

33285 to 33320—Continued.**33316. ACER TURKESTANICUM Pax.****Maple.**

From St. Petersburg, Russia.

“(No. 1777a, February 17, 1912.) A maple occurring here and there in the mountains of Russian Turkestan. Of value as a small shade tree in dry and hot regions. Obtained like No. 1751a.” (*Meyer.*)

33317. LARIX SIBIRICA Ledeb.**Larch.**

From St. Petersburg, Russia.

“(No. 1778a, February 17, 1912.) The little-known Siberian larch. This is an excellent lumber tree, requiring only a very short season to mature, 10 weeks of summer being apparently sufficient to complete the whole process of coming into leaf and shedding again. This tree possesses also great value as an ornamental park tree in cool, uncongenial climes, as in and around St. Petersburg, where it becomes one of the tallest of all trees. It can also be clipped into pyramids and made to serve in formal gardens or along walks. May be expected to thrive especially in southern Alaska and in the coolest sections of the United States. Obtained like No. 1751a.” (*Meyer.*)

33318. LARIX SIBIRICA Ledeb.**Larch.**

From Estate Mitino, Torzhok, Tver Government, Russia.

“(No. 1779a, February 5, 1912.) Received from Mr. D. D. Romanoff, on whose estate, ‘Mitino,’ some remarkably fine specimens of this larch are found. For further remarks see preceding number.” (*Meyer.*)

33319. LARIX DAHURICA Turcs.**Larch.**

From Estate Mitino, Torzhok, Tver Government, Russia.

“(No. 1780a, Feb. 6, 1912.) A larch occurring in Manchuria, eastern Siberia, northern Chosen (Korea), etc., forming here and there large forests. Its lumber is of excellent quality, though apparently not ranked as high as that of *Larix sibirica*. It is also a fine ornamental tree, not growing as tall as *L. sibirica*, but is better able to withstand drought and heat. Can be clipped and pruned for use in formal gardens and seems naturally to branch out lower near the ground than *L. sibirica*. Obtained like No. 1751a.” (*Meyer.*)

33320. AMMOPHILA sp.

Seeds of this species were received under the name *Ammophila villosa*, but the place of publication of this name has not yet been found.

From St. Petersburg, Russia.

“(No. 1781a, Feb. 24, 1912.) A perennial tall grass found growing in sand dunes in northern Mongolia. Its seeds are collected by the Mongols and a coarse bread made from them. This grass seems to possess excellent sand-binding qualities and might be tested for this purpose in cold and dry sections of the United States. Obtained from Mr. J. W. Palibin, St. Petersburg Botanic Garden, who received these seeds from the neighborhood of Lake Ubsa, northwestern Mongolia.” (*Meyer.*)

33321 to 33335. OPUNTIA spp.**Prickly pear.**

From Alpes Maritimes, France. Presented by Mr. Robert Roland Gosselin, Colline de la Paix par Villefranche sur Mer. Received April 4, 1912.

These are important chiefly as representatives from authentic original specimens transmitted by Dr. Weber to Mr. Robert Roland Gosselin. They will be valuable especially in enabling us better to understand the species described by Dr. Weber. Two of them may be of importance for forage, and several of them bear edible fruit.