

"Cuttings of a tree growing at the Villa Thuret (but originally from Syria), which is a rather rare but very interesting ornamental, being covered in the spring with large white flowers, and in the autumn maturing fruits which make excellent preserves. A Syrian friend of mine tells me that in his country this tree is very popular." (*Poirault.*)

52601. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceæ. Red clover.

From Prague, Bohemia. Seeds presented by Grunhut & Fanta. Received March 17, 1921.

Bohemian red clover introduced for experimental purposes.

52602. BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS L. Brassicaceæ. Cauliflower.

From Lugano, Switzerland. Seeds presented by F. Dammann, seed specialist. Received March 11, 1921.

"Cauliflower *Primus*, the finest Italian cauliflower, introduced by my firm to the trade in 1897. *Primus* is grown by market gardeners in almost every European country." (*Dammann.*)

52603. RHODODENDRON RACEMOSUM Franch. Ericaceæ.

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Sir David Prain, director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received February 24, 1921.

"A very desirable species discovered by Delavay in Yunnan, China, at an altitude of about 9,000 feet. It has small pink sweet-scented flowers which are produced when the plants are still small enough to be handled in pots. It is said to be perfectly hardy in England." (*F. V. Coville.*)

52604. AMYGDALUS DAVIDIANA (Carr.) Zabel. Amygdalaceæ.

(*Prunus davidiana* Franch.)

From Nanking, Kiangsu, China. Seeds purchased through J. H. Reisner, from the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking. Received March 3, 1921.

Introduced for experimental purposes.

52605. POPULUS ALBA SUBINTEGERRIMA Lange. Salicaceæ. Poplar.

From Algiers, Algeria. Cuttings presented by Dr. L. Trabut. Received March 9, 1921.

A tree native to Lower California, which grows to a height of 80 or 90 feet, with a stout trunk 3 feet through, covered with rough ash-colored bark, and with ascending branches. The silky pubescent and ovate leaves are 3 inches long. The tree grows on the high mountains of the interior of the Cape region of Lower California, and along streams which it often follows well down toward the warm lowlands. The leaves and flowers appear in February; in October all are fallen, an unusual condition in Lower California where most of the vegetation comes forward with the summer and fall rains. The light reddish wood of this tree is used for making furniture. The wood much resembles cherry in color, is close grained, moderately hard, and shows a handsome satiny surface. It appears well suited for the interior finish of houses or for the better classes of cabinetwork. It is therefore desirable that this tree should be tested for timber in countries with a temperate climate. Since it grows at a considerable elevation above the sea, where the temperature sometimes falls below the freezing point, the tree might be expected to thrive in Southern California and in all the Mediterranean basin. (Adapted from *Garden and Forest*, vol. 4, p. 330.)