

45820 to 45838—Continued.

at various times during the past and often described. It should be tested for blight resistance and as a stock for pears."

45821. *PYRUS BETULAEFOLIA* × *PHAEOCARPA*. Malaceæ. Pear.

"No. 61. Seeds obtained from wild trees at Hsia Ying and Panshan, China. This species produces an abundance of small brown fruit about as large as good-sized peas and of very poor flavor. The trees are very vigorous and attain a height of 50 feet and a trunk diameter of 20 to 30 inches. More often, however, it is a tree from 30 to 40 feet high, with a trunk about 1 foot in diameter. It is a widely distributed species, and I found it from extreme northern China to the Yangtze River. This species is certainly a marvel in its ability to adapt itself to all sorts of conditions. It is common on dry hillsides, on the plains, along edges of ponds, and I often saw it growing well in ponds where the water around the tree, for at least a large part of the year, was a foot deep. It is used extensively throughout northern and eastern China as a stock for all their cultivated varieties and seems to be admirably suited for this purpose. What a pity that this species is so susceptible to pear-blight! Where root-blight is not troublesome this should prove a valuable pear stock in this country."

45822. *PYRUS BETULAEFOLIA* Bunge. Malaceæ. Pear.

"No. 66. From Kingmen, Hupeh Province, China. These seeds were collected from typical trees of this species growing near trees of *Pyrus calleryana*. A careful study will be made of the seedling to determine whether or not these two species have hybridized. The trees are very vigorous and often attain very large size in this region."

45823 to 45828. *PYRUS CALLERYANA* Decaisne. Malaceæ. Pear.

45823. "No. 18. Collected at Hadzamura, Ise Province, Japan. Tree 30 feet high with a trunk 12 inches in diameter, growing along the edge of a rice field about a foot above an irrigation ditch. A very vigorous specimen and bearing large quantities of small fruit."

45824. "No. 24. Collected near the village of Kono, Ise Province, Japan. About 50 trees growing on a mountain side. These trees were small, looking more like large bushes than trees, being only 3 to 8 feet high and with trunks from 1 to 5 inches in diameter. They had evidently been cut off for fuel, which accounted for their small size. The trees were loaded with small brown fruits from one-fourth to half an inch in diameter."

45825. "No. 30. Collected 5 miles south of Suigen, Chosen (Korea), in the Kwasan Mountains. These were the largest trees of this species that I saw in Korea, being 15 feet tall and from 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are of especial interest and value, because central Chosen is the northern limit of this species, and the winters are quite cold; hence, these trees may prove considerably hardier than those from central China and southern Japan; and, if so, can be used as a stock in colder regions in this country."

45826. "No. 31. Collected 2 miles west of Suigen, Chosen. This is the type which has been named *Pyrus faurei* by Schneider. It is very similar to *P. calleryana*, but the trees and leaves are usually much smaller. I regard this as simply a dwarf form of *P. calleryana*, the dwarf habit being due to the fact that this is