

29141 to 29150—Continued.

29143. *SALIX* sp.

Willow.

From Guldscha, Russian Turkestan. "(No. 793, October 11, 1910.) A willow found on sandy alkaline flats; has long, very narrow leaves, and reddish twigs. The trunk, when getting old, assumes a black color and is often twisted and gnarled. The wood is harder than any other willow I ever saw. The trees grow only to a moderate size and may be of value as ornamental garden and park trees and as windbreaks in alkaline sections of the United States. The young twigs are very pliable and may be employed as a tying material." (*Meyer.*)

29144. *SALIX* sp.

Willow.

From Chinese Turkestan, near Irkestan. "(No. 794, October 15, 1910.) A shrubby willow with reddish twigs and very lanceolate leaves, found growing on very sandy and alkaline places. It has sand-binding qualities, while the young twigs are fit for tying purposes and for basket material. Of value in sandy and alkaline sections of the United States as a hedge plant and an arrester of moving sands." (*Meyer.*)

29145. *SALIX* sp.

Willow.

From Chinese Turkestan, near Irkestan. "(No. 795, October 15, 1910.) A tall shrubby willow having reddish young twigs, while the stems become quite white when older. Growing on alkaline flats on wind-swept places. Of value as a windbreak and hedge plant in alkaline sections of the northern United States." (*Meyer.*)

29146. *LONICERA* sp.

Honeysuckle.

From Chinese Turkestan, near Irkestan. "(No. 796, October 15, 1910.) A shrubby honeysuckle, growing on remarkably dry, stony, and wind-swept places at altitudes often over 9,000 feet above the sea. It has small, somewhat downy leaves and bears yellow berries. Recommended as an ornamental garden shrub and as a possible hedge plant in the dry, cold sections of the United States." (*Meyer.*)

29147. *REAUMURIA* sp.

From Chinese Turkestan, near Irkestan. "(No. 797, October 15, 1910.) A Tamarix-like shrub found on very sandy and alkaline flats at elevations of 8,000 feet and less. Recommended as a sand binder in sandy sections of the northern United States." (*Meyer.*)

29148. *POPULUS* sp.

Poplar.

From Chinese Turkestan, near Irkestan. "(No. 798, October 15, 1910.) A poplar found here and there in clumps on sandy flats and on alkaline places. Leaves round, elliptical. Color of trunk and twigs gray white. The trees apparently do not grow very large. They may prove of value as shade trees and as windbreaks around gardens in alkaline sections of the northern United States." (*Meyer.*)

29149. *TAMARIX* sp.

Tamarisk.

From near Ulukshat, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 799, October 16, 1910.) A low-growing tamarisk found on sandy and alkaline level places at elevations of 7,000 and 8,000 feet above sea level. Arrests blowing sands quite well and is recommended for this purpose in the colder sections of the United States." (*Meyer.*)

29150. *CRATAEGUS* sp.

Hawthorn.

From near Kan-Shugan, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 800, October 17, 1910.) A hawthorn of dense growth, reaching the size of a small tree. Leaves large and deeply lobed; berries pale yellow. Found on stony places along water-courses at elevations of 7,000 and 8,000 feet above sea level. Of value as an ornamental park and garden tree in the northern sections of the United States." (*Meyer.*)