

30914 to 30920—Continued.**30919**—Continued.

before or during the voyage, a process which, by partly decomposing the woody fiber of the pods and imparting a salt flavor, is said to render them more palatable and digestible."

30920. The name of this variety was indistinct on the label, but is apparently *Roya vera*.

30921 to 30955.

From Chinese Turkestan. Received through Mr. Frank N. Meyer, agricultural explorer, May 11, 1911.

Cuttings of the following:

30921. *POPULUS PRUINOSA* Schrenk.**Desert poplar.**

From near Kara Kulja, Chinese Turkestan. "(No. 932, February 14, 1911.) A species of desert poplar, called *Thal Tograk*, occurring in big groves in sandy and alkali deserts mostly intermixed with *Populus euphratica*, to which it bears great resemblance in general habits. The leaves are nearly always kidney shaped, although round-oblong ones are often seen. The young twigs and leaves, however, are always tomentose. The wood is used in the same way as that of *P. euphratica*, except that as this species in general does not grow so large one can not manufacture troughs or barrels from it; it is said, however, that this wood is harder and more lasting. This poplar will be able to stand more intense heat and drought, but slightly less cold than *P. euphratica*. (Meyer.)

30922. *POPULUS BALSAMIFERA LAURIFOLIA* (Ledeb.) Wesm.**Poplar.**

From Yengi-Malah, Tien Shan Range, Chinese Turkestan. Altitude 7,950 feet. "(No. 933, March 5, 1911.) A species of wild poplar, called *Tagh terek*, growing into a small or medium-sized tree. Occurs on stony, sterile, and desolate places, mostly in the vicinity of mountain streams. Leaves somewhat leathery and varying considerably on different specimens. Bark glossy, grayish white, making a grove of these trees a very cheerful object in an otherwise dull winter landscape. Recommended as an ornamental park tree, also as a fuel supplier in cold and bleak regions. Suited especially to cool mountain climates." (Meyer.)

30923. *SALIX* sp.**Willow.**

From Yengi-Malah, Tien Shan Range, Chinese Turkestan. Altitude 7,950 feet. "(No. 934, March 5, 1911.) A willow called *Thal*; occurs along mountain streams in stony and rocky situations. Mostly seen as a tall shrub, but also grows into a small tree. Bark of young twigs yellow in color. The branches have a slight drooping habit. Apparently very resistant to cold, drought, and adverse conditions. Of value as a small garden and park tree in the cooler sections of the United States." (Meyer.)

30924. *SALIX* sp.**Willow.**

From Kailik, Tien Shan Range, Chinese Turkestan. Altitude 8,400 feet. "(No. 935, March 6, 1911.) A willow occurring on sandy and stony places. Grows into a tall shrub or small tree. Bark of old branches white, of young twigs red or yellowish red. Of value like the preceding number." (Meyer.)

30925. *SALIX* sp.**Willow.**

From near Kailik, Tien Shan Range, Chinese Turkestan. Altitude 8,200 feet. "(No. 937, March 6, 1911.) A small, shrubby willow, found on sandy flats. This willow has very long slender branches, which are remarkably