

**43737 to 43739. PYRUS COMMUNIS L. Malaceæ. Pear.**

From Ottawa, Canada. Cuttings presented by the director, Central Experiment Farm. Received December 6, 1916.

"Prof. A. J. Logsdail, assistant in plant breeding at the Central Experiment Farm, tells me that the varieties of Russian pears constitute a part of an original introduction by the late William Saunders 25 to 30 years ago. Out of a large number of pears brought in from Russia, the following three varieties are the only survivors. They have proved to be very hardy as far as cold resistance is concerned, and have also proved, in a large measure, blight resistant. I saw the three trees growing while at Ottawa last September; they were vigorous specimens, the trunks being 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and they had a fine growth of wood and foliage. I saw no evidence of blight on the trees. The fruit of all three varieties is said to be fairly good. They here partake of all the characteristics of the Russian types." (B. T. Galloway.)

**43737.** "*Bessemianka* (°-7753). Blight resistant and very hardy." (W. T. Macoun.)

**43738.** "*Kurskaya* (°-7705). Particularly blight resistant and very hardy." (W. T. Macoun.)

**43739.** "*Zuckerbirne* (°-7729). Particularly blight resistant and very hardy." (W. T. Macoun.)

**43740. PRUNUS SERRULATA SACHALINENSIS (Schmidt) Makino. (P. sargentii Rehder.) [Amygdalaceæ. Sargent's cherry.**

From Tokyo, Japan. Purchased from the Tokyo Plant, Seed, & Implement Co. Numbered December 9, 1916.

A deciduous tree, 40 to 80 feet in height, with a trunk sometimes 3 feet in diameter and with sharply serrate oval leaves which are often reddish when young. The deep-pink flowers are from 1¼ to 1½ inches wide, and are produced in short-stalked umbels with two to six flowers in each umbel. The fruit is a small black cherry, one-third of an inch in diameter. This tree is a native of Japan and is cultivated in England and in the United States. It is probably the finest timber tree among the true cherries and is also remarkable for its beautiful flowers, which appear in April. The seeds germinate freely after lying dormant for a year. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, pp. 250, 251.*)

**43741. TECOMA ARGENTEA Bur. and Schum. Bignoniaceæ.**

From Asuncion, Paraguay. Presented by Mr. C. F. Mead. Received December 1, 1916.

"Seeds of a tree called in Spanish *Para todo* and in Guarani *quirai*. This tree is found in abundance in open fields among palmeras along the upper Paraguay River, both in Paraguayan Chaco and Matto Grosso. The bark is accredited among natives as 'a great remedy' and is also said to be used like quinine. The timber has merit for certain construction purposes." (Mead.)

**43742. LONICERA SIMILIS DELAVAYI (Franch.) Rehder. Caprifoliaceæ. Honeysuckle.**

From Paris, France. Plants purchased from Messrs. Vilmorin-Andrieux Co. Received December 9, 1916.

A half-evergreen climbing shrub, entirely glabrous except for the under surface of the leaves. The leaves are narrow-oval to lance shaped, and the