

## 47155 to 47160—Continued.

47155. *PYRUS FAURIEI* C. Schneid. Malaceæ. Pear.

Wilson No. 11256.

An apparently thorny shrub with small leaves  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 centimeters long, smooth above and sparingly pubescent beneath, smooth young fruits about 4 millimeters through, and with the calyx fugacious. This species is very striking, because of its extremely small leaves, flowers, and fruit. (Adapted from *Schneider, Illustriertes Handbuch der Laubholzkunde vol. 1, p. 666.*)

47156. *PYRUS* sp. Malaceæ. Pear.

Wilson No. 11254. From Chosen (Korea).

47157. *PYRUS* sp. Malaceæ. Pear.

Wilson No. 11258.

47158. *PYRUS* sp. Malaceæ. Pear.

Wilson No. 11260.

47159 and 47160. *PYRUS USSURIENSIS* Maxim. Malaceæ. Pear.

47159. Long peduncled. Wilson No. 11262.

"In our work the wild *Pyrus ussuriensis* has shown greater resistance to pear-blight than any other species, and since this species also endures more cold than any other, it should prove of great value in breeding work." (*F. C. Reimer.*)

47160. Short peduncled. Wilson No. 11261. From Manchuria. See preceding number.

47161. *ROSA LAXA* Retz. Rosaceæ. Rose.

From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Plants presented by the Arnold Arboretum. Numbered February, 1919.

This rose, which is found from Turkestan to Songaria and Altai, is an upright shrub with paired hooked thorns. The leaflets are small and light green, and the flowers are small and white. The small fruits are oval oblong. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture, vol. 5, p. 2998.*)

47162. *MELINIS MINUTIFLORA* Beauv. Poaceæ. Molasses grass.

From Lavras, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Benjamin H. Hunicutt, Director da Escola de Lavras. Received February 26, 1919.

"*Capim gordura roxa*, as this grass is called, literally means 'greasy purple grass.' I have seen *Capim gordura roxa* live down the wild fern that is such a plague in some districts and form a dense carpet between 3 and 4 feet thick upon which it was almost possible to walk. When riding or walking through it in the pasture under normal conditions one finds that the proportion of wax and grease on the blades is sufficient to thoroughly clean and polish his boots; this is no exaggeration, but is often remarked. The grass is not watery, but is unusually palatable to cattle and horses. The wax or grease, according to one analysis, totals as much as 3.22 per cent of the dry digestible matter. It is sensible to the fingers, which it makes quite sticky. I have not met it in any other country, and I believe that it is indigenous to the central part of Brazil, not thriving in the south nor in the sandier coast States of the north. It is fairly drought resistant, and comes up fairly well again after a fire. There is a related variety called *Capim gordura branco* of a bright