

**45586 and 45587**—Continued.

inus. Chinese name *Ma liu shu* (fiber willow tree), often abbreviated to *liu shu*.

“This is a very promising shade tree for streets, parks, and gardens in those sections of the United States where the summers are moist and warm and the winters but moderately cold. It does well where rice and cotton mature fully and where the large-leaved privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) and the tea olive (*Osmanthus fragrans*) remain out of doors the year round.”

**45588. ACTINIDIA CHINENSIS** Planch. Dilleniaceæ. **Yang-tao.**

From Kuling, Kiangsi, China. Seeds presented by Rev. John Berkin. Received December 13, 1917.

The *yang-tao*, as this deciduous climber is known in Szechwan Province where it is native, has attracted considerable attention from travelers and missionaries in China, because of the high quality of its fruits and the ornamental value of the plant. Single plants often grow 30 feet in length, so that the vine will cover large areas of trellis. The leaves have a plushlike texture and an unusual dark-green color. The young shoots are bright pink and villous pubescent. The size and regular spacing of the leaves make this climber valuable where large areas of foliage are desired. The flowers are buff yellow to white, fragrant, and of large size, being from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. The abundance of these flowers adds greatly to the beauty of this plant and enhances its value as an ornamental.

Fruits abundantly produced, ovoid to globose, 1 to 2½ inches long, 1 to 1¼ inches across; epicarp membranous, russet brown, more or less clothed with villous hairs. Flesh green, of most excellent flavor, to my palate akin to that of the gooseberry, but tempered with a flavor peculiarly its own.

The fruit is excellent when fresh and also makes very fine jam and sauce. Full information is lacking in regard to the fruit grown outside of China; some fruits received from California, however, bear out the high praise given the fruit by travelers. While this plant is not hardy in regions of severe winters, the rapid growth in the spring will make it a valuable ornamental, even in those regions where it is killed to the ground each winter. (Adapted from Fairchild, *Some Asiatic Actinidias*, Bureau of Plant Industry Circular No. 110, *Miscellaneous Papers*.)

**45589 to 45591. LIVISTONA** spp. Phœnicaceæ. **Palm.**

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by the director of the Botanic Garden. Received November 30, 1917.

**45589. LIVISTONA SUBGLOBOSA** (Hassk.) Mart.

This palm differs from *Livistona olivaeformis* in its longer, more graceful rachis and less deeply cut lacinations of the leaves. The fruits are solitary or in twos or threes, subglobose, blackish violet. (Adapted from Hasskarl, *Tijdschrift voor Natuurlijke Geschiedenis en Physiologie*, vol. 9, p. 177.)

**45590. LIVISTONA ALTISSIMA** Zoll.

A palm with graceful trunk two-thirds of a foot in diameter and 80 feet or more tall, with globose fruits about the size of small cherries. The natives value the exceedingly hard wood very highly and use it especially for rafters, which last for three generations. (Adapted from Zollinger, *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië*, vol. 14, p. 150.)