

44274 to 44288—Continued.

44286. *ULMUS PARVIFOLIA* Jacq. Ulmaceæ. Elm.

"(No. 2372a. Near Shihtaoyin, Chihli Province, China, December 1, 1916.) An autumn-flowering elm, found in a locality farther north than one generally meets with this species." (*Meyer.*)

44287. *CHRYSANTHEMUM INDICUM* L. Asteraceæ. Chrysanthemum.

"(No. 2373a. Malanyu, Chihli Province, China, November 30, 1916.) A wild, perennial chrysanthemum, producing masses of small, golden-yellow flowers late in the fall. The plant is well worth growing on dry banks and in large rockeries; it requires partial shade to do best. Deserves to be naturalized in a locality like Colorado Springs." (*Meyer.*)

44288. *SPODIOPOGON SIBIRICUS* Trin. Poaceæ. Grass.

"(No. 2374a. Shinglungshan, Chihli Province, China, December 3, 1916.) A perennial grass, 2 to 3 feet high, occurring on mountain slopes on decomposed porphyritic rock in partial shade. Possibly of forage value in Rocky Mountain localities." (*Meyer.*)

44289. *THUNBERGIA GIBSONI* S. Moore. Acanthaceæ.

From Lawang, Java. Presented by Mr. M. Buysman. Received March 19, 1917.

An ornamental climbing shrub native to tropical East Africa. It flowers profusely, the corolla being of clear or deep-orange color and having a waxy texture. The plant is said to grow well under ordinary greenhouse conditions. (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, May 1, 1915.)

"Seeds of a plant often discussed in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, but never brought into commerce. It is doubtless the finest species of the genus." (*Buysman.*)

44290. *MANGIFERA CAESIA* Jack. Anacardiaceæ.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. J. C. Koningsberger, director, Botanic Garden. Received March 19, 1917.

Binjai. A large, stately tree, native of the Malay Archipelago, with alternate wedge-shaped or elliptic leathery leaves 6 to 16 inches long; stout, much-branched panicles of purplish flowers, and oblong or ovoid fruits, which are eaten by the natives but are said to be very poor. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, vol. 4, pp. 1894-1895.)

44291 to 44294.

From China. Seeds collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received March 6, 1917.

44291. *BRASSICA PEKINENSIS* (Lour.) Gagn. Brassicaceæ. *Pai ts'ai.*

"(No. 2375a. Anshsien, Chihli Province, China, January 18, 1917.) *Pan ch'ing pan*, *pan pai ts'ai*, meaning 'half green, half white *pai ts'ai*,' on account of the outer leaves being green while the center is white. A fine quality of heavy winter *pai ts'ai*, coming from a locality famous for its cabbage and formerly supplying the Imperial Court at Peking. This *pai ts'ai* has a sweet, wholesome flavor, is quite juicy, but not watery, like most other varieties. After having been boiled once it can be warmed up again three successive days without losing its fine taste. The plants are transplanted three times before being put out in their permanent places. They need a rich porous soil and plenty of water while growing fast. In good seasons specimens are obtained that weigh between 30 and 40 pounds apiece." (*Meyer.*)