperata. See M. pigra.
carinata, 94778.
pigra, 94777.
spargassini, 94770.
Moraea bicolor, 95079.
polyephylla, 95079.
Muscari sp., 95493.
Myroclylon serralum, 94780.
Nepheleum laplaceum, 95387.
Nomocharis lophophora, 95384.
Oak. See Quercus sp.
Onion. See Alium spp.
Orzyja latifolia, 95364, 95517.
Palm, silver. See Cococithrinus argentea.
See also Arcestrum romanoffianum.
Liivesta spp., and Paurois wrightii.
Passiflora edulis, 94296.
Paurois scripta, 95048.
Peach. See Amygdalus persica.
Peresia, bush. See Peresia grandifolia.
Peresia grandifolia, 95065.
Petaeites sp., 95405.
Phacelia vulgaris, 95374.
Phleum pratense, 95345, 95544.
Pileanthus fihfolius, 95334.
Pin, Armand. See Pinus armandi.
Japanese white. See P. gardina.
lacebear. See P. bungeana.
See also P. merkusi.
Pineapple. See Ananas sativus.
Pinus armandi, 95373.
bungeana, 95312.
merkusi, 95375.
parviflora, 95313.
Piptadenia echelae, 94781.
Platex. See Piyakania spp.
Mount Aire. See P. atlantica.
Piyakania atlantica, 95415.
terebinthus palestina, 95008.
vex. 94039-95046, 95069, 9570.
Ptityrodia olfieldii, 95335.
verbaenea, 95336.
Pium. See Prunus cerasifera divaricata.
Punicaria maritima, 95327.
Podophyllum sp., 95447.
emodi, 94394.
OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1931

POLEMONIUM spp., 95406, 95428.
Polypodium sp., 95429.
Polypody. See Polypodium sp.
Potentilla villosa, 95430.
Pratlemallow. See Sidalcea hybrida.

Polemonium spp., 95406, 95428.
Polypodium sp., 95429.
Polypody. See Polypodium sp.
Primrose. See Primula spp.
Primula boreo-calliantha, 95385,
burmanica, 95385, 95535, 95551.
cerasifera divaricata, 95049-95058.
cerusifera divarioata, 95049-95058.
cerruca, 95451, 95452.
cerruca planiflora, 95387.
cerruca sonchifolia, 95390.
Prunus spp., 95391, 95392, 95510, 95511.
cerasiaca, 94289, 95535, 95551.
cherusifera divarioata, 95049-95058.
cerussioanta, 95451, 95452.
serrulata, 95451, 95452.
serrulata subhirtella, 95453.
yedoensis, 95365.
Psidium cattleianum, 94287, 94288.
Pultenaea sp., 95337.
Pyrethrum hispanicum. See
Chrysanthemum pulverulentum.
PyruB malus. See
Mains sylvestris.

Quercus sp., 95393.
Rambutan. See Nephelium lappaceum.
Ranunculus sp., 95407.
gramineus, 95494.
Rhododendron camtschaticum
3
95433.
reticulatum, 95542.
Rhus viminalis, 95067.
Rice. See Oryza latifolia.
Rockbrake, American. See
Cryptogramma acrostichoides.
Romanszia stichensis, 95432.
Santalum spicatum. See
Eucaryta spicata.
Sapucainha. See
Carpotroche brasiliensi*
Scaubiosa graminifolla, 95495.
lucida, 95496.
Sclerurus terebinthifoliu8 aroiera,
94784.
Sennpoa sp., 95408.
Secale cereale, 94302-94333.
Senecio sp., 95409.
Sibbaldia procumbens,
95431.
Sidalcea Candida, 95520.
hybrida, 95433.
hybrida, 95513.
hybrida, 95513.
sumac. See Rhus cininails.
Sweetpotato. See Ipomoea batatas.

Tailgrape, fragrant. See Artabotrys uncinatus.
Thea spp., 95449, 95515.
forrestii, 95395.
pitardii, 95396, 95514.
speciosa. See T. pitardii.
Thrift. See Armeria spp.
See also Statice spp.
Tigerflower, common. See Tigridia pavo-
nia.
Tigridia pavoiiia, 95518, 95519.
Timothy. See Phleum pratense.
Tofieldia coccinea, 95436.
Trichinimum eridatum, 95339.
Triticum aestivum, 94334-94601, 94937,
94938, 95502.
aestivum x Secale cereale, 94602-94611.
cicerstorium, 94612.
dicoccum, 94612-94633.
durum, 94684-94734.
monovococcus, 94735-94747.
sistmus, 94745-94757.
sistem x durum, 94758, 94759.
timopheevi, 94760, 94761.
turgidum, 94762.
vulgare. See T. aestivum.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. - - - - Price 5 cents