

30042 to 30060—Continued.

30057. *POPULUS ALBA BOLLEANA* Lauche.

White poplar.

From Upal, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 886, December 31, 1910.) The pyramidal white poplar called *Suda terek*. Although this poplar is a variety of the ordinary white one, its wood is very much better in quality and is especially in demand for rafters and for board making, as it does not split to any extent. For this reason it is highly appreciated and is the lumber tree par excellence in Chinese Turkestan. One finds it planted everywhere—around gardens, along the roads, along irrigation canals, and often even in big patches, the trees standing only 5 feet or so apart. The trees are singularly free from disease and grow remarkably fast, even on rather alkaline soils. Old trees can be pollarded when a number of straight, even-sized poles are desired. This poplar has in all probability originated in Chinese Turkestan and is thoroughly accustomed to a desert climate. It therefore deserves the greatest consideration as a lumber and ornamental tree, also as a windbreak, in those regions of the United States where the summers are hot, the winters fairly cold, and where everything has to be raised by irrigation." (*Meyer*.)

30058. *SALIX* sp.

Willow.

From near Langru, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 889, November 28, 1910.) A golden willow, called *Li-la-machon*, cultivated in gardens as an ornamental tree. Bark of the young branches golden yellow, turning into a yellowish green as they get older. It is a medium-sized, low-headed tree of somewhat flat, globular shape; likes slightly moist places, but stands a fair amount of alkali. Recommended as an ornamental park and garden tree in the desert regions of the United States." (*Meyer*.)

30059. *CYDONIA OBLONGA* Miller.

Quince.

From Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 899, Jan. 11, 1911.) This quince is called in Turkestan *Beehà*. A large variety with ribbed fruits, covered with heavy down; a prolific bearer. The fruits stewed with sugar and made into a compote or cooked with rice are favorite foods in both Russian and Chinese Turkestan. The plants stand considerable alkali and drought and are recommended as a fruit tree for the home garden in desert regions." (*Meyer*.)

30060. *ULMUS* sp.

Karagatch elm.

From Khanaka, Oasis of Sandju, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 902, Dec. 5, 1910.) A variety of elm called *Kara-yagatch* found in an old graveyard. It has graceful, slightly drooping branches. Recommended as an ornamental garden and park tree in semiarid regions and with slight irrigation in desert places." (*Meyer*.)

30061. *MEDICAGO CANCELLATA* Bieb.

Collected near Sarepta on top of the Jergeni hills, on white, stony, sandy soil effervescing with acid, by Mr. W. Grekow, Tsaritsyn, Saratov, Russia. Presented by Mr. W. von Arapow, Samara, Russia, at the request of Mr. C. S. Scofield. Received February 28, 1911.

Distribution.—Dry sandy slopes of the Caucasus Mountains near the Caspian Sea and on the plains along the Volga River in the vicinity of Sarepta in southeastern Russia.

30062. *CRATAEGUS AZAROLUS* L.

From Haifa, Palestine. Presented by Mr. Aaron Aaronsohn, director, Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station. Received March 13, 1911.

"Recommended as a stock for pears on dry land." (*Aaronsohn*.)

See No. 26116 for further description.