

flowers, deep-red fruits, and thin ovate-lanceolate leaves. The shrub is said to be somewhat hardier than *P. uniflora*. The plant is of striking habit, and the clusters of large bright-yellow flowers must make it a brilliant sight on its native Mongolian hills from Mukden to the Yaboo. It is early blooming, but at the Arnold Arboretum it bears only a few fruits." (*D. C. Peattie.*)

55712. DIOSCOREA ALATA L. Dioscoreaceæ. Greater yam.

From Bridgetown, Barbados, British West Indies. Tubers presented by John R. Bovell, Director of Agriculture. Received July 7, 1922.

"*Barbados Red.* The tuber has a purple inner skin, with white flesh usually tinged or mottled with purple. The vine is four angled, with rather prominent maroon wings. The leaves are opposite, broadly ovate, cordate, acuminate; veins maroon; sinus deep and narrow; petioles maroon at base and apex. In the cooked yam the purple color is pale, and the flesh is mealy and of good flavor. The tubers often weigh several pounds each and are usually somewhat cylindrical. This is a standard variety in the West Indies and should be a good market yam for this country." (*R. A. Young.*)

55713. PHYLLOSTACHYS sp. Poaceæ. Bamboo.

From Tangsi, Chekiang, China. Plants collected in 1907 by the late Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received June, 1908. Now numbered for convenience in distribution.

"A small-growing variety not over 10 feet in height, forming dense clumps. The small wiry stems make excellent plant stakes and small fishing rods. It is quite hardy, withstanding freezing temperatures." (*Peter Bisset.*)

Originally introduced under S. P. I. No. 23233 (Meyer's No. 301), but as it does not agree at all with Meyer's note it is necessary to renumber it.

55714. HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM Seringe. Poaceæ. Barley.

From Algiers, Algeria. Seeds presented by Dr. L. Trabut. Received July 8, 1922.

"*Trabut.* A very hardy variety selected from the barleys of North Africa." (*Trabut.*)

55715 to 55717.

From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Presented by Dr. C. S. Sargent, Arnold Arboretum. Received July 5, 1922.

Seeds of the following varieties of the Japanese flowering cherry (*Prunus serrulata* Lindl.) are to be grown for trial as stocks for edible-fruited cherries.

55715. PRUNUS SERRULATA PUBESCENS Wilson. Amygdalaceæ.

A tree up to 55 feet in height, with a trunk sometimes 7 feet in circumference and leaves with pale-green lower surfaces. The white or pink single flowers are usually about four-fifths of an inch in diameter. This variety, known as *Kasumi sakura*, has the widest distribution of any of the Japanese cherries and flowers about two weeks later than *Prunus serrulata spontanea*, from which variety it differs chiefly in the slight hairiness of the leaves. (Adapted from *Wilson, Cherries of Japan, p. 31.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 45709.

55716. PRUNUS SERRULATA SACHALINENSIS (Schmidt) Makino. Amygdalaceæ. Sargent's cherry.
(*P. sargentii* Rehder.)

This variety, the *Yama sakura* of northern Japan, is very similar to *Prunus serrulata pubescens*, except that the leaves are not hairy, and the flowers, which are pink or rose colored, rarely white, are usually a little more than an inch in diameter. It is the handsomest of all the wild cherries of eastern Asia and is the parent of several of the finest double-flowered Japanese cherries. (Adapted from *Wilson, Cherries of Japan, p. 35.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 46533.