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LABEL PROOF SHEETS

Spring Distribution, 1912

U.S. Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction,

Department of Agriculture.

ACTINIDIA CHINENSIS, Yang Taw.

Deciduous, trailing vine, with handsome white flowers, occurring wild in Eastern China. Dioecious; the pistillate plants produce fruits resembling in size and shape small plums, with delicate gooseberry flavor. Eaten raw or made into delicious jelly. For testing for porch decoration and fruiting in the mild-wintered regions of the United States.

27160. ADANSONIA DIGITATA,

"Baobab" Tree.

From O. W. Barrett, Tete, Zambesia.

Soft-wooded tree with enormous spreading branches. The bark furnishes a strong fiber suitable for the manufacture of ropes and coarse cloth. The leaves are used by the natives for medicinal purposes, and the agreeable, slightly acid pulp of the fruit is edible.

10727. ADENOCARPUS FRANKENIOIDES.

From Alaricus Delmard, Monte, Canary Islands.

Evergreen leguminous shrub, with velvety branches, delicate, hairy leaves and yellow flowers produced in terminal racemes. Very ornamental for planting in shrubbery.

25783. ALBIZZIA MOLUCCANA,

from Dr. M. Treub, Buitenzorg, Java.

A large leguminous tree, native of the Molucca Islands and widely distributed through insular and continental India. Appears to be well adapted to avenue planting in Southern California and Florida because of its delicate feathery foliage and ornamental flowers produced in small globular heads.

SOUTH TEXAS GARDEN
RECEIVED
FEB 12 1912
BUREAU OF
PLANT INDUSTRY

ALEURITES FORDII.

Tung Oil or Wood Oil tree of the Yangtse Valley, China. The large seeds borne in fruits the size of small apples yield 28 per cent. of one of the best drying oils known. Large importations made into America. Deciduous tree with white flowers. Stands frost. Seven year old tree near Tallahassee, Fla., bore one bushel of fruit. Seed not edible.

28597. ALEURITES MOLUCCANA,

"Candle Nut."

From Wm. S. Lyon, Manila.

Tall tree yielding a commercial oil of quick drying properties. Forms an attractive shade tree in warm and well protected localities. Where the seeds are not used for the extraction of oil, the half-ripe kernels are considered very palatable when roasted.

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31330. AMMODENDRON CONOLLYI, from V. A. Paletsky, Chartchui, Russian Turkestan.

A silvery leaved leguminous shrub, remarkable for its sand-binding properties on desert sands near the Aral Sea. Forms an attractive evergreen plant, its petioles hardening into spines. Suitable for planting in shrubberies. The plant is propagated through seeds and by layering.

AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS, Jordan Almond.

An important commercial variety of almond, of finest quality, annually imported from Spain in large quantities and used extensively in the manufacture of the best grades of confectionery. On California rich soils the nuts produced are coarser than on thin, light soils of Spanish Sierras.

29213. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS, "Astachan badam" almond. From Frank Meyer, Kokand, Russian Turkestan.

A large, thin-shelled variety of almond, cultivated in a semi-arid climate, with long, hot summers and moderately cold winters, on decidedly alkaline soils. For this reason, and their probably greater hardiness, they may prove superior to almonds introduced from Southern Europe.

29214. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS, "Kasan badam" Almond. From Frank Meyer, Kokand, Russian Turkestan.

A large, moderately thin-shelled variety, cultivated in a semi-arid climate, with long, hot summers and moderately cold winters, on decidedly alkaline soils. For this reason, and for their probably greater hardiness, they may prove superior to almonds introduced from Southern Europe.

29215. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS, "Khandak badam" almond. From Frank Meyer, Kokand, Russian Turkestan.

A small, round, medium hard-shelled almond, cultivated in a semi-arid climate with long, hot summers and moderately cold winters, on decidedly alkaline soils. For this reason, and for their probably greater hardiness, they may prove superior to almonds introduced from Southern Europe.

29216 & 29217. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS, Almond.

From Frank Meyer, Kokand, Russian Turkestan.

Small, soft-shelled variety cultivated in a semi-arid climate with long, hot summers and moderately cold winters, on decidedly alkaline soils. For this reason, and for their probably greater hardiness, they may prove superior to the almonds introduced from Southern Europe.

29218. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS, Almond.

From Frank Meyer, Kokand, Russian Turkestan.

Medium-sized, hard-shelled variety, cultivated in a semi-arid climate, with long, hot summers and moderately cold winters, on decidedly alkaline soils. For this reason, and for their probably greater hardiness, they may prove superior to almonds introduced from Southern Europe.

28801. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS, Almond. From Frank Meyer, Batoum, Caucasus.

Seedling of a very small almond, remarkable for its thin shell and good flavor. Believed to have originated in Persia. Some good horticultural varieties may result from the fruiting out of this collection of untested seedlings.

AMYGDALUS DAVIDIANA.

From Frank Meyer, Tientsin, China.

Important wild dryland peach used commonly as stock for stone fruits in China. Resists severe droughts and is not affected by quite alkaline soils. Strong vigorous grower. As hardy as the Chihli peach in Central Iowa, and especially early stock in California.

27336. AMYGDALUS FENZLIANA. From Frank Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus.

Shrubby, ornamental almond, producing attractive white flowers in early spring. Recommended for testing as stock for almonds and other stone fruits in mild-winter regions of this country; also for breeding experiments to obtain a dwarf, drought resistant strain of almonds for similar climatic conditions.

11777. AMYGDALUS PERSICA, Crosby Nectarine. From Rev. P. J. P. Hendriks, Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan.

Short season variety which requires a hot summer for best development. Of exceptional promise for culture along the Upper Pacific Coast, where it may prove a valuable acquisition. (Budded on *Amygdalus davidiana,* the "wild peach.")

11777. AMYGDALUS PERSICA, Crosby Nectarine. From Rev. P. J. P. Hendriks, Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan.

Short seasoned variety which requires a hot summer for best development. Of exceptional promise for culture along the Upper Pacific Coast, where it may prove a valuable acquisition. (Budded on common peach stock.)

24916. AMYGDALUS PERSICA,

"Paak wat to." White-stone Peach. From G. W. Groff, Canton, China.

Apparently a new mid-season variety of peach, and so recognized by the Chinese. (Budded on *Amygdalus davidiana,* the "Wild Peach.")

30742. ANACARDIUM EXCELSUM.

A low-growing tree, presenting a peculiar dwarfed and stunted appearance; with evergreen coriaceous leaves. Occurs wild in grove-like clumps on dry plateaus of Panama and Costa Rica.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE,

Cashew Nut.

Medium-sized, evergreen tree producing kidney-shaped nuts one inch long, which are delicious when roasted, and command a high price in the European markets. The fleshy receptacle contains a juicy, slightly astringent meat, eaten raw, or preserved: also an ingredient for a refreshing, pleasant drink.

30486. ANNONA SP.

From Walter Fischer, Para, Brazil.

Semi-deciduous tree with glossy leaves. The obliquely roundish fruits of medium size contain a soft, salmon-colored pulp of fair flavor imbedding the numerous seeds. Forms an excellent stock for other annonaceous plants, and its light soft wood is suitable as a substitute for cork.

ANNONA CHERIMOLA.

Cherimoya.

Medium-sized shrub or dwarf tree, with evergreen foliage and small yellowish flowers. Fruits roundish, conical or heart-shaped, 3 to 6 inches in diameter with pleasantly flavored, sweetish pulp of the consistency of ice-cream with black seeds irregularly imbeded in it.

ANNONA GLABRA,

Pond Apple.

Soft-wooded, semi-deciduous tree of rapid growth, occurring as a shrub on the edge of ponds in South Florida, but occasionally forming a tree 45 feet high. The obliquely rounded fruits, of medium size, contain a soft, salmon-colored pulp of peculiar flavor which few consider palatable. Forms an excellent stock for the majority of the cultivated species of annona.

ANNONA SQUAMOSA,

Sugar Apple.

Indigenous to the Malay Islands, but now cultivated throughout the tropics and subtropics. Superior varieties are readily propagated by budding on seedlings of the same species or on *A. glabra.* The roundish fruits, about 4 inches in diameter, contain a soft granular pulp of pleasant, sweet flavor, enclosing numerous seeds.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS,

"Rosa montana," (Coral Vine).

Handsome, perennial vine, originally from Mexico, with cordate, heart-shaped leaves, bright colored bracts, and numerous, very ornamental flowers of a delicate pink or rose color, produced in long, showy racemes, useful for table decoration. Recommended for cultivation under glass in the North, or for trellises and hedges in the South.

ARALIA CORDATA, UDO.

A Japanese vegetable suitable for wide cultivation for its blanched, edible shoots. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. Plants grow bushy and yield edible shoots for nine years. To blanch shoots mound with earth or cover with closed drain tile in early spring. To cook, peel, slice into ice water and serve with French dressing, or stew and serve like asparagus.

ARGANIA SPINOSA.

Spiny, compact, evergreen tree growing in driest soils in Morocco and forming forests. Olive-sized fruits contain single hard seeds, from which an oil with irritating and harsh taste is extracted, much used in Morocco for food and light; also makes good soap. Fruits are eagerly eaten by cattle and also used as a substitute for olives. Trees bear in four years.

ARRACACIA XANTHORRHIZA,

Arracacha.

Perennial herb, 2 to 3 feet high, with deeply divided leaves and small heads of purple flowers. The large and fleshy roots which have a peculiar pleasant flavor, but are slow in reaching maturity, form a most important article of food in South and Central America. Should be cooked like parsnips, which they resemble. Recommended for Gulf States and California.

ATALANTIA GLAUCA,

Australian Desert Lime.

Drought resistant, evergreen shrub or small tree, with small, leathery leaves and irregularly formed fruits about 1-2 inch in diameter, with sweetish, edible peel. The fruits are preserved or the acid juice used for making an agreeable, refreshing drink. Probably the hardiest of all evergreen citrus fruits.

28369. BAMBOS ARUNDINACEA, Bamboo. From A. T. Gage, Sibpur, Calcutta, India.

Rapid-growing bamboo, 50 to 60 feet high, with stout stems and thick, plume-like foliage. The plants form large clumps and are therefore readily kept in check. For ornamental planting and wind breaks.

20974. BARLERIA FLAVA, from W. S. Lyon, Mindoro, Philippine Islands.

A dwarf shrub belonging to the order Acanthaceae. This species produces small yellow flowers arranged in terminal spikes, and flowers very abundantly over a period of six months. In its native habitat the shrub succeeds well in shallow, rocky soil at sea level where exposed to nearly continuous drought from January to May.

29318. BELOU MARMELOS. From Wm. Lyon, Philippine Islands.

Small, spiny, evergreen tree, of slow growth, with trifoliate leaves and round or oblong fruits, 3 inches in diameter, with hard, astringent rind and richly flavored pulp. Eaten raw and used for making marmalade or refreshing, mildly laxative drinks.

17967. BENINCASA CERIFERA, "Wax gourd," from W. S. Lyon, Manila.

A cucurbitaceous plant of easy culture and early maturity. The fruits attain a size of eighteen inches and possess a delicate flavor. By steeping the sliced fruits over night in lime water and boiling with sugar until it candies it makes a delicious glace fruit.

29999. BERBERIS STENOPHYLLA CORALLINA. Barberry.

From Pierre Sebire, Ussel, France.

Hardy, evergreen shrub, 2 to 3 feet high; of erect habit of growth with ultimately pendent branches, narrow leaves and yellow or orange-colored flowers, produced in great abundance in May, and sometimes again in autumn. For hedges and park planting throughout this country.

21808. BOLUSANTHUS SPECIOSUS.

From C. L. Legat, Pretoria, South Africa. An exceptionally beautiful tree; one of the handsomest native species of South Africa. It is recommended as a shade or avenue tree for Southern California and the Gulf States, and is likely to succeed wherever oranges can be grown.

22755. BRASSICA RAPA, "Petrowski" turnip, from Helsingfors, Finland.

A variety of turnip which has been grown as far north as Alaska, where it has proven its entire immunity to the attacks of the root maggot which seriously affected other varieties grown beside it. It is recommended as a base for breeding other maggot-resistant turnips.

28689. BROMELIA SP.

From C. F. Mead, Piropo, Paraguay.

A plant of the pineapple family, with spiny, trailing leaves, furnishing a fiber of exceptional strength, used for manufacturing ropes of relatively greater tensile strength than Manila rope. Also employed for working into high-priced lace and fine cloth of delicate texture.

28840. BUDDLEIA BRASILIENSIS.

From Alwin Berger, Ventimiglia, Italy.

Medium-sized evergreen shrub with quadrangular stem and branches, and ovate leaves. The peculiarly shaped orange-colored flowers are very attractive.

28323. CALLIGONUM CAPUT-MEDUSAE, from Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, South Dakota.

A hardy leafless shrub closely related to Polygonum and successfully employed in Siberia as a sand binder. Its beautiful flowers are produced in early June and the shrub is recommended for ornamental planting in desert regions with wide range of temperature.

22744. CANANGA ODORATA from H. N. Whitford, Manila.

Arborescent shrub or tree belonging to the Annonaceae cultivated extensively in Madagascar and Reunion. The long yellow flowers possessing an exquisite fragrance are produced in great abundance and through distillation yield an essential oil, the valuable ylang-ylang used in perfumery. Promises to do well in Southern Florida.

22981. CARAGANA SP.,

From Frank Meyer, Soochow, China.

Low-growing, deciduous shrub with axillary, brown-yellow flowers; cultivated quite extensively by the Chinese as an ornamental pot plant. For testing for the same purpose and for ornamental planting in shrubberies in this country.

29961. CARAGANA ARBORESCENS.
Siberian Pea Tree.
From Dr. David Prain, Kew, England.
Hardy ornamental shrub, 20 feet high, with yellow flowers, extensively grown in Russia, trimmed low for ornamental hedges. Very drought resistant and used by the Russian government as a nurse tree in dry, young timber tracts. For testing as an ornamental and as a windbreak.

CARICA PAPAYA. PAPAYA.
A small tree native of tropical America, with straight trunk and large palmatifid leaves supported by long slender petioles. Usually dioecious, the small fruited kinds are sometimes hermaphrodite. The fruits are globose or oblong, up to 50 cm. in length. The tender salmon-colored meat is rich in digestive properties. May be eaten raw, or cooked as a vegetable unripe.

30082. CARICA PAPAYA.
Papaya.
From C. H. Shamel, Seattle, Washington.
Soft-wooded tree, 10 feet high, with large, palmate leaves, supported by long, hollow petioles and producing rather small-sized fruits, with meat and flavor resembling musk-melons. Said to mature in eight months.

26170. CASSIA GRANDIS, from J. M. Doctor, Bombay, India.
A tall, leguminous tree attaining a height of 55 feet and producing a very handsome, fine-grained wood. Occurs in many parts of tropical America, where it is frequently planted as an avenue or shade tree on account of its dense foliage. The flowers are produced in April and are very handsome. Will not stand frost.

21659. CASSIA ROBUSTA, from S. M. Tracy, Biloxi, Miss.
An erect branching legume from three to five feet tall, useful as a cover crop for citrus groves on the Gulf Coast. Sown from December to February. It "volunteers" freely, but being an annual may be easily eradicated by plowing it under before or shortly after flowering.

CASTILLA SP.,
Rubber Tree.
Deciduous, soft-wooded tree, 40 feet high, with upright branches and whitish trunk, from which a thick, creamy latex is obtained through incisions in its bark and coagulated into commercial rubber by varying methods. The trees are ready for tapping when about 8 years old. For testing in comparison with other rubber producing trees.

30380. CASUARINA TORULOSA,

Australian Pine. From L. Guillochon, Tunis.

Rapid-growing, handsome tree, 70 feet high, resembling a tall pine. The wood is very durable, useful for cabinet work and for fuel. Especially valuable for avenue planting.

28382. CELASTRUS ARTICULATUS.

From Dr. W. Van Fleet, Little Silver, New Jersey.

Hardy, ornamental shrub of somewhat climbing habit, with glossy foliage. The abundantly produced, orange-yellow fruits or capsules split open in fall and disclose the bright crimson arils enveloping the seeds. Very resistant to drought and recommended for ornamental planting in this country.

21236. CEPHALOSTACHYUM PERGRACILE.

From Jean H. deLehaie, St. Symphorien, Belgium.

Deciduous, ornamental bamboo, occurring throughout Assam and Burma, with glaucous-green, rather thin culms, 30 feet high, used in building, mat making and for similar purposes.

CERATONIA SILIQUA, Carob.

Dwarf, evergreen tree, 20 feet high, with thick trunk and shining leathery leaves. The female trees produce dark brown pods, about 4 to 10 inches in length, commonly known as St. John's Bread; these are eaten for their sweetish pulp. They also form a very nutritious food for cattle.

26684. CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM,

Judas Tree.

From Frank Meyer, Kirikinesh, Crimea.

Ornamental shrub, occurring in stony, almost sterile locations, growing to a height of 35 feet under favorable conditions; with glabrous leaves and bright purple flowers. Of exceptional promise as an ornamental tree in mild-wintered regions where hot, dry summers prevail.

CHENOPODIUM QUINOA.

Tall annual largely cultivated on the dry slopes of the Andes for its nutritious but acrid seeds used in soups or prepared similar to rice in several changes of water. Recommended for trial as a substitute for spinach, for which purpose its leaves have long been used in France during the hot off season for this vegetable. Its culture is similar to mustard.

21617. CHIONANTHUS RETUSA,

Chinese fringe tree.

From Frank Meyer, Boshan, China.

Ornamental, deciduous, small tree or shrub, bearing handsome white fringed, fragrant flowers, followed by masses of blue berries resembling wild grapes. For testing as an ornamental and as stocks for *Olea fragrans,* for which purpose it is used by the Chinese.

CICER ARIETINUM,

Chick-peas, Garbanzos.

Drought resistant varieties of this legume are recommended for dry farming regions and as rotation crops with wheat. Culture similar to English bush peas and the yield of seeds about 12 bushels per acre. The small pods contain one or two seeds, eaten roasted like salted peanuts, boiled or baked like navy beans, or ground into flour.

23028. CITRUS LIMONUM, Lemon.

From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China.

Dwarf, ornamental lemon, cultivated by the Chinese as a decorative plant in the winter. Small pot plants are frequently observed with a dozen large lemons on their branches. Readily propagated from cuttings. For testing as an ornamental and for breeding experiments in this country.

22620. CLEMATIS RECTA MANDSHURICA.

From Frank Meyer, Shinglungshan, China.

Herbaceous perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, with erect stems terminating in panicles of large white flowers. For testing as an ornamental or as a cut flower plant.

21681. CODONOPSIS TANGSHEN.

From E. H. Wilson, Ichang, China.

Climbing herb, 3 to 6 feet high, with bluish-purple, bell-shaped flowers, greenish on the outside. The roots are supposed to possess valuable tonic properties and vast quantities are exported from Ichang annually. For preliminary testing throughout the United States.

28274. COFFEA ARABICA,

Maragogipe Coffee. From J. W. Van Leenhoff, Mayaguez, P. R.

Horticultural variety discovered in Brazil as a mutation from common Arabian coffee. A vigorous grower but usually a shy bearer. The leaves are very broad; berries larger than the original type. For testing in comparison with other types of coffee.

28784. CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS, Jute, from Nicholas Tsu, Shanghai, China.

Annual, 8 to 15 feet, extensively cultivated for its valuable fiber. Broadcast 13 pounds to the acre in spring, can be cut four months later. Requires rich, moist, but well drained soil. In the Southern States jute has yielded three times the average amount per acre in India.

31286. COTONEASTER SP., from Frank N. Meyer, Thian Shan, Chinese Turkestan.

A trailing shrub occurring on rocky mountain slopes at altitudes of 4,000 feet. Produces pink or white flowers in great profusion, succeeded by small black persistent berries; will probably stand zero temperature and is recommended for ornamental planting on rockeries or among low shrubbery.

27179. CRATAEGUS SP., Hawthorn.

From River Zjiep, Caucasus, by Frank Meyer.

Tall, ornamental shrub or small tree, producing black, juicy berries which persist through the winter. Occurs wild on dry stony places. For preliminary testing and for breeding experiments.

18294. CROTOLARIA SP.

From J. C. Willis, Peradeniya, Ceylon.

Leguminous plant, extensively used as a cover crop in coffee and tea plantations throughout the East Indies. Of upright habit of growth; recommended for testing as a cover crop.

28606. CROTALARIA CANDICANS, from Dr. J. C. Willis, Peradeniya, Ceylon.

A leguminous plant of erect habit of growth, 3 to 4 feet tall, bearing masses of ornamental bright yellow flowers. The plants thrive best in a light, rich soil and are recommended as cover crops and soil renovators and for trial as ornamentals.

25625. CYDONIA SP. Quince.

From Paul D. Bergen, Shantung, China.

A variety of quince which is extensively grown in Shantung for the manufacture of a fine grade of jelly; has not yet fruited in this country. For testing and breeding experiments in fairly mild-wintered regions of the United States.

19387. CYNARA SCOLYMUS,

Artichoke.

Hardy perennial, 3 to 4 feet high, with long, deeply lobed leaves and large, pale green flower heads lightly tinged with purple. While immature these are highly esteemed for table use, being eating raw or boiled. Plants require rich soil and sunny location.

DENDROCALAMUS STRICTUS.

Bamboo.

Rapid-growing bamboo, with solid culms, 70 feet high, slightly curved near the tips, very ornamental plume-like effect. Resistant to severe droughts and light frosts; semi-deciduous, many of the leaves being shed in February. Recommended as an ornamental and for testing for windbreaks.

16921. DIOSPYROS KAKI,

Tamopan Persimmon, from Frank Meyer, Ming Tombs Valley, near Pekin, China.

Fruit thick skinned, seedless unless crosspollinated; sometimes 4 inches in diameter, with characteristic furrow around it. Nonastringent as soon as mellow but while still firm. May prove hardy as far north as Washington, D. C.

21910. DIOSPYROS KAKI.

From Frank Meyer, Pangshan, Chili, China.

Reported to be rare; fruit flat, of medium size, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; color, orange-red; skin, thin; quality, good; a good keeper, but not a good shipper.

22366. DIOSPYROS KAKI.

From Frank Meyer, Taidjatsoa, west of Pautingfu, Chili, China.

Fruit small, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; reported to be seedless; color, orange-red; has a characteristic constriction around the fruit.

22367. DIOSPYROS KAKI.

Lotus-flowered persimmon.

From Frank Meyer, Taidjatsoa, west of Pautingfu, Chili, China.

Tree medium to large; fruit said to be seedless, not quite flat, and bearing, besides the circular constriction around the base of the fruit, two across the blossom end.

22368. DIOSPYROS KAKI.

From Frank Meyer, Taidjatsoa, Pautingfu, Chili, China.

Reported to be rare; a slow-growing tree, with reddish bark, bearing small, yellow fruit with seed.

DIOSPYROS LOTUS.

Compact-growing tree, 20 to 50 feet high, with oblong, pubescent, sometimes glabrous, leaves and reddish, white or yellow flowers. The edible, globular fruits are brown or black when ripe and less than one inch in diameter. Extremely drought and heat resistant and useful as stocks for improved, large-fruited varieties of persimmons, especially in dry, hot regions of this country.

28684. DIOSPYROS MONTANA CORDIFOLIA.

From W. R. Mustoe, Lahore, India.

Medium-sized tree with ovate or cordate leaves. The trunk is occasionally spiny, the young branches softly pubescent; fruit small and globular; wood yellowish-gray and soft but durable, suitable for furniture. For fruiting and breeding experiments with persimmons.

ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA,

Oleaster. From Frank Meyer, Batoum, Caucasus.

Very ornamental, deciduous shrub, or small tree, with narrow, willow-like leaves and handsome, fragrant, yellow flowers. The sweet, edible fruits are reddish-brown and resemble slightly a small date.

29020. ELAEODENDRON ORIENTALE.

From G. Regnard, Port Louis, Mauritius.

Graceful shrub 20 feet high, having long, evergreen leaves with reddish midrib. The edible drupes resemble in shape and size large olives and contain a two-celled seed.

29655. ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI.

From C. F. Mead, Cahi Puente, Paraguay.

Deciduous, ornamental shrub or tree, 20 feet high, producing in spring large clusters of showy, dark red flowers in great abundance. The branches are pithy and are sometimes used as a substitute for cork. Recommended for ornamental planting.

21206. ERYTHRINA HERBACEA,

From Prof. P. H. Rolfs, Gainesville, Fla.

Medium-sized, leguminous shrub with spreading, somewhat spiny branches and beautiful scarlet flowers produced in showy terminal racemes in spring. Occurs wild from North Carolina south, and is recommended for ornamental planting.

26499. ERYTHRINA INDICA.

From Rev. E. Bullard, Kvali, India.

Useful hedge tree of rapid growth, 30 feet high. The foliage provides excellent fodder for stock and the light wood is used for implements. Easily propagated from cuttings of any size. For testing as hedge plant and for windbreaks in the South and Southwest.

31098. ERYTHRINA LITHOSPERMA.

From J. Mackenna, Mandalay, India.

Medium-sized, soft-wooded tree with showy, papilionaceous flowers. Much planted in tropical countries for shade in coffee and cacao plantations and for its value as a soil improver.

EUCALYPTUS ALBA,

White Gum, from Timor, Dutch East Indes.

Rapid growing tree, suitable for windbreaks and street planting. Sow seeds in fine sandy soil without covering with earth. Water carefully to prevent their washing out and sprinkle young seedlings occasionally with lime or flour of sulphur to prevent damping off.

28849. EUCALYPTUS LEHMANNI,

Lehmann's Gum of West Australia.

From Alwin Berger, Ventimiglia, Italy.

Tall shrub or small tree, 30 feet high, with rough, reddish bark peeling off in irregular sheets, flowers greenish-yellow. The tree is unlike most eucalypts in size and growth.

31554. EUCALYPTUS PATENTINERVIS,

from R. T. Baker, Sydney, New South Wales.

A medium sized tree recommended for park and avenue planting because of its fragrant leaves which exhale a pleasant mild odor. The wood resembles mahogany in color, it is fairly hard, easily worked and suitable for cabinet work. Will stand but little frost.

30137. EUCOMMIA ULMOIDES,

Tu Chung,

Deciduous tree of Western China, with leaves and bark containing a remarkable substance resembling rubber, which is being investigated to ascertain its possible economic value. Hardy as far north as Boston, and recommended as an interesting park tree.

31328. EUGENIA DOMBEYI.

From A. A. Pereira da Fonseca, Rio de Janeiro.

Evergreen shrub, 15 feet high, with pretty white flowers and glossy, aromatic leaves and bark used in medicine. The reddish fruits, resembling cherries, turn black when ripe and contain a soft meat of pleasant vinous flavor.

23027. EUONYMUS SP.

From Frank Meyer, Taiyuenfu, China.

Semi-deciduous ornamental with numerous white capsules, showing handsome scarlet berries inside. Dwarfed and grown in pots for table decoration during the winter holidays. Probably not hardy in very cold climates, as the Chinese keep the plants in frost-proof cellars in winter.

FEIJOA SELLOWIANA.

Ornamental shrub, native of South America, 4 to 8 feet high, with evergreen, pale glaucous leaves and very handsome flowers. The roundish or elliptical greenish fruits are highly aromatic and contain a soft, slightly granular meat and few small seeds. Eaten raw or made into jelly.

28800. FERONIA LUCIDA.

From Botanical Gardens, Buitenzorg, Java.

Spinous tree, 40 feet high with glabrous leaves, pubescent underneath. The globose fruits, two to three inches in diameter, are enclosed by a very thick, woody epicarp containing a glutinous pulp said to be edible. For fruiting and breeding experiments.

29359. FICUS UTILIS.

From O. W. Barrett, Lourenco Marques.

Medium sized, evergreen, ornamental tree of symentrical habit of growth producing small, inedible fruits. The thick bark is beaten out and the resultant fibers are used in the manufacture of bags and clothing.

26655. FLACOURTIA RAMONTCHI,

Governor's Plum.

From R. McIlwaine, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Densely-leafed, spiny shrub bearing small, yellowish white flowers and purple berries about the size of large cherries, of acid flavor. Eaten raw or preserved. For testing for its economic value and as a hedge plant.

30414. FRAXINUS SP.

From Frank N. Meyer, Khotan, Chinese Turkestan. Native name *I-mo-don.*

A tall-growing ash, resistant to drought and alkali. Of value as a shade and timber tree in dry, arid sections.

FRAXINUS BUNGEANA, Chinese Ash.

Small, ornamental, deciduous tree, occurring on dry, rocky mountain slopes of Northern China. Very drought resistant and suitable for covering barren mountains and hillsides. For testing in this country under similar conditions and for ornamental planting.

29262. GARCINIA KOLA.

"Bitter kola," from Ibadam, Nigeria.

Evergreen tree, with shining leaves and oval fruits 3 inches long, with apricot-colored rind and juicy, slightly acid pulp. The seeds have stimulating properties similar to those of the true kola but are of less commercial importance. For ornamental testing and as a stock for mangosteens.

GARCINIA TINCTORIA.

Medium-sized, evergreen tree, occurring in different parts of the East Indies, with handsome, glossy foliage and edible fruits, which are eaten raw or dried, and are also utilized in medicine. The bark is used for the preparation of a bright yellow dye. The tree also furnishes an inferior grade of gamboge used in medicine.

GLEDITSIA CASPICA,

Honey Locust.

From Frank Meyer, Nikita, Crimea.

Tall, ornamental, deciduous tree, with occasional branched spines on trunk and branches. Foliage light green, turning to clear yellow toward fall. Flowers greenish and insignificant, but the large flat pods are highly ornamental. For testing as shade tree.

GLYCOSMIS PENTAPHYLLA.

Spineless, evergreen shrub, or small tree, 20 feet high, with glossy, pinnate leaves and small fragrant, white flowers, produced freely in June and July. The edible berries are salmon-pink in color and are sometimes used for preserving. For testing in the South in connection with citrus breeding work.

27519. GREWIA CANA, Kafir raisin, from J. Burtt Davy, Pretoria.

Shrub five feet high. Resistant to severe droughts and light frosts. Berries small, produced abundantly, contain one proportionately large seed. The sweet flesh is eaten by white children as well as by Kafirs. Probably capable of improvement by breeding.

22609. GREWIA PARVIFLORA.

From Frank Meyer, Pangshan, China.

Deciduous shrub, or dwarf tree, ten feet tall; leaves color to a golden yellow, and the reddish-brown berries persist into late autumn. Commonly found in dry and rocky locations of China. Recommended for testing as an ornamental.

24902. GUIZOTIA ABYSSINICA.

From Hubert S. Smiley, Drumalis, Ireland.

Dwarf annual, cultivated in Abyssinia and India for its seeds, which mature in twelve weeks after sowing and yield a sweet, bland oil by expression. Plant in warm localities in July, preferably on clayey soils. Reported to yield two bushels of seed per acre.

26176. HAEMATOXYLUM CAMPECHIANUM, Logwood.

From A. S. Archer, Antigua.

Tall leguminous tree with racemes of handsome yellow flowers rich in honey. The brownish-red heartwood is useful in turning. Its principal economic product is the valuable black dye extracted from it. Recommeded for trial as a shade tree.

31290. HALIMODENDRON CALODENDRON.

From Frank Meyer, Ure-dalik, Chinese Turkestan.

Spiny shrub, occurring on sandy and alkaline places in deserts, where the moisture is not too far below the surface. Succeeds in partial shade. Recommended for testing as a hedge plant in cold wintered regions where long, hot and dry summers prevail.

28432. HEMEROCALLIS AURANTIACA MAGNIFICA.

From Dr. Walter Van Fleet, Little Silver, N. J.

Improved garden form of the original *Hemerocallis aurantiaca,* developed by Dr. Van Fleet. Handsome, decorative plant with deep yellow, lily-like flowers, 6 inches or more across.

18580. HIBISCUS MANIHOT.

From Frank Meyer, Peking, China.

A perennial plant with very large, bright yellow flowers, indigenous to Southern China. Recommended for testing as an ornamental for outdoor planting.

HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA,

Roselle or Jamaica Sorrel.

Biennial, 3 to 5 feet high, commonly cultivated in warm countries. Produces an abundance of large, bright red calyces in autumn. These, as well as the young leaves, are considered by many as superior to cranberries for sauce and jelly making. Very ornamental when in bloom and in fruit. Sensitive to frost.

ILEX PARAGUARIENSIS, Yerba mate.

Small evergreen tree resisting temperatures as low as 14 degs. F. Used in preference to tea by millions of South Americans; prepared in similar fashion. Contains some stimulating alkaloid and much less harmful oil than tea. Brazil alone in one year exported $10,000,000.00 worth of mate, manufactured by scorching, drying and powdering the leaves and young twigs.

23535. INDIGOFERA GLANDULOSA,

Befri, from Wm. H. Michael, Calcutta.

Leguminous annual requiring rich, moderately moist soil and producing small pods in autumn. The seeds have a much greater nutritious value than wheat and when ground are mixed with flour and made into bread. Recommended for trial on alluvial soils of the Gulf Coast.

INGA EDULIS.

Medium-sized, leguminous tree occurring southward from Central America to the Amazon Valley, producing curiously shaped pods, about an inch thick and one to two feet long, usually twisted and crooked. The seeds are surrounded by an acidulous, whitish, edible pulp of rather indifferent flavor.

28913. IPOMOEA TUBERCULATA, Morning Glory.

From Miss Carrie Harrison, Brookland, D. C.

Ornamental vine of rapid growth, originally from the East Indies, with large, tuberous roots and very attractive flowers of pinkish-violet color with purple centers, produced in August in great profusion.

29022. IRIS TENAX, from Geo. R. Schock, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Purple "flag," pencilled with yellow, on stems 6 to 12 inches high. Valuable for massing on lawns or interplanting in rock gardens. Resisting severe droughts and remaining evergreen where not subject to severe freezes. Blooms for thirty days annually. Soak seeds in fairly hot water to insure prompt germination.

26685. JASMINUM SP., Jasmine.

From Frank Meyer, Baidari, Crimea.

Low-growing shrub, 2 to 3 feet high, with bright-green foliage and handsome yellow flowers, occurring on stony mountain sides in somewhat shady places. For testing as a garden shrub in mild-wintered, semi-arid regions of the United States.

25775. JATROPHA SP., Duraznillo. From Wm. W. Canada, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Deciduous shrub, or small tree, occurring wild in lower Eastern Mexico; prolific in the production of its seeds which are rich in oil. For prelminary testing for its possible value as an oil producer.

27497. JUNIPERUS PACHYPHLAEA, Checkered-bark Juniper. From Alamo National Forest, New Mexico.

Ornamental conifer, 60 feet high, with small, bluish leaves and spreading branches. The light wood is soft and close-grained; the thick brown bark divided into scale-like plates. Fruits edible, mealy, 1-2 inch long. For ornamental planting in dry, mild-wintered sections.

27505. JUNIPERUS PROCERA, East African Cedar. From Raphael Zon, Washington, D. C.

Tall conifer, 100 feet high, from high altitudes of British East Africa, with straight trunk, yielding durable and valuable timber similar to that used in lead pencils. For testing as an ornamental shade tree.

KNIPHOFIA NORTHIAE.

Evergreen, herbaceous plant of South Africa, resembling the Yucca in general appearance, producing in late summer a tall spike of flame-colored flowers. Very drought resistant and hardy, as far north as Boston. Recommended for ornamental planting.

LAGENARIA VULGARIS, South African pipe gourd.

Annual vine suitable for growing south of New York. To make pipes let gourds mature, cut off crooked necks, clean inside and scrape outside, fit with plaster or meerschaum bowl and rubber mouthpiece, as described in Circular No. 41, Bureau of Plant Industry. Culture like that of cucumber. Straw under growing gourds prevents decay.

29530. LAWSONIA INERMIS,

"Henna Plant." From Alfred D. Dyer, Culebra, Canal Zone.

Rapid-growing, ornamental, evergreen shrub, six feet high, with glaucous leaves and small yellowish flowers, produced in large, showy panicles, exhaling a strong fragrance, especially at night. They contain a volatile oil used in perfumery. Recommended for hedges and ornamental purposes.

27811. LEPIDIUM SATIVUM,

from Frank Meyer, Erivan, Caucasus.

A broad-leaved variety of garden cress suitable for culture in open but protected places throughout the winter and eaten raw as a salad with meat. Promising as winter greens in the Southern States.

LITCHI CHINENSIS.

Slow growing, evergreen, compact tree, with glossy foliage, 25 feet high. The globular fruits, resembling strawberries but with rough, thick and brittle skin, are about one inch in diameter and contain one to two seeds. The white meat is juicy, somewhat spicy, and is eaten raw, preserved or dried.

23029. LONICERA SP.

Honeysuckle.

From Frank Meyer, Tientsin, China.

Dwarf, shrubby variety, grown in pots as an ornamental plant. The flowers are remarkably fragrant in the evening. Can stand but light frosts and requires protection in cold winters. For testing as an ornamental pot plant and for outdoor planting.

30656. LONICERA SP.

Honeysuckle.

From Frank Meyer, Irkestan, Russian Turkestan.

Shrubby, compact-growing vine occurring in extremely dry, stony, windswept places, at high altitudes. Leaves are small, somewhat downy; berries, yellow. For testing as an ornamental garden shrub and for hedges in dry sections.

30912. MAGNOLIA SPLENDENS,

"Laurel Sabino."

From Dr. John Gifford, Cocoanut Grove, Fla.

Valuable timber tree of Porto Rico, 50 to 100 feet high, with hard, fine-grained, aromatic, olive-colored wood, changing to brown after exposure and useful for cabinet work. Leaves glaucous underneath; flowers fragrant, two to three inches in diameter.

21927. MALUS SP.,

Crab Apple.

From Frank Meyer, Jehol, China.

Fruits as large as good sized cherries, of dark red color with a bluish tint. Of very fresh, sour taste and excellent for making preserves. Able to withstand drought and extremes in temperature.

24366. MALUS BACCATA.

From Arnold Arboretum, through Mr. Jackson Dawson, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

A crab apple of extraordinary keeping qualities, recommended for breeding with other equally good winter crab apples. Also valuable for use as stocks.

25629. MALUS SYLVESTRIS,

var. Evaline.

Hardy mid-winter apple originated in Central Wisconsin, of large size, greenish or yellow, with faint blush and pleasant subacid flavor. Quality very good, uniform in size and shape. Resembles closely "Fall Pippin," but is distinct from "Evelyn." Strong upright grower spreading with age. Very productive.

31615. MANGIFERA INDICA,

"Rio Grande" Mango.

From Carlos Werckle, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Medium-sized tree with glossy foliage and small, whitish flowers. The young leaves are wine-colored gradually changing toward maturity to yellow and green. Fruits large, roundish and of excellent flavor.

26323. MAYTENUS BOARIA.

From Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile.

Beautiful, large-leaved shade tree and hedge plant, which succeeds well on otherwise bare and dry lowlands. The hard wood is fine-grained and elastic, mostly plain white or pale yellow, sometimes beautifully veined with red and olive.

30041. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM FORSKAHLEI, from J. D. Whiting, Jerusalem, Palestine.

A small perennial occurring wild in alkaline desert regions of Arabia where grain cannot be grown for lack of moisture. The seeds are very nutritious and when ground are made into bread. Recommended for trial in the arid regions of the Southwest.

29920. MORUS SP.,

Mason Mulberry.

Everbearing mulberry of strong, weeping habit of growth. Fruit large, black, with small core and pleasant, slightly acid flavor. Considered by many as superior to blackberries.

25908. MYRICA NAGI.

From Rev. A. Kennedy, Tangsi, China.

Slow-growing tree with greenish flowers and edible, roundish, wine-colored fruits about one inch in diameter. These contain an agreeable juice with vinous flavor and are very attractive for table use or for making a cooling drink.

24909. NIGELLA SATIVA.

From Herbert S. Smiley, Drumalis, Ireland.

Dwarf annual with hairy stems, bluish flowers and small black triangular seeds of strong, pungent odor and somewhat acrid, oily taste. Used for curries in Europe and the Orient. Plant in April and May, preferably in light soil and sunny location.

27812. OCIMUM BASILICUM,

Sweet Basil, from Frank Meyer, Erivan, Caucasus.

Dwarf annual labiate profusely branching, with handsome white flowers producing small black seeds. The aromatic leaves are widely used for seasoning soups and meats. Sow in April or May in seed bed and transplant, or in permanent rows two feet apart. Culture similar to parsley.

29183. OROXYLON INDICUM.
From H. M. Curran, Manila.
Oriental tree of extremely rapid growth, with large, glabrous leaves and showy, white flowers, striped with purple; of fetid odor. The wood is useful for the manufacture of matches. For testing as an ornamental tree in nearly frost free regions of the United States.

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, Poppy.
Erect annual, with handsome varicolored flowers. Cultivated in Orient for opium manufacture. Introduced into this country for the use of its palatable seeds in confectionery and the preparation of morphia for medicinal purposes. The seeds yield a comestible oil. Sow thickly in spring and thin to 6 inches in rows 12 inches apart. Of comparatively easy culture.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS, Passion fruit.
Perennial vine suitable for greenhouses and nearly frost free countries. Fruits ovoid, 2 to 3 inches long, purple; seeds numerous; pleasant flavored acidulous pulp, much used in tropcal countries in fruit salads, confectionery and for flavoring ices and cool drinks. Requires rich soil. Best grown on trellises. Important and profitable catch crop in Australian orchards,

PASSIFLORA LIGULARIS.
A perennial vine, with evergreen, heart-shaped leaves and strikingly handsome green and purple flowers. Fruits medium-sized, roundish or oval, with soft, edible, sweetish pulp embedding numerous small seeds. Used in the preparation of cooling drinks, fruit syrups and desserts. For fruiting and breeding experiments.

22419. PERILLA FRUTESCENS,
Tzu ma. From E. H. Wilson, Ichang, China.
Annual, 3 to 4 feet high, cultivated in mountainous regions of Central China. A sweet culinary oil, much esteemed by the Chinese, is expressed from the seeds. Recommeded for testing in the Southern States for production of oil for paint trade.

22349. PHRAGMITES VULGARIS LONGIVALVIS, from Yokohama, Japan.
A widely distributed reed used for the manufacture of screens, mats and chair seats. Requires moist locations. Used in Holland for reclaiming swamplands by growing it several successive seasons, ultimately converting them into arable lands. *P. communis* is the common reed in our swamps. The young shoots are eaten like asparagus in Japan.

29534. PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA,
From Jas. Coey, Ardeen, Ireland.

Medium-sized ornamental bamboo, 8 feet tall, used for canes, fishing rods and furniture. The young sprouts are said to be superior in flavor to those of other edible species, and should be cut in spring when a few inches long. Probably hardy south of Philadelphia.

27480. PHYSALIS IXOCARPA,
Husk Tomato. From Chico, Calif.

A Mexican variety which has given excellent results in California. The shucked fruits are the size of English walnuts and possess an agreeable flavor. The plants grow erect, 3 to 4 feet high and are cultivated like tomatoes. Recommended for trial in comparison with *P. peruviana.*

21705. PHYSALIS PERUVIANA,
Husk Tomato.
From R. A. Davis, Pretoria.

Dwarf perennial, cultivated in warm countries for its edible, slightly acid fruits. These are used for desserts or made into delicious jams by boiling with equal quantities of sugar. Start in cold frame and treat like tomatoes. Plant 2 by 3 feet apart.

PINUS BUNGEANA. Pine.

Tall-growing, handsome conifer, occurring wild in different sections of North China, with striking, ornamental white bark, which becomes noticeable after the tree has reached the age of about 50 years. The nuts or seeds are roasted and eaten similarly to chestnuts. For testing as an ornamental in this country.

28034. PINUS GERARDIANA,
Chilgoza Pine.
From Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan.

Tall growing conifer, 60 feet high, with nutritious, nut-like seeds, nearly one inch long, of agreeable flavor, which are eaten raw or roasted. The trees produce 15 to 25 cones annually, each containing over 100 seeds. Very drought resistant and quite hardy. Prefers high altitudes.

PINUS MONTEZUMAE.

Medium-sized conifer, 50 feet high, from high altitudes of Mexico; with stout, twisted branches and rigid leaves, 4 inches long, borne in persistant sheaths of fives. The cones are about five inches long and usually produced in clusters of three or four. One of the most ornamental pines for mild-wintered regions of the United States.

24338. PINUS PEUCE.

Pine. From Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Ornamental conifer, 50 feet high, of narrow, dense, pyramidal habit of growth. The greenish branchlets are glabrous, the leaves straight, 3 inches long and bluish-green. According to Prof. Sargent, one of the most promising exotic pines for the Northern States.

PISTACIA CHINENSIS, Pistache.

Tall deciduous, dioecious tree, strikingly ornamental, with large pinnate leaves, wine-red when young, changing to vivid green in summer and flaming scarlet and yellow in fall. Berries inedible. Highly recommended as a shade and ornamental tree.

PITHECOLOBIUM DULCE.

Thorny, leguminous tree, native of Mexico. Rapid grower, frequently used as a shade tree for coffee or cacao. Produces long pods in which the seeds are enclosed in a sweetish pulp, which the natives are very foud of. The bark of the tree contains considerable tannin. Recommended as an ornamental.

30958. PITHECOLOBIUM SAMAN,

Rain Tree. From G. Regnard, Port Louis, Mauritius.

Medium-sized, deciduous tree with spreading branches and pods resembling those of the mesquite bean, and well liked as fodder by cattle and horses. The tree flowers in early spring before bursting into foliage. For testing for ornamental and economic use in Florida and California.

28902. PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM.

From T. W. Adams, Greendale, New Zealand.

Small evergreen tree, 20 to 40 feet high, of compact, symmetrical growth, with shining, dark green leaves and chocolate-brown, almost black, flowers. Well suited for ornamental planting, for hedges and windbreaks.

22861. POPULUS SP.

From Frank Meyer, Wutaishan, China.

White-barked poplar, growing at high altitudes and valuable for sand binding. Frequently planted along ravines to prevent erosion and damage to lands below. Suggested for similar use and avenue planting in this country. The young bark of the tree is green.

22447. POPULUS BALSAMIFERA SUAVEOLENS.

Chinese Poplar.
From Frank Meyer, Taidjatsoa, China.

An extremely slender but very graceful tree, suitable for grouping in parks and for forming backgrounds for other tall deciduous trees. The buds and young leaves exhale a pleasant balsamic odor. Partial to moist, sandy soils, succeeding especially well along water courses.

26614. POPULUS BEROLINENSIS ROSSICA. Poplar.

From Frank Meyer, Liesnoi, Russia.

A very hardy variety of the ordinary Berlin poplar, widely planted in and around St. Petersburg as a shade tree; mostly closely pruned there, but of open habit of growth under ordinary conditions.

28016. PROTEA MELLIFERA.

Cape Honey Flower.
From J. Burtt Davy, Cape Town.

Shrub or dwarf tree, ten feet high, with showy, pink or white flowers borne in large heads in September. From these bees produce great quantities of honey, rendering the tree very valuable for apiarists. Also recommended for testing as an ornamental.

28942. PRUNUS SP.,

Buckthorn Almond.
From Frank Meyer, Sangar, Turkestan.

Wild almond occurring on high, exposed, mountain sides in Central Asia. The bitter kernels yield an oil by pressure, which, after heating, is used for culinary purposes. Of probable value as stock for almonds and peaches.

28960. PRUNUS ARMENIACA.

Apricot.
From Frank Meyer, Dirdar, Turkestan.

Seedling of a large, pale yellow apricot, of melting flavor, with firm, sweet flesh. Freestone variety with sweet kernel. Distributed for fruiting out in mild-wintered sections of this country.

32168. PRUNUS SUBCORDATA KELLOGGII.

From Marsden Manson, San Francisco.

Small tree, from dry, rocky hills of Northern California, with thick leaves and white flowers changing to rose. The dark red, clingstone fruits contain a subacid flesh and are eaten dried and preserved. For testing and breeding purposes.

PSIDIUM GUAJAVA, Guava.

Evergreen tropical shrub or dwarf tree, with handsome white flowers. The yellowish fruits are round or pyriform, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with white or pink pulp and numerous seeds. The fruits are sweet or acid, eaten raw or used for canning. They also produce an excellent grade of jelly and "guava cheese."

PSIDIUM LAURIFOLIUM.

Low, compact-growing shrub with handsome, glossy, evergreen foliage and attractive white flowers. Fruits globose, decidedly acid, and an excellent agent for quickening the process of guava jelly manufacture by adding to common guavas. Also useful for the manufacture of a fruit syrup and for the preparation of a refreshing drink.

PUNICA GRANATUM, Pomegranate.

Evergreen shrub with attractive, usually scarlet flowers, and large roundish fruits with leathery skin enclosing an acidulous pulp, in which the numerous seeds are imbedded. The pulp has a pleasant, vinous taste and is used for the preparation of a delicious, refreshing drink. The rind contains considerable tannin, used in the manufacture of "Morocco leather."

26485. PYRUS SP.

From Edward C. Parker, Mukden, Manchuria,

A popular pear among Chinese, of medium size, coarse, yellowish white flesh. Flavor indifferent, keeping qualities excellent. Tree very hardy, resistant to droughts and high, drying winds. Recommended for trial beyond the usual northern limit for European pears, for fruit, and as a stock.

26591. PYRUS SP.

From Edward C. Parker, Mukden, Manchuria.

Very hardy variety, resistant to droughts and high, drying winds. The hard fruits mature late and are inferior to many American varieties, but keep all winter. For fruiting and breeding experiments and trial as stocks in the Northern States, under ordinarily adverse conditions for pear culture.

21253. PYRUS CHINENSIS, Pear.

From Frank Meyer, Peking, China.

"A very remarkable pear, occurring in North China. Resembles the quince in appearance and fragrance but the meat is melting and of very good flavor." *(Meyer.)*

21254. PYRUS CHINENSIS, Pear.

From Frank Meyer, China.

Seedlings of pears from different parts of China, for testing out in this country. Some interesting varieties may result from this collection. Each tree should be separately fruited and studied.

21923. PYRUS CHINENSIS.

From Frank Meyer, Shinglungshan, China.

A wild pear, the fruits of which become edible after heavy frosts but are of inferior quality. The wood is much used for the manufacture of printing blocks and similar articles. Planted as an ornamental, they are very effective when grouped together.

21928. PYRUS CHINENSIS, Pear.

From Frank Meyer, Jehol, China.

A rare local variety of pear of medium-size; pale yellow color and of soft, melting meat. With careful handling the fruit can be kept a long time.

27063. PYRUS COMMUNIS, Pear.

From Frank Meyer, Dioscouria, Caucasus,

Locally known as the "Turkish pear." Fruits medium-large, of beautiful shape, ripening in August. Trees very strong growers when young and producing heavy crops.

26763. PYRUS SALICIFOLIA.

From Frank Meyer, Sebastopol, Russia.

Wild pear growing on exposed, stony mountain sides and cliffs. Variable in habit of growth, forming tall bushes or trees 20 feet high. Introduced for trial as a stock for pears.

27925. QUERCUS CORNEA, Oak.

From W. J. Tutcher, Hong Kong, China.

Ornamental, evergreen tree, producing extremely hard-shelled, edible acorns, sweet, fine-flavored, highly esteemed by the Chinese as well as by Europeans. Young plants have lived through two winters in Washington. For testing in the mild-wintered regions.

QUILLAJA SAPONARIA, Quillay.

Tall, evergreen tree, 50 to 60 feet high. Its whitish inner bark forms an important export from Chile. It is chipped or ground and used as a substitute for soap. Claimed to remove stains and to impart a remarkable lustre to wool. Will probably stand light frost. Recommended for trial in Gulf States and California.

29129. RAJANIA PLEIONEURA.

"Waw Waw."

From Robert M. Grey, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Twining shrub with glossy, leathery leaves and large, black, inedible berries containing numerous seeds. The tuberous roots are very mealy, and considered by many people to be superior to the true yam (Dioscorea), which they somewhat resemble.

RAPHANUS SATIVUS, "Everlasting" Radish.

White fleshed, medium sized winter variety of excellent, piquant flavor. Sow in August or early September in rows 15 inches apart, allowing plants plenty of space. Requires 2 to 3 months to mature. Roots preserve their crispness throughout the winter if stored in dry, cool cellars. Slice and eat raw or cook like turnip.

31697. RAPHANUS SATIVUS.

Chinese winter radish.

From Frank Meyer, Chugutchak, Mongolia.

Medium-sized variety, with good keeping qualities and flavor. Sow in early August, thin to 12 inches apart, water abundantly and harvest before freezing weather. Remove foliage and store in dry, cool cellar. Eat raw in thin strips or cooked like turnip.

27578. RHEEDIA MACROPHYLLA.

Medium-sized evergreen tree with handsome foliage and yellow or orange-colored fruits, the size of a hen's egg, with a distinct beak at the calyx end. The fruits contain four seeds, surrounded by a small quantity of refreshing, acidulous pulp of pleasant flavor.

25891. RHODOMYRTUS TOMENTOSA.

Downy Myrtle.

From Rev. G. N. Thomssen, Bapatia, India.

Evergreen shrub, 5 feet high, with glossy leaves and very handsome, dark purplish-red flowers, followed by small, oblong, purplish berries, with juicy pulp and pleasant flavor. Fruits eaten raw and preserved.

RHUS VERNICIFERA, Lacquer Tree.
POISONOUS TO HANDLE. (Antidote, weak alcoholic tincture lead acetate.)

Tree 25 to 40 feet high, native of China. From the sap collected from incisions in the bark the famous lacquer, considered the most permanent varnish known, is made. Lacquer manufacture is one of the important industries in Japan and China. Tree deciduous and stands considerable frost.

22449. ROSA SP., Rose.
From Frank Meyer, Pautingfu, China.

A beautiful rambler rose, of strong, vigorous growth, producing an abundance of small, handsome, yellow flowers. Cultivated by nurserymen in China and extensively planted there in private gardens.

23036. ROSA SP., Rose.
From Frank Meyer, Soochow, China.

A climbing rose with small, delicate leaves and attractive, double, red flowers. Recommended for growing on trellises and for hedges, although hardly comparable in attractiveness to many new varieties of ramblers.

23034. ROSA XANTHINA, Rose.
From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China.

Vigorous, tall grower, producing in April masses of attractive, small, yellow flowers, lasting about ten days. Not suited to small gardens on account of its strong habit of growth, but recommended for hedges. Remarkably resistant to drought and extremes of temperature.

23346. RUBUS SP., Raspberry.
From J. M. W. Farnham, Shanghai, China.

Red-fruited variety, occurring wild on mountains near Hangchow, China; with pleasant, acid flavor not much resembling that of our cultivated raspberries. Used raw as well as for the manufacture of jelly and jam. For testing in comparison with cultivated varieties in this country.

RUBUS CORCHORIFOLIUS,
Raspberry. From E. H. Wilson, Peking, China.

Erect-growing bramble with arching stems and insignificant white flowers; fruits roundish, somewhat pointed, of good size, sweet and of excellent flavor, but adhering to the small receptacle. Probably of value for breeding purposes.

21237. RUBUS ROSAEFOLIUS, Raspberry.
From E. H. Wilson, Peking, China.
Erect-growing bramble, six feet high, with square, green stem, reddish at the base and medium-sized, globular red fruits of pleasant, sweet flavor.

17737. SALIX SP., Willow.
From Frank Meyer, Scha-ho-schoon, China.
Remarkable ornamental willow, 8 feet high, forming naturally dense, flat-globular heads, but of upright growth when planted in hedges. The branches are long, slender and tinged with red towards the tips.

22450. SALIX SP., Willow.
From Frank Meyer, Pautingfu, China.
Strong-growing bush of upright habit, with smooth, greenish branches tinged with yellowish-red. Ocurrs on dry lands in North China, requiring no water beyond the scanty summer rainfall.

24418. SALIX BABYLONICA, Weeping Willow. From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China.
Used as a shade tree in the streets of Peking under trying climatic and other conditions; succeeding well on very dry places. Recommended for trial as an ornamental.

26671. SALIX VITELLINA. var. Aurea.
From Frank Meyer, Baidari, Russia.
Handsome willow with golden-yellow twigs, growing into a tall shrub, or even a good sized tree. Wood very brittle. Recommended for park and garden planting in the mild-wintered regions of the United States where dry and hot summers prevail.

28873. SALVIA SCLAREA, Sage.
From Alwin Berger, Ventimiglia, Italy.
Ornamental biennial, two feet high, with pale purple or bluish flowers and beautifully colored bracts produced at the top of the branches. The leaves are used for culinary purposes similarly to the garden sage. For testing as an ornamental and for household use.

SAPIUM SEBIFERUM,
Chinese Tallow Tree.

Medium-sized, compact growing tree, with sharply pointed evergreen leaves and small, 3 to 4 seeded fruits. The seeds are enveloped by a whits, odorless wax employed extensively in China for candle making, and the kernels yield a yellow, fixed oil of bland odor and agreeable nutty taste. The tree succeeds well in the South and Southwest.

25848. SCHLEICHERA TRIJUGA,
Lac Tree. From A. E. Lowrie, Dhamtari, India.

Large, semi-deciduous tree with hard and durable timber; one of the sources of shellac, which exudes from the branches and hardens upon exposure to the air, after the lac insect has punctured the bark. For testing in the South and California.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE, Sesame.

Annual, 5 to 7 feet tall, producing seeds rich in oil extracted by expression. This is mild, bland, and edible, as tasteless as olive oil, often used to adulterate it. Seeds also used in making an attractive confection similar to peanut brittle. Succeeds well in semiarid regions and apparently well adapted for Southwest. Soil requires pulverization before planting.

27580. SESBAN GRANDIFLORUM,
from Botanic Gardens, Poona, India.

Small, short-lived tropical tree of rapid growth with delicate pinnate leaves and large papilionaceous flowers produced in great abundance. The young leaves, flowers and tender pods are chopped, boiled and used in a great variety of native dishes, especially curries. Can be grown throughout South.

22023. SOLANUM MELONGENA,
Golden Eggplant, from Frank Meyer, Peking, China.

Dwarf annual, producing fruits the size of a small egg, at first white, later turning to a golden yellow color. Much grown as an ornamental pot plant by Chinese and recommended for the same purpose in this country.

26470. SPONDIAS DULCIS.
From E. L. Parker, Monrovia, Liberia.

Deciduous tree of rapid growth, producing richly colored yellow fruits, 2 inches in diameter, with brownish-yellow flesh somewhat resembling the pineapple in flavor. Easily propagated from cuttings. Suitable for planting in Southern Florida and California.

Good successes well in the South and Southwest.

29266. STATICE SP., from Frank Meyer, Kostakos, Russian Turkestan.

Handsome perennial, with finely divided foliage and an abundance of flowers of beautiful metallic blue color. Occurs in alkaline deserts. Recommended for trial as an ornamental garden plant or for cut flowers in alkaline sections of this country.

28683. STERCULIA DIVERSIFOLIA, Victorian Bottle Tree. From H. W. Potts, Richmond, New South Wales.

Ornamental, evergreen tree, 20 to 60 feet high, with entire or 3 to 5 lobed leaves. Flowers bell-shaped, greenish, red and white, or yellowish. Recommended for planting as an ornamental and shade tree.

STRYCHNOS SPINOSA, Kafir Orange.

Low-growing, spiny shrub, with evergreen foliage and small white flowers, Fruits 4 to 5 inches in diameter, round and smooth, with extremely hard shells, containing numerous, probably poisonous seeds and spicy, edible pulp, resembling in flavor brandied peaches seasoned with cloves.

23030. SYRINGA OBLATA Lilac. From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China.

A strong-growing bush, or small tree, with large, fragrant, purple flowers. Very drought resistant. Frequently seen as a standard plant grafted upon high-stemmed *Ligustrum lucidum* in Central China, with very ornamental effect. (Grafted low on California privet.)

23031. SYRINGA OBLATA, Lilac. From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China.

Medium-sized shrub with very attractive, fragrant, white flowers. Very drought resistant. Frequently seen as standard plant grafted upon high-stemmed *Ligustrum lucidum*, in Central China, with very ornamental effect. (Grafted low on California privet.)

22742. TOLUIFERA PEREIRAE, Peru Balsam. From Jose C. Zeledon, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Tall, leguminous tree with thick brown bark, glossy foliage and ornamental yellow flowers. The commercial balsam is obtained from incisions in the bark and is very fragrant, with a sweetish taste.

22975. ULMUS PUMILA,

Chinese Elm.

From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China.

Tall shade and timber tree, remarkably resistant to droughts and severe extremes of temperature. Timber mainly used for the manufacture of Chinese carts. Of exceptional promise as shade tree for the northern semi-arid regions of the United States.

29021. VANGUERIA MADAGASCARIENSIS.

From G. Regnard, Port Louis, Mauritius.

Glabrous, evergreen shrub, 10 feet high, with long leaves and a profusion of greenish-yellow flowers of disagreeable odor. The globose drupes are one and a half inches thick and contain a brownish pulp of sweetish, acid flavor, which is edible when quite ripe.

21976. VITEX INCISA,

from Frank Meyer, Shantung, China.

Tall perennial growing on dry alkaline lands, with delicate blue flowers appearing in terminal panicles and rich in honey. Annual shoots occasionally used by Chinese in basket manufacture. Recommended for testing as an ornamental in the Southwestern States.

28690. WIDDRINGTONIA WHYTEII,

Mlanje Cypress. From J. M. Purves, Zomba, Central Africa.

Tall tree, 100 feet high, resembling a cedar, well suited for avenue planting in warm countries. Wood is fragrant and rich in oil, burning like a candle when dry. Prefers sheltered localities. Recommended for trial in South Florida and our island possessions.

28130. ZIZIPHUS OXYPHYLLA.

From Jno. A. Ray, Maskat, Arabia.

Medium-sized, deciduous tree with glossy leaves and small fruits which may be eaten, seeds and all. Highly esteemed by the Arabs and may find favor among Americans on account of their date-like taste.

19397. ZIZIPHUS SATIVA.

Jujube.

From Frank Meyer, Pee-san, China,

Medium-sized, deciduous, ornamental spiny tree, producing roundish or oval fruits, frequently referred to as Chinese dates, with pleasant sweetish meat surrounding the seeds. The jujubes are peculiarly drought resistant and will prove quite hardy where the temperature goes to 15 degs. F.

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