

**55993. FRAXINUS MICRANTHA** Lingelsh. Oleaceæ. **Ash.**

From Dehra Dun, India. Seeds presented by R. S. Hole, forest botanist. Received December 21, 1922.

A Himalayan ash with large leathery leaves about 9 inches long and lax terminal panicles of minute flowers. It is very similar to another Himalayan species, *Fraxinus floribunda*, from which it differs in leaf characters and in having a looser panicle. (Adapted from Engler, *Botanische Jahrbücher*, vol. 40, p. 217.)

**55994 to 56018.**

From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the United States, Department of Agriculture. Received November 21, 1922. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

**55994. PÆONIA DELAVAYI** Franch. Ranunculaceæ. **Peony.**

"(Nguluke. September 12, 1922.)"

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 55898.

**55995. PRIMULA BULLEYANA** Forrest. Primulacæ. **Primrose.**

"(Heshwe. September, 1922.) Seeds of a very attractive primula collected three days' journey north of Likiang at an altitude of 9,000 to 11,000 feet. It is not a bog-loving plant but grows in pine forests."

**55996. PYRACANTHA** sp. Malacæ. **Fire thorn.**

"(Likiang. September 11, 1922.) Seeds of a shapely shrub 10 to 15 feet in height, which grows along stream beds in limestone soil throughout the Likiang Plain. It is common all along the road from Talifu to Likiang, and even south of Likiang. When in flower it is very ornamental, but it is especially attractive when loaded with its bright-scarlet fruits from August until winter."

**55997. PYRACANTHA** sp. Malacæ. **Fire thorn.**

"(No. 6527. September 14, 1922.) Seeds of a dense shrub 6 to 8 feet in height, which grows with *Prinsepia utilis* in arid situations in the valley beyond Lashipa, two days' journey south of Likiang. It has bright-yellow berries instead of the scarlet fruits which are so common."

**55998 to 56016. PYRUS** spp. Malacæ. **Pear.**

"All these wild pears, of which I am sending seeds, are used as stock plants; they are not planted, but are so numerous that the Chinese simply cut them down and bud them. The best pears come from the region between Tienwei, Talifu, and Haitung."

**55998. PYRUS** sp.

"(No. 6503. Lashipa. September 13 and 14, 1922.) A very hardy pear tree 15 to 20 feet high, found on the Lashipa Plain, one day's travel south of Likiang, at an altitude of 10,000 feet. It has very tough branches, small, oval-oblong, crenate, acute leaves, and bears large numbers of fruits which are the size of small marbles, yellow, acrid, and unpalatable. The tree is generally used by the natives as a stock plant. Wherever the tree grows wild they cut the trunk down to 2 feet from the ground and bud cultivated varieties of pears on it. The tree is exceedingly hardy and drought resistant and also can withstand being inundated."

**55999. PYRUS** sp.

"(No. 6508. Likiang. September 13, 1922.) A tree 20 feet tall, which is wild all over the region north of Talifu; collected near the village of Luchu on the southwest end of the Likiang Plain. The leaves are oblong, dark green with red veins and petioles, glossy above, acute or rounded at the base and apex. The fruits are the size of marbles, yellowish brown and spotted, acrid, and unpalatable. This tree had a cultivated variety budded on it; the lower branches were loaded with the wild fruit, and the main trunk had an unripe pear of the cultivated variety."