

SB 109

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no. 2



27810. ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS. Okra. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Erivan, Caucasus, Russia. A native Caucasian variety of okra, said to be of good quality. To be tested under irrigation in the hot-summered, arid and semiarid sections of the United States.

18580. ABELMOSCHUS MANIHOT. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Peking. A perennial with very large bright yellow flowers.

18475. ABROMA AUGUSTA. Anabo. From Mr. W. L. Lyon, horticulturist, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila, P. I. A perennial shrub producing the Anabo bast fiber. In India yields three crops a year and is said to be more easily cultivated than jute or Indian hemp. Used chiefly for cordage by the natives.

30371. ACACIA CYANOPHYLLA. Blue-leaved wattle. A tall yellow-flowering Australian shrub introduced from Tunis. Presented by Mr. L. Guillochon, Jardin d'Essais de Tunis.

26304. ACACIA LONGIFOLIA. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. A beautiful yellow-flowered Australian tree for ornamental purposes. Suitable for street tree.

29419. ACANTHORHIZA WARCZEVITZII. From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Presented by Mr. A. A. Pereira da Fonseca. A Central American palm of magnificent appearance suitable for greenhouse cultivation. From its fiber are made brushes, cordage, etc.

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**ACANTHOSICYOS HORRIDA.**

"Narras," from West Africa.

Thorny plant remarkable for its sandbinding character. The Hottentots are inordinately fond of the sweetish flesh of the squash-like fruits, which contain a very acrid, irritating principle. The nutritious seeds are palatable and have been used by Europeans as a substitute for almonds.

**27580. AGATI GRANDIFLORA,**  
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.

**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.

**22618. ALBIZZIA SP.** From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Pangshan, Chihli, China. A small ornamental tree, with finely pinnate leaves and flowers with pale pink stamens. Resembles the yellow locust somewhat when old. Larger leaved than *Albizzia julibrissin*.

**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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**27577. AMBELANIA TENUI-FLORA.** Pepino do matto from Para, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer. A Brazilian tree having an oily edible fruit about five to six inches long, the shape of a cucumber. The white flesh when crushed to a paste is edible, having about 80 per cent. of oil. The bark yields a latex used in medicine.

**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 Turk-  
 estan.

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.

**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.

**30408. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS.** Almond. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Yarkand, Chinese Turkestan. A hard-shelled variety of almond imported from Northern India and sold in the bazars there. May be of value as a stock.

**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.

22989. *AMYGDALUS PER-SICA*. Peach. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Soochow, Kiangsu, China. A flowering peach much used for house and shop decoration during the Chinese New Year. Grafted on *Amygdalus davidiana*.

18235. *AMYGDALUS PER-SICA NECTARINA*. Nectarine. From Lieut. W. L. Maxwell, Quetta, British India. "Quetta." Coming from an altitude of 6,000 feet where temperatures range from 100° F. to below zero. Fruit of good size and quality.

### 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.

### *ANNONA OHERIMOLA*.

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 imbedded 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 MONTANA.** A beautiful West Indian tree 80 feet high found growing on the banks of streams and ponds. The fruit is more rounded in shape than the cultivated, and although acid in taste, can be eaten. May be useful as a stock for the cultivated anonas.

**32302. ANNONA MURICATA.** Sour sop from Camaguey, Cuba. Presented by Mr. Roberto L. Luaces. A small tree with heart-shaped fruit 6 to 9 inches in circumference, with fresh agreeable sub-acid pulp. May be valuable as stock for better quality anonas.

**31891. ANNONA PURPUREA.** Cabeza de Negro. From Mr. C. B. Waito, Mexico City, Mexico. A tree about 10 to 15 feet high, which bears a sweet smelling, stringy, yellow fruit weighing about three pounds, of almost insipid flavor. Introduced for stock or breeding purposes.

**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.

**32322. ANNONA SP.** Presented by Mr. Carlos Werckle, San Jose, Costa Rica.

**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.

**19113. ARISTOTELIA MACQUI.**

From Mr. Teodoro Finger, Coronel, Chile. Spanish name "Maqui." A beautiful evergreen bush or tree producing small, reddish-black fruits of the size of a pepper with a sweet-acid taste. The juice of this fruit is used for coloring wine, and is exported in large quantities to Europe, Argentina, and Peru.

**30224. ASTRONIUM URUNDEUVA.**

Urunday from Villa Encarnacion, Paraguay. Presented by Mr. C. F. Mead. An unusually valuable Paraguayan timber tree, the wood of which often lasts for more than a half century in the soil. Grows to a height of 50 feet and a diameter of a foot in 10 years. Wood is colored like mahogany and is fine for veneer, furniture, etc.

**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.

**27159. BAUHINIA MONANDRA. (?)**

From Portuguese Timor, Dutch East Indies. A beautiful flowering ornamental shrub. Adapted to California, Gulf States, Porto Rico, etc. Presented by Mr. O. W. Barrett, Director of Agriculture, Lourenco Marquez, Portuguese East Africa.

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.

28713. BERBERIS FRE-MONTII. Barberry. From Mr. J. J. Thornber, botanist, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. Native barberry of northern Arizona. A very drought-resistant species, promising as an ornamental. Has coriaceous, spiny glaucous leaves and rather dry red fruits.

25569. BERBERIS WILSONAE. Barberry. From Newry, Ireland. A low growing Chinese ornamental shrub with narrower foliage and more compact habit than *Berberis thunbergii*.

29247. BERBERIS SP. Barberry. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from near Kan-Shugan, Chinese Turkestan. A very spiny barberry having dentate, somewhat undulate leaves and bearing racemes of coral-red berries. Suitable for hedges and ornamental purposes in the cool, semiarid regions of the United States.

31287. BERBERIS SP. Barberry. A barberry found along the Tekes river, Chinese Turkestan, on sandy slightly moist places. Grows from 6 to 10 feet tall and becomes very dense. Leaves entire, somewhat leathery; berries in racemes, small and of red color. Possibly of value as an ornamental garden and park shrub. (Frank N. Meyer.)

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.

**26177. BOUSSINGAULTIA BASELLOIDES.** From Antigua, British West Indies. Presented by Mr. A. S. Archer. A rapid-growing ornamental climber belonging to the Chenopodiaceae. The flowers on opening are white and fragrant, turning black before withering. Easily propagated from tubers growing on the stem.

**32416. BRASSICA JUNCEA.** Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Sarepta, Saratoff Government, Russia. The famous Sarepta mustard which is very strong and in great favor throughout Russia. Besides being ground into mustard powder, the seeds themselves are often used in cooking. The oil which is expressed from the seeds is also used for culinary purposes.

**31821. BRASSICA NAPUS.** Mustard. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Khasan-dugra, Chinese Turkestan. A tall-growing mustard plant, found growing in slightly alkaline soil. An oil is expressed from the seeds, which is smeared over bread in the baking process.

**21033. BRASSICA OLERACEA** Cabbage. Presented by Mr. Paul Nash, American consul, Venice, Italy. "Kupus." From Ragusa, Dalmatia. The flavor of this plant as grown here is very different from the ordinary European varieties and it is highly prized by those who have eaten it.

**33239. BRASSICA PEKINENSIS.** Cabbage. Presented by Mr. Joseph Baillo, University of Nanking, Nanking, China. "Shantung." These Chinese cabbages should be planted in midsummer and left in the ground until the first heavy frost. The best varieties have very little cabbage odor about them.

**22755. BRASSICA RAPA,** "Petrovski" 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.

**26205. BYRSONIMA COTINIFOLIA.**

From Mr. H. F. Schultz, Chiriqui, Panama. A tree bearing fruit called "Nance" which the Panamanians use as the main ingredient for a sour, greasy tasting but pleasing drink and ice. Keep for months under water. Wood used for boat ribs.

**31736. CAJUPUTI LEUCADENDRA.**

Cajuput tree. From Mr. J. H. Maiden, director, Botanic Gardens, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. A rapid-growing myrtaceous tree closely allied to the Eucalyptus; reaches a height of 80 feet. It can be grown on the edges of salt water swamps where no Eucalyptus will survive. The wood is hard, close-grained, and almost imperishable underground.

**CALLIGONUM CAPUT-MEDUSAE.**

An ornamental flowering shrub from Turkestan of peculiar appearance, having no leaves but instead long, slender green, drooping branches. Its beautiful flowers are produced in early June and the shrub is recommended for park and garden use and as a sandbinder in desert regions.

**32071. CALLITRIS CUPRESSIFORMIS.**

Tasmanian cypress pine. From Mr. L. A. Evans, Hobart, Tasmania. A slow-growing tree, attaining a height of 100 feet and a diameter of about 2½ feet. Whitish unfigured wood. The grain is hard and close; the wood exceedingly durable. Is largely used for piles, telegraph poles, etc.

**21967. CARAGANA CHAM-LAGU.** From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Chinanfu, Shantung, China. A shrub growing to a height of 6 to 10 feet, loaded with yellow flowers in spring. May be utilized as a hedge plant in the more arid sections of the United States as it stands drought remarkably well.

**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.

**32482. CARISSA GRANDIFLORA.** South African amatungulu. Presented by Mr. J. E. Higgins of Honolulu. A handsome apocynaceous shrub with glassy green leaves, white scented flowers, and scarlet ovoid fruits an inch in length. Useful home garden fruit with a flavor peculiarly like that of cranberries when stewed. Fruit can be dried like prunes.

**24908. CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS.** Safflower. Presented by Mr. Hubert S. Smiley, Drumalis, Ireland. A hardy flowering annual from Abyssinia, growing from 1 to 3 feet high, from which an oil is expressed.

**26445. CARUM CARVI.** Caraway. A biennial or annual herb grown for its seeds, which are used in flavoring bread, cakes and cheese; also occasionally for the shoots and leaves, which are eaten. It grows from 1 to 2 feet high, has finely cut, pinnately compound foliage and small white flowers in umbels.

**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.

**21051. CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS.** "Ydionda." Presented by Mr. M. H. Iorns, Mayaguez, P. R. A tropical plant, the seeds of which are offered for sale in the markets as a substitute for coffee. Analysis, however, fails to show any caffeine or other alkaloid.

**C A S T I L L A S P.,**  
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.

**24714. CATHA EDULIS. Khat.**  
From Mr. T. Gerolimato, Harrar, Abyssinia. The Khat tree of Arabia and Abyssinia where its culture is an important industry. The leaves are chewed by the Arabs for the stimulating effect produced by the alkaloid which they contain. Distributed under special restrictions by the Department for investigative purpose only.

**31393. CEIBA PENTANDRA.**  
Kapok. From Buitenzorg, Java. A tall tropical tree, 20 to 30 meters high, with spreading horizontal branches. The fiber surrounding the seeds of this and related species is the "Kapok" of commerce. The wood is white and soft; in Porto Rico it is considered desirable for minor building purposes.

**CERATONIA SILIQUA, Carob.**

Decid., 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.

**25350. CHALCAS PANICULATUS.** From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. M. Treub. A small tree with close-grained, hard, white wood, sometimes used for wood engraving. Grown as an ornamental in the tropics and also as a greenhouse plant.

**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.

**32079. CHRYSOPHYLLUM**  
SP. From Mr. C. F. Mead, Encarnacion, Paraguay. A rapidly growing tree, attaining a height of 20 meters, fruiting the fourth year. Bark smooth, wood white and very light. Fruit something the shape and size of an olive, very astringent and not relished fresh.

**CICER ARIETINUM,**  
Chick-peas, Garbanzos.

Drought resistant varieties of this legume are recommended for dry farming regions and as rotation crops with wheat. Cultures 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.

**23222. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.** Watermelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tangsi, Chehkiang, China. A watermelon with yellow flesh, said to be of good quality; found growing on low fields around Tangsi.

26157. CITRULLUS VULGARIS. Presented by Mr. Samuel L. Gracey, American consul, Foochow, China. A yellow-fleshed watermelon.

26227. CITRULLUS VULGARIS. Presented by Mr. William G. Boxshall, Bucharest, Roumania. A red-fleshed watermelon.

26225. CITRULLUS VULGARIS. Presented by Mr. William G. Boxshall, Bucharest, Roumania. A red-fleshed watermelon.

27858. CITRULLUS VULGARIS. Watermelon. "Princess Marie." From Mr. Horace G. Knowles, Bucharest, Roumania. A dark-green skinned watermelon, with dark-red flesh—the most commonly grown variety in Roumania.

26226. CITRULLUS VULGARIS. Presented by Mr. William G. Boxshall, Bucharest, Roumania. A yellow-fleshed watermelon.

27987. CITRULLUS VULGARIS. Watermelon. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Yelisevetpol, Caucasus, Russia. A large-sized melon of good quality, containing very small seeds. To be tested under irrigation in the hot-summered, arid, and semiarid sections of the United States.

**29242. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.** Watermelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Samarkand, Russian Turkestan. A small watermelon having a light-green rind and salmon-red sweet flesh. Has small seeds and is an early ripener. To be tested under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

**29243. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.** Watermelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. A small watermelon having light green rind and salmon red sweet flesh, and very juicy. To be tested under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

**29244. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.** Watermelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. A small-sized watermelon having dark green rind with light green patches and pale red sweet flesh. To be tested under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

**30890. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.** Watermelon. Presented by Mr. W. W. Masterson, American consul, Diarbekir, Turkey. A large-sized variety.

**33273. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.** Watermelon. From Valencia, Spain. This melon does not attain a very great size, but has a remarkably thin rind and highly colored meat, and is of superior quality.

**31877. CITRUS AUSTRALIS.** Wild orange from Queensland. Presented by Mr. James Pink. A tree from 30 to 40 feet in height up to a foot in diameter, having hard close-grained wood and bearing almost globular fruit  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter which yield an agreeable acid juice.

**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.

**31981. CITRUS SP.** Sour citron from Nagpur, India. Procured by Mr. R. S. Woglum. The chief stock for oranges in Central Provinces, India. Has a sour fruit with a yellow rind, like a lemon.

**28844. CLEMATIS INTEGRIFOLIA.**  
From Alwin Berger, Ventimiglia, Italy.

Semi-climbing, herbaceous shrub, 2 feet high, with rather broad leaves and small, attractive, blue flowers, about one inch in diameter, produced singly, in June and August. For ornamental testing throughout the United States.

**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.

**31636. COCCOLOBIS UVIFERA.** Sea-grape from San Jose, Costa Rica. Presented by Mr. Carlos Werckle. Improved large-fruited variety. A polygonaceous tree growing to large size and furnishing wood suitable for cabinet work. Bark astringent used for tanning.

**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 com-  
parison with other types of coffee.

**26447. CONIUM MACULA-  
TUM.** Conium. A rank, much-  
branched European herb—biennial,  
rank-smelling, and poisonous. The  
finely cut dark foliage is highly or-  
namental. It grows from 2 to 4 feet  
high and has large umbels of small  
white flowers.

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

Annual, 8 to 15 feet, extensively cul-  
tivated for its valuable fiber. Broad-  
cast 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.

**24905. CORIANDRUM SATI-  
VUM.** Coriander. Presented by Mr.  
Hubert S. Smiley, Drumalis, Ireland.  
From Abyssinia. An umbelliferous  
annual of Southern Europe, growing  
from 2 to 3 feet high, with thread-like,  
divided leaves and small white flow-  
ers. The seeds (or fruits), are used as  
seasoning and flavoring although they  
are less known in this country than  
caraway.

**26354. CRATAEGUS AZA-  
ROLUS.** Hawthorn. From Miss  
Rifka Aaronsohn, Acre, Palestine.  
Seedlings of a large, shrubby, spiny,  
red-fruited variety found on the slopes  
of dry, arid hills amongst calcareous  
rocks. A rather slow grower, bearing  
in spring dense corymbs of fragrant  
white flowers. Fruits of the better  
varieties are as much as an inch in  
diameter.

**27178. CRATAEGUS SP.**  
Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer,  
from near Novai, Avon, Caucasus, Rus-  
sia. A small ornamental shrub of ro-  
bust habit; has small leaves and bears  
small scarlet berries which hang on  
the bushes all winter.

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.

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.

29496. CROTALARIA SALTIANA. Presented by the Usumbwa Company, Usumbwa, Mwansa, German East Africa. A legume which is being tested in East Africa to ascertain its value as a green manure.

31365. CUOUMEROPSIS MAN-  
NII (?) Kiffy. Procured through Mr. Henry Stewart, Liberia, Africa. A cucurbitaceous plant bearing gourd-like fruits about the size and shape of a goose egg, the seed of which when parched and ground, produce a delicious condiment.

18232. CUCUMIS MELO.  
Winter muskmelon. From Ispahan, Persia, through Mr. Frank Benton. An oblong, light yellow colored muskmelon; flesh light yellow, semitransparent or watery; quite juicy; fair quality; is a good keeper and shipper. Said to succeed best on slightly alkaline soil.

21803. CUCUMIS MELO.  
Muskmelon. Presented by Major A. T. Gage, Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, Calcutta, India.

**24429. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Alfred W. Smith, Odessa, Russia. A variety of sweet melon grown and cultivated here in several colors. It is known here as "Kachanka" and sometimes also called "Tsesarka," on account of its spotted surface, resembling a guinea fowl's plumage.

**24496. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. "Kerkinsche," from Chardjui, Turkestan. A winter muskmelon with a diameter of 6 to 12 inches.

**24498. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. "Katschalinsky," from Chardjui, Turkestan. A winter muskmelon.

**24499. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. "Khansky," from Chardjui, Turkestan. A winter muskmelon with a diameter of 9 to 15 inches.

**24500. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. A winter muskmelon from Chardjui, Turkestan, with a diameter of 8 to 13 inches.

**24501. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. A winter muskmelon from Chardjui, Turkestan, with a diameter of 9 inches.

**24502 TO 24537. CUCUMIS MELO.** Muskmelon. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. Native muskmelonsofTurkestan,mostlywinter varieties, weighing 30 to 40 pounds, with thick white flesh and extremely sweet flavored. They form one of the main staples of the native diet. Are good shippers. Recommended to be tested in regions where long, hot and dry summers prevail.

**24538. CUCUMIS MELO.** Muskmelon. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, Kagan or New Bokhara, Turkestan. An oval, clear bright yellow melon, 12 to 15 inches in long diameter having white, very sweet flesh.

**24540. CUCUMIS MELO.** Muskmelon. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. A winter muskmelon from Chardjui, Turkestan.

**25464. CUCUMIS MELO.** Muskmelon. From Yokohama, Japan. "Makuwa-uri." An oval fruit about 5 inches long and of a yellow color, with longitudinal stripes, ripening in midsummer; of a very sweet, delicious flavor.

**25538. CUCUMIS MELO.** Muskmelon. Presented by J. Lapoulide & Co., Madrid, Spain. From Anover, large and sweet. Good keepers. They are never hung in the sun to ripen. They are picked just before ripening, covered with a jute net, and hung up in a dark, dry place. When they are to be eaten they are taken out, hung in the sun for a short time, and when soft at the ends are ready for use. Of delicious flavor.

**25539. CUCUMIS MELO.** Muskmelon. Presented by J. Lapoulide & Co., Madrid, Spain. From Valencia, early and very productive. Good keepers. They are never hung in the sun to ripen. They are picked just before ripening, covered with a jute net, and hung in a dark, dry place. When they are to be eaten they are taken out, hung in the sun for a short time, and when soft at the ends are ready for use. Of delicious flavor.

**25540. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Presented by J. Lapoulide & Co., Madrid, Spain. From Villacornejo, valuable for its keeping qualities. Good keepers. They are never hung in the sun to ripen. They are picked just before ripening, covered with a jute net, and hung up in a dark, dry place. When they are to be eaten they are taken out, hung in the sun for a short time, and when soft at the ends are ready for use. Of delicious flavor.

**27779. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Alfred L. Crowe, Cephalonia, Greece. "Be-keeria." A large winter melon.

**27781. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Alfred L. Crowe, Cephalonia, Greece. "Black Casaba."

**27782. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Alfred L. Crowe, Cephalonia, Greece. "Good Casaba."

**27785. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Alfred L. Crowe, Zante, Greece.

**27805. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Erivan, Caucasus, Russia. A celebrated local variety of muskmelon, called "Dootna", said to be of very good quality. To be tested under irrigation in the hot semi-arid sections of the United States.

**27988. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Geok-Tepe, Caucasus, Russia. "Dootma." These melons are buried underneath the soil while growing, as otherwise they do not acquire the right flavor and aroma. To be tested under irrigation in the hot-summered, arid, and semiarid sections of the United States.

**27989. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Yelisavetpol, Caucasus, Russia. A large variety of melon of fine quality. To be tested under irrigation in the hot-summered, arid, and semiarid sections of the United States.

**27991. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Geok-Tepe, Caucasus, Russia. "Germek." A large, almost globular melon of extra fine quality; pale yellow with green stripes; ripens very early; is not a good shipper. Recommended for trial in hotbeds.

**28964. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Merv, Turkestan. An early-ripening muskmelon of very sweet flavor. To be tried under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the southwestern United States.

**28965. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Merv, Turkestan. A very sweet flavored muskmelon; to be tried under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

**29231. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Samarkand, Russian Turkestan. A round, drab-green muskmelon; flesh yellowish, very sweet and aromatic. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

**29233. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Samarkand, Russian Turkestan. A yellowish colored muskmelon of good quality, flat-round shape, with rosy-green flesh, sweet and aromatic. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

**29234. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. An oval, drab-green melon; thick green flesh of delicious sweet taste; good keeping qualities. To be tested under irrigation in the hot and dry sections of the United States.

**29235. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, near Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. An oval green melon; salmon-red sweet flesh; has remarkably few seeds; is a good keeper. Called "Amerikanski" melon and believed to have come from America. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

**29236. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kostakos, Russian Turkestan. An oblong, greenish melon; flesh white, very juicy, sweet, and aromatic. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

**29237. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tashkend, Russian Turkestan. A golden-yellow melon of round-oblong shape, slightly ribbed; flesh whitish and of remarkably sweet and aromatic flavor. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

**29238. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Andijan, Russian Turkestan. A small, very oblong, pointed, green melon; flesh sweet, of rosy color. A so-called winter melon; can be kept until New Year's Day. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

**29239. CUCUMIS MELO.**  
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Andijan, Russian Turkestan. An oval greenish yellow melon; flesh white, melting, and very sweet; can be kept for several weeks. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

**29240. CUCUMIS MELO.**  
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Andijan, Russian Turkestan. An oblong, pointed, greenish yellow melon; flesh white and very firm. Can be kept for several months. To be tested under irrigation in the dry and hot sections of the United States.

**29241. CUCUMIS MELO.**  
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Osh, Russian Turkestan. A melon of large size and oval shape; rind yellow with green veins; pale yellow flesh of a fine, sweet aromatic flavor. Found at an altitude of 4,000 feet.

**29332. CUCUMIS MELO.**  
Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. Walter Fischer, Para, Brazil. A long, smooth and distinctly ribbed fruit, weighing on an average of 14 pounds; the flesh is orange and of very good flavor.

**29459. CUCUMIS MELO.**  
Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. James O. Laing, American consul, Malta. An oval yellow melon with delicately flavored flesh ranging through various tints of pinkish orange. The rind is no thicker but much tougher and more resilient than that of an American muskmelon. It is an excellent shipper.

**30401. CUCUMIS MELO.**  
Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Shagran-bazar, Chinese Turkestan. A rather large, oval, mid-season melon; rind yellowish green; flesh sweet, salmon-red; a good shipper and keeper; can be kept throughout the winter. Called "Serech yois."

**30403. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan. "Kut-chak kokchi." A small, early ripening melon; flesh white, of sweet and aromatic taste.

**30404. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan. A medium-sized, early ripening melon; flesh white, very sweet. Called, "Mecca."

**30469. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. W. W. Masterson, American consul, Diarbekr, Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey. A winter variety, elongated in shape; greenish white flesh; rind coarsely netted.

**30471. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. W. W. Masterson, American consul, Diarbekr, Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey. A ball shaped, but sectioned, yellow winter melon with white flesh.

**30640. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Guma, Chinese Turkestan. A large, oval winter melon of excellent keeping and shipping qualities. Rind rough and of yellow color; flesh white, firm, sweet. To be tried in sections where the summers are very hot and dry.

**30641. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Karawag, Chinese Turkestan. "Tuna." A yellowish green melon, which often grows one yard long, while not any thicker around than a beet root, having firm, moderately sweet, white flesh, not very juicy, has few seeds; is a good shipper.

**30642. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Shagran-bazar, Chinese, Turkestan. "Kara Kutcha." A dark green, early-ripening melon of medium size and of long oval shape; flesh reddish, not very sweet; a good keeper and shipper.

**30643. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan. "Kara Kash." A very early small green melon, flattened shape, slightly ribbed; very sweet yellowish green flesh.

**30891. CUCUMIS MELO**

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. W. W. Masterson, American consul, Diarbekr; Turkey. A large variety.

**31301. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan. A small round summer melon, said to ripen early; white flesh of very sweet flavor. To be tested in sections of the United States where the summers are hot and long and where the soil is of a friable, slightly sandy nature and contains a fair percentage of alkaline matter.

**32143. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Received through Mr. Geo. J. Salem, Beni Souef, Egypt. "Domiri." This melon is somewhat larger and sweeter than the cantaloupes grown in the United States and keeps well.

**33275. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. R. Frazer, Jr., American consul, Valencia, Spain. "Bronceado." An oval or slightly conical melon of wonderfully fine flavor, with very thick flesh and small seed cavity. The genuine winter melon of this zone. These winter melons are harvested in the early fall and with care can be kept for six months or more.

**33277. CUCUMIS MELO.**

Muskmelon. Presented by Mr. R. Frazer, Jr., American consul, Valencia, Spain. "Bronceado" and "Negro" seed mixed. An oval or slightly conical melon of wonderfully fine flavor, with very thick flesh and small seed cavity. The genuine winter melon of this zone. These winter melons are harvested in the early fall and with care can be kept for six months or more.

**29268. CUCUMIS SATIVUS.**

Cucumber. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan. "Huang kua." A medium-sized green variety good for pickling purposes. Possibly of value as a garden vegetable under irrigation in alkaline sections in the hot and dry parts of the United States.

**24204. CUCUMIS SP.**

Presented by Mr. Hubert S. Smiley, Gallowhill, Paisley, Scotland. From Ragaa, Bahr el Ghazel, Sudan, Africa. The "Koreish Barrekh," (inedible oil pumpkin). The oil, which is extracted from the seeds of this pumpkin, is used for cooking and other purposes. It is also used by the military and other officials, with the addition of tobacco juice, to protect their mules from the bite of the tse-tse fly.

**22581. CYDONIA SP. Quince.**

From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Pangshan, Chihli, China. A small-fruited, very fragrant quince, much in demand as a room perfumer in China.

**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 eaten raw or boiled. Plants require rich soil and sunny location.

**18581. CYTISUS SCOPARIUS.**

Scotch broom. (Received through J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, N. Y.) A yellow-flowering ornamental shrub, attaining a height of 10 feet, with erect, slender branches. Is recommended by landscape gardeners for covering banks.

**DIMOCARPUS LONGAN.**

The longan from southern China. Slow-growing fruit tree resembling the lychee, but smaller and with smaller fruit,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch in diameter, quite round, nearly smooth, and of a dusky brown color. Requires warm moist climate.

**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. Nonstringent 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.

**22365. DIOSPYROS KAKI.**

Persimmon. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Taidjatsca, west of Pautingfu, Chihli, China. A large, very flat persimmon of orange-red color, found growing in great orchards in the mountain valleys.

**22368. DIOSPYROS KAKI.**

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

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

**32864. DIOSPYROS KAKI.**

Persimmon. *Gumbo*. From Hiroshima, Japan. This variety is considered to be the best in Japan for drying.

**32336. DRACONTOMELON DAO.** From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the Director of Agriculture. A Philippine tree reaching a height of 180 feet and a diameter of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet. It thrives best in damp soils and is intolerant of shade. The wood is moderately hard and moderately heavy, the small heartwood taking a fine polish.

**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.

**ENTELEA ARBORESCENS.** Whau. Ornamental flowering tree from New Zealand, 80 feet tall; flowers white, abundant, in erect cymes; not hardy. Greedily eaten by cattle and horses. Found to be a rapid grower in California. Wood white and very light, its sawdust perhaps suitable for packing fruit.

**ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA.** Loquat. A medium-sized symmetrical tree with handsome leaves, woolly-white beneath. Native of China and Japan, cultivated throughout the Gulf States and California. The fruit is small, oval, and yellow, and resembles a small pear in shape, with a sweetish acid flavor. Requires light rich soil with good drainage.

**31819. ERUCA SATIVA.** Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Oasis of Sandju, Chinese Turkestan. "Sa-un." A variety of seed, the oil of which is used both for culinary and illuminating purposes. To be tested as a possible crop for the inter-mountain regions.

**31317. ERYTHRINA POEPPIGIANA.** Bucare. Received through Mr. D. W. May, Mayaguez, Porto Rico. A leguminous tree, native of the lower Andes of Peru, which attains a height of 15 to 20 meters, and has short, conical spines and red flowers. It is cultivated as a shade tree in the coffee and cacao plantations.

**27660. ERYTHRINA UM-BROSA.** Received through Mr. D. W. May, Mayaguez, Porto Rico. This Venezuelan tree is a most excellent leguminous shade for coffee and a windbreak for citrus groves.

**EUCALYPTUS ALBA,**  
White Gum, from Timor, Dutch East Indies.

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.

**26981. EUCALYPTUS BOTRYOIDES.** Presented by Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, director, Botanic and Domain Gardens, Melbourne, Australia. A tall tree valued for its timber.

**23495. EUCALYPTUS MICROTHERCA.** Coolibah. From Mr. J. H. Maiden, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. One of the best trees for desert tracts; in favorable places grows to a height of 150 feet. Wood brown, sometimes very dark, hard, heavy, and elastic; used for cabinet work, but more particularly for piles, bridges, etc.

**32804. EUCALYPTUS SALIGNA.** From Mr. A. C. Hartless, superintendent, Government Botanic Gardens, Saharanpur, India. A tall tree with smooth silver-gray shining bark found along streams in New South Wales, Australia.

**32461. EUCALYPTUS SMITHII.** Presented by Mr. R. T. Baker, curator, Technological Museum, Sydney, New South Wales. A tall, quick growing tree, sometimes attaining a height of 150 feet and a diameter from 2 to 5 feet. The bark on the old tree is deeply furrowed, of deep dark-gray color. It is famous for its eucalyptol oil.

**32462. EUCALYPTUS UMBRA.** Bastard white mahogany. Presented by Mr. R. T. Baker, curator, Technological Museum, Sydney, New South Wales. A tree, attaining sometimes a height of 100 feet, with a dark-colored "stringy" bark. It is subject to the attacks of a borer, which reduces its value for timber purposes.

**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.

**22995. EUONYMUS ALATUS.**  
From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Soochow, Kiangsu, China. A deciduous shrub, having characteristic four-winged white fruits hanging down on long peduncles, which are in strong contrast with the bright scarlet hues of the leaves in autumn.

**18566. EUONYMUS JAPONICUS.** Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, near Hanchow, Chekiang, China. A decumbent evergreen Euonymus, with large dark green leaves. Of value in the mild wintered sections of the United States as an ornamental plant to clothe trunks of large trees and as a cover for stone and brick walls facing north or east.

**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.

**33071. FICUS MACROPHYLLA.**

Moreton Bay fig. From Prof. J. H. Maiden, director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. A large and rapid growing fig tree, which yields a great deal of milky sap or latex from which is obtained a very fair rubber. The wood is soft, of a pale brown color, with a beautiful wavy figure on a darker brown. It grows only in the well-watered, frost-free coastal districts.

**32325. FICUS RIGO.**

From Barodobo, Papua. Presented by Mr. A. C. English. A rubber producing fig which grows well in dry regions, and "produces rubber equal to that from Para."

**33104. FICUS RUBIGINOSA.**

From Sydney, New South Wales. Presented by Prof. J. H. Maiden. A fig tree forming a dense shade and growing in frost-free regions to a height of 60 to 80 feet and a diameter of 4 to 5 feet. Timber soft and brittle. Foliage will probably furnish food for cattle.

**29359. FICUS UTILIS.**

From O. W. Barrett, Lourenco Marques.

Medium sized, evergreen, ornamental tree of symmetrical 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.

**23219. FIRMIANA SIMPLEX.**

From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Soochow, Kiangsu, China. Makes a fine street tree for the warmer states. Great favorite with the Chinese as a temple tree. Seeds eaten by Chinese.

**26655. FLACOURTIA RAMONTCHI,**

Governor's Plum.

From R. McIlwaine, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Densely-leaved, 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.

**21230. FOENICULUM VULGARE.** Sweet fennel. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China. A very early vegetable grown by the Chinese as a flavoring herb. They use it in soups, in sauces, and with meat and fish; it is very sweet. The seed can be sown on sandy, moist situations as soon as frost leaves the ground.

### **30414. FRAXINUS SP.**

From Frank N. Meyer, Khetan, 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.

### **23519. GARCINIA BENTHAMII.**

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. M. Treub. A valuable timber tree reaching a height of 70 to 80 feet, with a blackish bark and white juice. May prove of value as a stock for the mangosteen.

**22955. GARCINIA BINU-CAO.** From Manila. Presented by Mr. W. S. Lyon. A timber tree of the Philippines, related to the mangosteen, with edible fruit. Grows sometimes to a height of 130 feet, and succeeds under all sorts of conditions of altitude and soil. May prove a valuable stock for the mangosteen.

### **23520. GARCINIA CELEBICA.**

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. M. Treub. A rapidly growing tree of small size, with a large tufted top. Fruits globular, yellowish-red or saffron, very acid until perfectly ripe when they somewhat resemble the mangosteen in flavor. May prove a good stock for the mangosteen.

### **23882. GARCINIA CORNEA.**

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. M. Treub. A small evergreen tree with hard heavy brown wood. Yields an inferior gamboge. Fruit bright red, the size of a small orange, seeds enclosed in a very acid juicy white aril. May prove valuable as a stock for the mangosteen.

**29362. GARCINIA KOLA.** "Bitter kola." From Ibadan, 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 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.

**11788. GARCINIA XANTHOCHEYMUS.** From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Presented by Dr. John C. Willis. Asymmetrical bushy cone-shaped tree, growing to 80 feet in height with large leathery leaves 12 to 16 inches long. Has handsome yellow fruit of the form and size of a small orange with thin skin and acid refreshing pulp.

**24131. GARCINIA SP.** From Palawan, Philippine Islands. Procured from Mr. W. S. Lyon. A strong growing *Garcinia* from the coastal forests, reaching a height of 50 feet and spreading widely. Fruits eaten by natives, but of poor flavor. Suggested as possible stock for mango-steen.

## **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.

**33639. GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE.** Cotton. From Alexandria, Egypt. "Assil." Procured for experimental planting in this country by Mr. O. F. Cook of the Department of Agriculture.

24544. **GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM**. Cotton. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. Native "Kara chigis" (black seed), cotton from Tashkend, Turkestan.

12938. **GOSSYPIUM SP.** Cotton. From Peru, South America. "Full rough." *Catacaos*. The full rough Peruvian cotton, which is grown in the Piura and the surrounding districts in the northern part of Peru. Two crops of this cotton are exported to the New York and Liverpool markets every year.

26319. **GREIGIA SPHACELATA**. "Chupon." From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. A bromelia-like stemless plant with densely clustered sword-shaped leaves resembling those of the pineapple. The flowers are purplish and the fruit is fragrant and wedge-shaped, with pleasantly flavored sweet juice. It grows in a comparatively moist climate.

32242. **GUULDENSTAEDTIA MONOPHYLLA**. Obtained by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from the Botanical Garden at Tomsk, Siberia. A rare legume, with small leaves and flowers, found only in Mongolia and Southern Siberia. Of possible value for dry pastures for the western United States.

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.

**HALIMODENDRON HALODENDRON**. Spiny shrub, occurring on sandy and alkaline places in the deserts of Turkestan 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.

**HELIANTHUS ANNUUS, Russian Oil Sunflower.**

Short season annual, 5 to 7 feet high, with ornamental flowers, followed by large heads containing the numerous seeds, from which a high grade table and valuable drying oil for paints is extracted by pressure. Cultivation comparatively simple. Requires fairly rich and moist but well drained loamy soil and dry atmosphere when maturing in early fall.

**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.

**26451. INULA HELENIUM.**

Elecampane. A tall, thick stemmed hardy herbaceous plant used as an ornamental and also for medicinal purposes. A preparation of the mucilaginous root is common in drug stores. Suited to wet, sandy and mountainous regions.

19203. *IPOMOEA HORSFALIAE* BRIGGS. A beautiful red-flowered evergreen morning-glory, native to tropical America. Suitable only for greenhouse culture in temperate climates, but may be made to bloom outdoors in late summer by plunging the potted plants into the ground in a sunny location after spring frosts are over.

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.

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 preliminary testing for its possible value as an oil producer.

24622. *JUNIPERUS MONOSPERMA*. From Crook National Forest, Arizona. An ornamental evergreen tree found along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains from Colorado southward.

27497. *JUNIPERUS PACHYPHLOEA*. 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,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long. For ornamental planting in dry, mild wintered sections.

26188. *KAEMPFERIA* SP. From Mr. J. Burt-Davy, Pretoria, Transvaal. This plant of the ginger family has very ornamental flowers, and tubers, the remarkable fragrance of which might make them of use in the perfume trade for scenting soaps, etc.

**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.

**32309. LAGERSTROEMIA SPECIOSA**. From Mr. O. B. Burrell, superintendent, Lamac Experiment Station, Bureau of Agriculture, Lamac, Bataan, Philippine Islands. A strong-growing deciduous shrub, reaching a height of 10 to 25 feet, producing an abundance of fringed flowers in spring and summer.

**24431. LANSIUM DOMESTICUM**. Doekoe from Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. M. Treub, Director. One of the most refreshing fruits of the Dutch East Indies. It is about the size of a French prune, of a straw color, with a pulp of a peculiar almost waxy texture and slightly subacid flavor. Seed intensely bitter and should be avoided in eating.

**29530. LAWSONIA INERMIS**, "Henna Plant." From Alfred D. Dyer, Culebra, Canal Zone.

Rapid-growing, ornamental, ever-green 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.

**22997. LESPEDEZA SP.** From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Soochow, Kiangsu, China. A low, shrubby Lespedeza, with large pinnate leaves and bearing graceful racemes of either white or purple flowers. Suitable for small gardens and in rockeries; also for pot plants.

**33348. LEUCAENA GLAUCA.**

Presented by Mr. G. Regnard, Port Louis, Mauritius. A very interesting leguminous shrub, common in Mauritius, the leaves and seeds highly valued as a fodder for cattle, the seeds being boiled and crushed for that purpose.

**21680. LIGUSTICUM SP. (?)**

Collected by Mr. E. H. Wilson. From Ichang, Hupeh, China. An herbaceous plant, 3 to 5 feet high, bearing white flowers in small corymbs. Commonly cultivated in the mountains of western Hupeh above 4,000 feet. The roots possess many medicinal properties.

**LIMONIA ACIDISSIMA.** From India. Shrub or small tree growing in dry situations. Fruits very small and inedible with a single small round seed. Wood very hard and suitable for parts of machinery where toughness is required. May prove of value as a stock for citrus fruits.

**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.

**26452. LOBELIA INFLATA.**

Indian tobacco. A native weed found in open places of the eastern United States. Both seed and herb collected for drug purposes. Has an emetic, expectorant, and anti-spasmodic action. Is a strong poison, capable of producing fatal results.

**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, wind-swept places, at high altitudes. Leaves are small, somewhat downy; berries, yellow. For testing as an ornamental garden shrub and for hedges in dry sections.

**29485. MACHILUS NANMU.**

Nanmu tree from Yachow, Western China. Presented by Mr. W. F. Beaman. Highly valued timber tree of great size, attaining 100 feet with a diameter of 5 feet. Wood in great demand for coffins and finishing fine buildings in China. Almost extinct in China and worthy of trial in moist almost frostless regions. Probably of very slow growth.

**30912. MAGNOLIA SPLENDENS,**  
"Laurel Sabino."

From Dr. John Gifford, Cococanut 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.

**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.

**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.

**31653. MALUS SP. Apple.**

Wainwright. From Mr. W. J. Newberry, curator, Botanic Gardens, Maritzburg, Natal, South Africa. A good subtropical apple.

26475. **MALUS SYLVESTRIS.**  
Apple. From Mr. J. Mollison, Inspector  
General of Agriculture in India, Kash-  
mir, India. A wild species.

27153. **MALUS SYLVESTRIS.**  
Apple. Received through Mr. Frank N.  
Meyer, from near Kopetnaris, Cau-  
casus, Russia. A white apple said to  
grow very large, some fruits weighing  
several pounds each. The trees are  
able to endure high summer tempera-  
tures, but require mild winters. To  
be tested in the southern sections of  
the United States.

8730. **MANGIFERA INDICA.**  
Mango. Through Messrs. Lathrop and  
Fairchild, Bombay, India. The Pa-  
heri.

21516. **MANGIFERA INDICA.**  
Through Mr. O. W. Barrett, Port of  
Spain, Trinidad. The Divine.

22970. **MANGIFERA INDICA.**  
Mango. Through Mr. Wm. H. Michael,  
consul-general, Calcutta, India. From  
Bombay Province. White Alfonso.  
This fruit is perfect in shape with  
beautiful satin skin and a subtle aro-  
ma which faithfully indicates the  
delicate flavor of its golden pulp. It  
just fails to tip the scales at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

31477. **MANGIFERA INDICA.**  
Mango from Piracicaba, Brazil. Pre-  
sented by Mr. Clinton D. Smith. The  
"Espada" mango, the best variety of  
that vicinity, having less fiber on the  
seed, which is smaller in proportion  
than in other varieties.

**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.

**31633. MANGIFERA ZEYLANICA.** From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Presented by Dr. John C. Willis. A small-fruited mango with edible fruits the size of a cherry. May be useful as stock or for pollination for the mango.

**26323. MAYTENUS BOARIA.** From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. Beautiful 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 FORSKAHLI,** 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.

**26454. MONARDA FISTULOSA.** Horsemint. A rather coarse herbaceous drug plant, with large heads of gaping, wide-mouthed purple flowers, found growing wild along the banks of streams of the eastern United States, lighting up the dark corners of the woods. It is easy of culture, thriving in any good soil.

**31852. MORAEA IRIDIoidES.** From Mr. J. Medley Wood, director, Natal Botanic Gardens, Durban, Natal, South Africa. A bulbous plant similar to an iris; stem 1 to 2 feet long; flowers over 8 inches across, white, marked yellow on claws of outer segments.

**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.

**30658. NITRARIA RETUSA.**

Desert currant. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from near Bis-Wick, Chinese Turkestan. A spiny white-flowering shrub, 3 to 7 feet high, bearing small juicy black-violet berries, which are edible and of sweet saline taste. Of value chiefly as a sandbinder in the cool semiarid regions of the United States.

**23268. NOTHOFAGUS OBLIQUA.**

Chilean red beech. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. The *Roble* of Chile. A tall tree with a straight trunk attaining 3 to 4 feet in diameter. The wood is heavy and durable. One of the few Chilean trees with deciduous foliage.

**27812. OCIMUM BASILICUM,**  
Sweet Basil, from Frank Meyer, Eri-  
van, 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.

**32008. OCIMUM VIRIDI-  
FLORUM.** Mosquito plant. This  
small plant of the mint family is used  
in West Africa to drive away mosqui-  
tos. The green plant is either hung up  
to drive the insects away, or the dry  
plant is burned and the smoke there-  
from used for the same purpose.**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.

**27172. OLEA EUROPAEA.**

From Frank Meyer, Nikita, Crimea.

Hardy variety of large-fruited olive from a tree several centuries old which has successfully withstood 1 degree F. below zero, at which temperature other varieties were frozen to the ground.

**31853. OPHIOBOSTRYX VOLUBILIS.** From Mr. J. Medley Wood, Director Botanic Garden, Durban, Natal. A curious plant with leafless asparagus-like branches from a twining stem. Flowers green, produced freely.

**32028. OXYTENANTHERA ABYSSINICA.** Through Dr. A. Robertson-Proschowsky, Nice, France, from Abyssinia. A bamboo-like grass.

**27014. PACOURIA CAPENSIS.** From Prof. J. Burt Davy, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa. A low shrub producing an abundance of fragrant white flowers in spring and numerous reddish-yellow fruits in January and February. These fruits are edible with a pleasantly acid flavor, and are said to make good jelly, brandy and vinegar.

**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.

**27925. PASANIA CORNEA.** Oak. From Mr. 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.

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**PASSIFLORA EDULIS**, Passion fruit.

Perennial vine suitable for green-houses and nearly frost free countries. Fruits ovoid, 2 to 3 inches long, purple; seeds numerous; pleasant flavored acidulous pulp, much used in tropical countries in fruit salads, confecti-  
tionery 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.

**31207. PASSIFLORA SP.**

Passion fruit from Montevideo, Uruguay. Presented by Mr. F. W. Goding. Uruguayan species with orange-yellow fruits the size of a lemon, and very luscious juice of peculiar flavor.

**32840. PEDILANTHUS APHYLLUS**. From Dr. C. A. Purpus, Zacuapam, Huatusco, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Wax plant—perennial, succulent, ornamental for test as garden plant.

**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. Recommended for testing in the Southern States for production of oil for paint trade.

**PERSEA AMERICANA**.

Avocado. A small semi-tropical American tree growing to about 25 feet, bearing maroon or green pear-shaped fruits from the size of a large orange to that of a muskmelon. The skin is thin and tender, and the seed large. The greenish-yellow pulp, which is chiefly used for salads, is of the consistency of firm butter, and has a decidedly nutty flavor which is most delicious.

**20402. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS.** Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer. A small, yellowish bean from Khabarovsk, Siberia. Most rust resistant of any beans tried at Yarrow Plant Introduction Garden, Rockville, Maryland.

**27822. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS.** Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. A round, speckled bean, native to the Caucasus. To be tried in the semiarid sections of the United States.

**27823. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS.** Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. A long, speckled bean, native to the Caucasus. To be tried in semiarid sections of the United States.

**31307. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS.** Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Suiting, Ili Valley, Chinese Turkestan. An uncommon variety of garden bean. To be tested in cool, elevated regions as a garden vegetable.

**32094. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS.** Bean. A white bean procured by Mr. C. V. Piper, of the Department of Agriculture, in the market of Calcutta, India.

**30832. PHORMIUM COOKIANUM.** New-Zealand-flax from Greendale, Canterbury, New Zealand. Presented by Mr. T. W. Adams. An ornamental stemless species with slender sword-shaped leaves smaller than *P. tenax*, occurring on dry hill-sides, fiber of no value.

**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 swamp lands by growing it several successive seasons, ultimately converting them into arable lands. *P. vulgaris* is the common reed in our swamps. The young shoots are eaten like asparagus in Japan.

**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.

**29133. PHYTOLACCA AOINOSA.** var. *esculenta*. A perennial found wild only in moist mountain forest undergrowth in Japan. The leaves are eaten boiled in miso soup by the native rural people; the root is somewhat poisonous and is used as a drug by the herb medical school; the berries are not edible.

**31482. PHYTOLACCA DIOICA.**  
Ombu. From Mr. Joseph E. Wing, Buenos Aires, Argentina. A common tree of Argentina flourishing in very dry soil during the worst drought. Sometimes grows to 12 feet in diameter. The trees are said to grow very rapidly.

**24907. PIMPINELLA ANISUM.**  
Anise. Presented by Mr. Hubert S. Smiley, Larne, County Antrim, Ireland. A yellowish white flowering annual from Abyssinia, attaining 2 feet in height, mostly grown in the Mediterranean countries, for its seeds which are used in medicine and in cookery, and for flavoring liquors. These seeds yield a highly perfumed essential oil. The leaves are also used for seasoning and garnishing.

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**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.

**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.

**30688. PINUS SP. (?) Pine.**

Collected by Mr. Geo. Forrest; presented by Mr. A. K. Bulley, Liverpool, England. From Lichiang Range, China. A remarkable pine attaining a height of 70 to 200 feet, bearing cones 9 to 12 inches in length. Seeds edible. Found at altitude 9,000 to 10,000 feet. (Forrest.) Identification in question. May be *P. armandi*.

**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.

**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.

**32916. PITHECOLOBIUM UNGUIS-CATI.** From Mr. Walter Fischer, Para, Brazil. A very attractive ornamental small tree much used as a border shrub and as a hedge plant. Bears dense panicles of pods, open and twisted when ripe and showing the shiny black small seeds to each of which is attached a red arillus.

**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.

**27721. POPULUS ALBA.** Poplar. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. Var. *pyramidalis*. A tall, fast-growing, pyramidal poplar, having a very white trunk. Suitable for windbreaks and as avenue trees in the mild-wintered semiarid sections.

**27722. POPULUS ALBA.** Poplar. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. Var. *Bolleana*. A very tall tree of fastigate habit; quite resistant to canker and drought. May vary from form now in the trade.

**22363. POPULUS BALSAMIFERA SUAVEOLENS.** Poplar. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Shiling, Chihli, China. A remarkable variety of the small-leaved Chinese poplar of very pyramidal habit; looks like the Lombardy poplar, but makes a more pleasing impression; thrives in a sandy, moisture-retaining soil.

**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.

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26812. **POPULUS SP.** Poplar.  
From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Orianda, Crimea, Russia. Species with white trunk and remarkably pyramidal habit, attaining 80 feet. They branch out and lose their pyramidal shape when old. Of value in Western States for wind-breaks and as ornamental park trees.

26473. **PRUNUS ARMENIACA.**  
Apricot. Presented by Mr. J. Molison, Inspector General of Agriculture, Kashmir, India. Bears in fourth year. Reported wild species.

26832. **PRUNUS ARMENIACA.**  
Apricot. "Moorpark." Budded on *Ameygdalus davidiana*, (S. P. I. No. 22009), the wild Chinese peach, for the purpose of testing the latter as a stock resistant to drought, cold and alkali.

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12185. **PRUNUS PSEUDO-CERASUS.** Japanese flowering cherry. *Haria sau.* From the Yokohama Nursery Company, Yokohama, Japan. One of the famous flowering cherries of Japan so extensively planted in parks and as an avenue tree in that country and so much admired by visitors. The trees are literally covered in early spring with beautiful pink flowers. Habit upright.

12196. **PRUNUS PSEUDO-CERASUS.** Japanese flowering cherry. *Asagi sakura.* From the Yokohama Nursery Company, Yokohama, Japan. One of the famous flowering cherries of Japan so extensively planted in parks and as an avenue tree in that country and so much admired by visitors. The trees are literally covered in early spring with beautiful pink flowers. Habit upright.

12223. **PRUNUS PSEUDO-CERASUS.** Japanese flowering cherry. *Taki nioi.* From the Yokohama Nursery Company, Yokohama, Japan. One of the famous flowering cherries of Japan so extensively planted in parks and as an avenue tree in that country and so much admired by visitors. The trees are literally covered in early spring with beautiful pink or white flowers. Habit upright.

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12228. *PRUNUS PSEUDO-CERASUS*. Japanese flowering cherry. *Fugenzo*. From the Yokohama Nursery Company, Yokohama, Japan. One of the famous flowering cherries of Japan so extensively planted in parks and as an avenue tree in that country and so much admired by visitors. The trees are literally covered in early spring with beautiful pink flowers. Habit upright.

26886. *PRUNUS SIMONII*. Apricot-plum. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Dongsì, China. A fruit that looks like an apricot; very fragrant; sour; with downy, dull-yellow skin, rather small-sized.

18587. *PRUNUS SP.* Cherry. From Frank N. Meyer, Tang-hsi, China. Trees produce small sweet red cherries of good quality. Fruit ripens early in the season.

29921. *PRUNUS SP.* Cherry. From Dr. T. Watase, Tokyo, Japan. "Oshima Sakura." One of the fastest growing cherry trees in Japan, the wood of which is highly valued for making charcoal. Beautiful charcoal is much prized by the Japanese for their open fires. Might be tested as a stock for the commercial fruiting cherries.

31652. *PRUNUS SP.* Plum. From Mr. W. J. Newberry, curator, Botanic Gardens, Maritzburg, Natal, South Africa. "Methley." A dark red fruit; flesh dark red, firm; stone medium in size, cling; flavor and quality good; season very early.

32751. *PRUNUS SP.* Prune. From Mr. Felix Wenger, Langenbühl, Thun, Berne, Switzerland. This prune resembles the Italian but is much larger and contains more sugar. It is locally known as the "grafted prune." To be tested in the northwestern section of the United States.

**24628. PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA.** Collected in Carson National Forest, New Mexico, at an altitude of approximately 7,500 feet. Occurs in the Rocky Mountains south of latitude 55 degrees. A tree often 200 feet high, with a trunk 3 to 4 feet in diameter and sometimes reaching a more remarkable height with a diameter of 10 to 12 feet. The bark of this tree is sometimes used in tanning.

**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."

**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 "Moreocco leather."

**21982. PYRUS BETULAE-FOLIA.** Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer. Wild pear from near Mong-tchou, Chihli (?), China, used extensively by the Chinese as a stock for pears. Stands alkali remarkably well. Grow sometimes in pure sand. Thrives better in a semiarid climate than where there is much precipitation. Can be easily grown from cuttings.

**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.

**26474. PYRUS COMMUNIS.**

Pear. From Mr. J. Mollison, Inspector General of Agriculture in India, Kashmir, India. A wild, early fruiting species.

**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.

**29050. PYRUS SP. Pear. From**

Mr. Edward C. Parker, Manchuria. These varieties from Kwangning district, are very resistant to drying winds, sun scald, blight, etc. Recommended as a hardy grafting stock for improved varieties. Probably represents several varieties.

**32660. RADICULA ARMOR-**

**ACIA.** Horse-radish. Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Soosdal, Vladimir Government, Russia. A variety of horse-radish famous for its fine qualities; in especial demand in Russia during the winter holidays.

**RAPHANUS SATIVUS, "Ever-lasting" 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.

**29424. RAVENALA MADA-GASCARIENSIS.**

Traveller's tree. From Mr. J. B. Donnelly, Palm Beach, Florida. One of the most conspicuous semi-tropical plants. It grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet and is a near relative of the banana, resembling that plant somewhat in the leaves. It has a palm-like trunk with large leaves, crowded in two ranks so that the head has the form of a gigantic fan.

**30538. RHAMNUS IMERETINUS.**

Buckthorn. From Mr. A. Rolloff, Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. Occurs in the Province of Kars in the Trans-Caucasian region of south-eastern Russia. Shrub with very large leaves,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide by 10 inches long. Grows in dry, somewhat shady places.

26326. RHAPHITHAMNUS  
PARVIFOLIUS. From Mr. Jose D.  
Husbands, Limavida, Chile. An ever-  
green shrub or small tree about 20  
feet high, suitable for hedges. Called  
"Espino Blanco" in Valdivia.

30492. RHEEDIA EDULIS.  
Sastra from Panama. Presented by  
Mr. H. Pittier. A small tree with ed-  
ible fruit 1 to 1½ inches in diameter,  
with reddish smooth skin and pleas-  
antly acid flavor, produced in January  
and February. Requires moist location.

27578. RHEEDIA MACROPHYLLA.  
Medium-sized evergreen tree with  
handsome foliage and yellow or or-  
ange-colored fruits, the size of a hen's  
egg, with a distinct beak at the calyx  
end. The fruits contain four seeds, sur-  
rounded by a small quantity of re-  
freshing, acidulous pulp of pleasant  
flavor.

20420. RHEUM RHAPONTI-  
CUM. Rhubarb. Through Mr. Frank  
N. Meyer, from Khabarovsk, Northern  
Siberia. Stands a temperature of 45°  
below zero F. and may prove different  
from the ordinary varieties or be of  
value for breeding.

21319. RHEUM SP. Rhubarb.  
Secured by Mr. E. H. Wilson, of the  
Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain,  
Mass., from Ichang, China. The me-  
dicinal rhubarb of western Hupeh,  
found growing wild in the woods  
above 7,000 feet. It is sparingly cul-  
tivated by the natives in the moun-  
tains at altitudes from 6-8000 feet.  
The quality of this Hupeh rhubarb is  
poor and its market value low as com-  
pared with the Szechuan drug.

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 VERNICIFLUA.** Lacquer Tree. **POISONOUS TO HANDLE.** (Antidote, weak alcoholic tincture lead acetate.) Trees 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.

**27579. ROLLINIA ORTHOPETALA.** From Mr. Walter Fischer, Para, Brazil. A delicious anonaceous fruit. The seeds are enveloped in a large quantity of pulp, which is of a custard-like consistency, and of a very agreeable acid taste. Recommended for trial in the Everglades, as it grows in localities which are often flooded.

**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.

**29256. ROSA SP.** Rose. Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Irkestan, Chinese Turkestan. A wild, shrubby rose found on the dry, stony banks of a watercourse. Altitude about 9,000 feet. Recommended for trial as a garden and park shrub in the northern and semi-arid sections of the United States.

**29729. ROSA SP.** Rose. "Belle Portugaise." From Mr. Ch. D'Navel, Lisbon, Portugal. A seedling of *Rosa gigantea*.

**RUBUS COROMORIFOLIUS,** 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.

**27312. RUBUS FRUTICOSUS.**

Blackberry. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. Around fruited wild blackberry; extremely productive, rank grower.

**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.

**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.

**23347. RUBUS SP. From Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, Shanghai, China.**

A wild red berry, resembling the blackberry except in color; slightly acid.

**32101. RUBUS SP. Raspberry.**

Found in India by Mr. C. V. Piper. A pink-flowered shrub much like the common black-cap. Fruits in large clusters, red but covered with short hairs. Found at an altitude of 6,000 feet.

**19857. SALIX BABYLONICA.**

Weeping Willow. From St. Luzia, Madeira. Secured by David Fairchild. These plants are descendants of a tree growing at St. Helena over the former grave of Napoleon I.

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.

28710. *SALIX HUMBOLDTIANA*. Willow. From Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. The Chilean "Castilla." A tall growing willow found growing in arid clay soils.

19856. *SALIX VIMINALIS*. Osier Willow from Funchal, Madeira. Secured by David Fairchild. This willow is grown in the mountains and is pollarded to make it produce long branchless shoots, which are used for the manufacture of baskets, chairs, etc.

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. Occurs on dry lands in North China, requiring no water beyond the scanty summer rainfall.

26762. *SALIX SP.* Willow. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, estate of Maximoff, Crimea, Russia. A willow with golden yellow twigs which are very pliable. The tree is used for hedges and windbreaks. Fit for the drier parts of the United States where the winters are mild.

**29143. SALIX SP. Willow.**

From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Gultscha, Russian Turkestan. A moderate sized, hard wooded, willow tree with long, very narrow leaves and reddish twigs. Of value for windbreaks and as an ornamental garden and park tree in alkaline sections of the United States. The young twigs are very pliable and may be employed as a tying material.

**30051. SALIX SP. Willow.**

Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Pustan Terek, Chinese Turkestan. A tall-growing willow with rather slender branches, called "Kok suchet." The bark on young twigs is of a vivid green, making the tree look in winter as if it still had leaves. Grows at an altitude of over 6,000 feet and in alkaline soil. Recommended as an ornamental park and garden tree for the Northwest.

**30052. SALIX SP. Willow.**

Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Khanaka, Chinese Turkestan. Grows to be very old and large when not continually pollarded; bark of young branches of a mahogany-brown color. Resistant to alkali, great heat and drought. Recommended as an ornamental tree in the United States where the rain fall is light and summer temperatures high.

**30144. SALIX SP. Willow.**

Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Langar, Chinese Turkestan. A weeping willow called "Khutta suchet." Grows in rather sandy, alkaline soils. The drooping habit does not develop until it has formed a good trunk.

**29521. SAMUELA CARNE-**

**ROSANA.** Procured by Mr. Thomas W. Voetter, Guajardo, Mexico. The buds and flower stalks of this plant, also the covering of the mature fruits, having much the same flavor as the eastern date, are used for food, and also as a purgative. From the leaves is obtained the "Ixtle" fiber exported from this district.

**32371. SAPINDUS SP. Soap**

**berry.** From Mr. Omar E. Mueller, Bahia, Brazil. The fruit of this tree has an alkaline principle known as saponin which makes it useful for cleansing purposes, and is used in the interior as a substitute for soap.

**32914. SAPINDUS SP.** From Mr. Walter Fischer, Para, Brazil. A tree which grows to a height of 30 to 40 feet, and is found along the borders of clearings. Bears a berry-like fruit that has an alkaline principle known as saponin which makes it useful for cleansing purposes, and is used in the interior in the place of soap.

**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.

**30962. SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM.** Marking nut from Mauritius. Presented by Mr. Gabriel Regnard. Deciduous tree growing to moderate size. The acrid viscid juice furnishes a varnish, while the pericarp of the fruit furnishes a bitter astringent principle used in India as a marking ink. Fleshy cups on which the fruit rests and the kernels of the nuts are used as food.

**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.

**32123. SESBAN AEGYPTIACUM.** A large shrub or small tree grown on the dykes surrounding rice paddies near Surabaya, Java. Cattle are very fond of the foliage of this tall perennial herb. The green pods, as well as the seeds, are very nutritious, wholesome, and of pleasant taste.

**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.

**29407. SORINDEIA MADA-GASCARIENSIS.** Grape-mango. From Mr. G. Regnard, Mauritius. A tall anacardiaceous shrub which bears panicles of purple flowers, and fruits of a pleasant, acidulous taste, which grow not only from the branches, but chiefly from the main trunks of the tree, looking as if they were air roots, with fruit upon them, or like parasites.

**30900. SPARTEUM JUNCE-UM.** Spanish broom. From Mr. R. B. Marcowitz, Sukhum-Kale, Caucasus. A beautiful, leafless shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, with large, yellow, delightfully fragrant flowers, which remain in bloom a long time.

**31953. SPATHODEA CAM-PANULATA.** From Soekaboemi, Java. Received through Dr. B. T. Galloway. A beautiful tree 40 to 60 feet high with large orange-colored flowers in clusters, and leaves resembling those of black walnut. Cultivated as a street tree in Java. One of the showiest flowering trees in the tropics.

**31194. SPHENOSTYLIS STEN-OCARPA.** Presented by Prof. Dr. A. Zimmerman, Amani, German East Africa. A legume which forms edible tubers with a taste similar to potatoes.

**26455. SPIGELIA MARILAN-DICA.** Maryland pinkroot. A handsome hardy perennial drug herb, with slender, tufted stems 1 to 2 feet high; is an excellent flowering border plant.

**26470. SPONDIAS CYTHEREA.** 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.

**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.

**STILLINGIA SEBIFERA.**

Chinese Tallow Tree. Medium-sized, compact growing tree, with sharply pointed leaves and small 3 to 4 seeded fruits. The seeds are enveloped by a white 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.

**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.

**23032. SYRINGA SP.** Lilac. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Fengtai, near Peking, China. A small-leaved purple lilac much used in China as a forcing plant; is quite rare, but not very hardy. Recommended as an ornamental shrub.

**23033. SYRINGA SP.** Lilac. From Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, Chihli, China. A small-leaved lilac, suitable for pot culture and as a small ornamental shrub for dry and mild-wintered regions.

**30050. TAMARIX SP.** Tamarisk. Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Karghalik, Chinese Turkestan. Found in moist, saline places. Produces masses of rosy flowers all through the summer. Recommended as an ornamental shrub and a fuel supply in hot, dry, strongly alkaline regions.

**30981. TAMARIX SP.** Tamarisk. Through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, from Tumchuk, Chinese Turkestan. Ornamental shrub, of very spreading growth, with long, slender branches of rose-red color. Valuable in alkaline and desert regions; the wood is an excellent fuel of great heating qualities.

**26166. THESPESIA LAMPAS.** Procured by Mr. P. J. Wester, Subtropical Garden, Miami, Fla. A small tree with leaves 5 inches in diameter, cordate, 3-lobed, lobes spreading. Corolla campanulate, yellow with a crimson center. Found in the tropical Himalayas of India to Ceylon, Java, and east tropical Africa.

**24593. THRINAX FLORIDANA.** Palm from Miami, Florida. Presented by Mr. P. J. Wester. A native Florida palm, with slender trunk, reaching a height of 25 feet or more, with a crown of small diameter. The leaves are green above and silvery white beneath. Produces waxy white berries in great abundance. Suggested for trial as a conservatory plant.

**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.

**30695. TRACHYCARPUS EXCELSUS.** Collected by Mr. Geo. Forrest; presented by Mr. A. K. Bulley, Liverpool, England. From Lichiang Valley, Yunnan Province, China. A dwarf fan palm, trunk covered with hair; hardy where ground freezes slightly. Cultivated by the natives for the foliage sheaths, the fiber of which is used for rope, matting, etc. (Forrest.)

**24458. TRIFOLIUM LUPINASTER.** From Chita, Transbaikai Region, Russia. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. A native clover common on the open steppe over an immense area of Siberia, extending north to the Arctic Circle. For the severest sections only. The name *lupinaster* comes from the fact that there are five leaflets, like a lupine.

**21501. TRIGONELLA FOENUM-  
GRAECUM.** Fenugreek. An annual  
legume of upright habit of growth,  
reaching 18 to 20 inches in height;  
has a very important place in general  
culture as a soil enricher and a green  
forage crop. The Jewish women of  
North Africa eat a meal prepared from  
the seed of this plant and become en-  
ormously fat. The seed is an essential  
constituent of nearly all prepared  
stock foods.

**13241. ULEX EUROPAEUS.**  
From Hogg and Robertson, Dublin,  
Ireland. Upright-growing, spiny, le-  
guminous shrub, 4 feet high, with  
striped branchlets and narrow, lance-  
olate, slightly hairy leaves. The frag-  
rant flowers are bright yellow, 3-4  
of an inch long and produced from  
April to June. A valuable sand-binder  
and well suited for ornamental seaside  
planting.

**22975. ULMUS PUMILA,**  
Chinese Elm.

From Frank Meyer, Fengtai, China.  
Tall shade and timber tree, remark-  
ably resistant to droughts and severe  
extremes of temperature. Timber main-  
ly used for the manufacture of Chinese  
carts. Of exceptional promise as shade  
tree for the northern semi-arid regions  
of the United States.

**30064. VACCINIUM VITIS-  
IDAEA.** Cowberry. From Dr. G. Bit-  
ter, Bremen, Germany. A dwarf shrub  
from northern Europe, with evergreen  
leaves and reddish purple fruit, much  
used for jellies and other preserves.  
Hardy as far north as Greenland.

**27016. VANGUERIA INFAUS-  
TA.** Mispel from Pretoria, Trans-  
vaal. Presented by Mr. J. B. Davy. An  
excellent native Transvaal fruit, an  
inch in diameter, with somewhat the  
flavor of the medlar. Occurs on hills  
and mountains in sandy soil becoming  
a small tree.

**29021. VANGUERIA MADAGASCARIENSIS.**  
From G. Regnard, Port Louis, Mau-  
ritius.

Glabrous, evergreen shrub, 10 feet  
high, with long leaves and a profusion  
of greenish-yellow flowers of dis-  
agreeable odor. The globose drupes are  
one and a half inches thick and con-  
tain 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.

**28876. VITIS SP. (?)** From Mr. E. D. Sturtevant, Hollywood, Calif. Native of the southern part of Vera Cruz. It is said to bear beautiful scarlet flowers. Recommended for trial in south Florida.

**31727. VOANDZEIA SUBTER-  
RANEA.** Woandsu. Presented by Mr. R. H. B. Dickinson, Department of Agriculture, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. A plant very much resembling the peanut, the one-seeded pods of which ripen under the ground in the same manner. The plant is smaller and not so prolific as the best varieties of peanuts. They are used both for human food and as feed for animals.

**28690. WIDDRINGTONIA WHYTEI,**  
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.

**30090. ZEA MAYS.** Corn. Presented by Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, Shanghai, China, "Liwoo." A white variety which seems to be much more glutinous than other varieties.

**31560. ZEA MAYS.** Corn. Presented by Mr. Jos. E. Wing, Buenos Aires, Argentina. This corn matures in a climate that will not mature native maize owing to the cold night temperatures and drought. Recommended for testing in regions like western Nebraska or Colorado.

**19397. ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA,**  
 Jujube. From Frank Meyer, Pee-san, China. Medium-sized, deciduous, ornamental, spiny tree, producing roundish or oval fruits, 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.

**23455. ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA.**  
 Jujube. Seedlings from Mrs. A. P. Prioleau, Beaufort, S. C. The Jujube is a very important fruit in China. the trees stand unusual neglect and drought, are hardy to 20 below zero or more. The fruits, about the size of plums, when candied resemble dates and are sometimes mistaken for them. They have a raisin flavor and delicate aroma.

**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.

**26912. Undetermined. "San-Quat."**  
 From Mr. A. J. Perkins, Macao, China. A fruit orange-like in appearance, but having a soapy pulp and many seeds.

**28362. Undetermined. From Mr. G. Regnard, Port Louis, Mauritius.**  
 A white-fruited liliaceous plant.

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