

42280. INODES TEXANA O. F. Cook. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

Collected by Dr. David Griffiths, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Growing at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Chico, Cal.

"This native palm of the Rio Grande delta, while planted locally to some extent, is a species which has been neglected. It will fill the same rôle in planting as the fan palm and appears to be a little more hardy to frost conditions. It will form a pleasing variation from that species so extensively grown in the warmer regions of this country and serve to extend somewhat the region of possible palm culture. It is a species with a very local distribution in nature, being known only from this one delta region. It is producing well in the natural state at present. The seeds germinate readily soon after they fall from the trees in the late autumn. They are, however, extensively gathered and made into ornaments by the native population. This no doubt interferes decidedly with its reproduction." (*Griffiths.*)

42281. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. Fabaceæ. Alfalfa.

From Koorawatha, Narracan, Victoria, Australia. Presented by Messrs. Cullis, Hill, and Doake, through F. H. Brunning & Co., Melbourne. Received March 16, 1916.

"A strain known as *Hunter River* lucern."

42282 and 42283.

From Kieff, Russia. Purchased from Messrs. St. Przedpelski and T. Antoniewicz. Received March 18, 1916.

42282. CARAGANA PYGMAEA (L.) DC. Fabaceæ. Dwarf pea tree.

"A deciduous shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, similar in habit to *C. aurantiaca*, having long, slender, pendulous, or even prostrate branches. Flowers yellow, 1 inch long, produced in May and June at the joints of the previous season's shoots. In a wild state this species extends over the region between the Caucasus and Siberia and Thibet; introduced in 1751. It is a very pretty plant when in flower, the blossoms being pendulous on their short stalks from the lower side of the branchlets. It is often grafted on standards of *Caragana arborescens*, but can quite well be struck from cuttings made of half-woody young twigs in July and placed in gentle heat. By growing it on its own roots the ugly and often diseased union seen on grafted plants is avoided. It is nearly allied to *C. aurantiaca*, under which the differences are pointed out. Its slender, flexible shoots are used for tying in Siberia and are said to be equal to osiers for that purpose." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 291.*)

42283. HALIMODENDRON HALODENDRON (Pall.) Voss. Fabaceæ. Salt tree. (*Halimodendron argenteum* Fisch.)

"This is a wide-spreading shrub with slender branches and small bluish green foliage, covered in early summer with numerous pale violet or rosy purple flowers. The small pale foliage and the slender-stalked drooping flowers combined with the spreading habit give to the plant a gracefulness and airiness of its own and make it a very desirable ornamental shrub. It is perfectly hardy north, resists drought and heat well, and thrives in sandy as also in saline and alkaline soils. Propagation is by seeds and by layers which root slowly; it also may be grafted on Laburnum or Caragana." (*Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 3, p. 1429.*)