

51872 to 51885—Continued.

51873. *MALUS FLORBUNDA* Sieb. Malacææ. Crab apple.
(*Pyrus floribunda* Kirchn.)

Seeds of one of the handsomest of all crab apples and one of the earliest to flower. It is a broad shrub with a trunk dividing at the base into several large branches. The pink flowers, which are deep rose color in the bud, turn white before the petals fall and are produced in the greatest profusion. The dark-green foliage is abundant, but the yellow or orange-colored fruits are not much larger than peas and make little show. The origin of this plant is uncertain. It was first sent to Europe from Japan, but it is not a native of that country. It was probably introduced from China, although it does not appear to be known in China now in a wild state. (Adapted from *American Florist*, vol. 46, p. 945.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49135.

51874. *MALUS NIEDZWETZKYANA* Dieck. Malacææ. Apple.
(*Pyrus niedzwetzkyana* Hemsl.)

Seeds of a small free-growing tree with long, straight, rather thick flowering branches and smooth, very dark purple bark. The lanceolate leaves, 3 to 5 inches long on slender petioles 1 to 2 inches long, are rather thick, stiff, and tinged red on the fruiting branches. The petiole and midrib are bright red and slightly hairy. The deep rose-purple flowers, 1 to 1½ inches long and three-fourths of an inch across, are very numerous and clustered at the ends of short, lateral branchlets. The woolly calyx is white. The pendulous conical fruits, 1½ to 2 inches long, have crimson-purple skin and rose-purple, pleasantly flavored flesh. The wood is red also, and the leaves turn red in autumn. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 7975.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49037.

51875. *MALUS PRUNIFOLIA* (Willd.) Borkh. Malacææ. Apple.
(*Pyrus prunifolia* Willd.)

Seeds of a small ornamental tree native to North China and southern Siberia, with beautiful white flowers 1½ inches across, in 6 to 10 flowered umbels, and smooth globose berries, 1 inch in diameter, green, amber yellow, and bright red in varying proportions. The young shoots, petioles, under surfaces of the leaves, and inflorescences are cottony. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 6158.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49038.

51876. *POPULUS ADENOPODA* Maxim. Salicacææ. Poplar.

Cuttings of a very distinct species easily recognized by the long-acuminate, closely crenate leaves, greenish beneath, of old mature trees. The common low-level poplar of Hupeh and Szechwan and the more eastern parts of the Yangtze Valley. In western Hupeh it is very abundant in open country and woods from river level up to an altitude of 1,500 meters. It is a rather slender, shapely tree, 20 to 25 meters or more tall, with a straight trunk clear of branches for 10 to 15 meters and clothed with smooth pale-gray bark, which on old trees and near the ground becomes dark and slightly fissured. The branches are thin, ascending spreading, and form an oval crown. The leaves vary considerably in degree of pubescence, but on old trees they are glabrous at maturity. On young trees and on adventitious shoots they are densely pubescent. (Adapted from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae*, vol. 3, p. 23.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49040.

51877. *POPULUS MAXIMOWICZII* A. Henry. Salicacææ. Poplar.

Cuttings of a handsome, stately tree, the most satisfactory of the poplars, of upright, ovate outline, which comes out in foliage 10 days before other trees and is always green, the foliage hanging on as late in the season as almost any deciduous tree. It thrives on thin gravelly soil, so dry that Norway spruce and white ash could not survive on it. In favor of the tree is its rapid growth, 3 to 5 feet a year for the first eight years. Under similar conditions the Norway maple may grow 6 to 24 inches and the red oak and pin oak 12 to 30 inches. The leaf