

56501 to 56521—Continued.

56519. TRITICUM MONOCOCCUM L.
Wild wheat.
“(No. 7.) A wild wheat supposed to be the parent of our present types. The native Tatar name is *orkish*.”
56520. TRITICUM OVATUM (L.) Rasp.
“(No. 8.) A grass from the plains.”
For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 30112.
56521. TRITICUM TRIUNCIALE (L.) Gren. and Godr.
“(No. 9.) A grass from the plains.”

56522. × MALUS MAGDEBURGENSIS Zimmerm. Malacææ. Apple.

From Glasnevin, Ireland. Plant presented by J. W. Besant, acting keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received January 26, 1923.

This is in all probability a hybrid between *Malus spectabilis* and *M. dasycphylla*, discovered among some old trees by the municipal gardener, Mr. Schoch, in Magdeburg, Germany. The old parent trees were probably introduced from Japan early in the past century, and some years ago Mr. Schoch moved the hybrids out into the open, where they are now fine growing trees. (Adapted from *Möller's Deutsche Gärtner-Zeitung*, vol. 20, p. 254.)

56523 to 56527. LESPEDEZA spp. Fabacææ.

From Kagoshima, Japan. Seeds presented by Dr. Takeo Kusano, Kagoshima Imperial College of Agriculture and Forestry. Received February 3, 1923.

A collection of native Japanese bush clovers introduced for department forage-crop specialists.

56523. LESPEDEZA BICOLOR INTERMEDIA Maxim.
Yama-hagi.
56524. LESPEDEZA BICOLOR SIEBOLDI (Miquel) Maxim.
Miyagino-hagi.
56525. LESPEDEZA JUNCEA Pers.
Variety *latifolia*. *Hai-medo-hagi*.
56526. LESPEDEZA JUNCEA SERICEA (Miquel) Forbes and Hemsl.
Medo-hagi.
56527. LESPEDEZA PILOSA (Thunb.) Sieb. and Zucc.
Neko-hagi.

56528 to 56535.

From Nice, France. Seeds presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. Received February 1, 1923.

56528. ALANGIUM CHINENSE (Lour.) Rehder. Cornacææ. (*Marlea begoniaefolia* Roxb.)
“A tree, hardy here, but loses its leaves in winter, which might not happen in a warmer climate.” (*Proschowsky*.)

A tall tree, up to 60 feet in height, with oval leaves about 8 inches in length and clusters of small whitish fragrant flowers. It is a native of Africa and southeastern Asia. This tree might be grown in the extreme southern United States.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 44859.

56529. ARBUTUS CANARIENSIS Duham. Ericacææ.

56528 to 56535—Continued.

“A beautiful evergreen tree attaining a height of 40 feet. It is, as the name indicates, a native of the Canary Islands. It has pretty rose-colored flowers in racemes, followed by orange-colored fruits about an inch in diameter, which are very beautiful as seen against the shining-green foliage. The fruits are sweeter and more pulpy than those of the strawberry tree and are considered very good by the natives in spite of their rather numerous seeds. The bark is smooth and very thin, the wood rose colored and useful in cabinetmaking. This species should be used by plant breeders in hybridizing with the strawberry tree, *Arbutus unedo*.” (*W. T. Swingle*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 36529.

56530. BENTINCKIA NICOBARICA (Kurz) Beccari. Phœnicææ. Palm.

An elegant little palm with a habit resembling that of a Kentia; its native home is the Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. The pinnate, irregularly divided fronds are large and spreading, and the branched spadix bears small purplish berries.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51707.

56531. CORDIA ROTHU Roem. and Schult. Boraginææ.

A small tree found in dry situations in northwestern and southern India: the fruit is eaten both raw and pickled by the poorer classes, and rope is made from the inner bark. The tough, hard gray wood is used for building purposes.

56532. DENDROCALAMUS STRICTUS (Roxb.) Nees. Poacææ. Bamboo.

“A strikingly beautiful plant.” (*Proschowsky*.)

A very tall bamboo, up to 100 feet in height, which is native to India and parts of Burma. It grows in drier situations than most bamboos and endures great cold as well as dry heat. It is useful for the consolidation of embankments on account of the network of fibrous roots, and its strength and solidity render it fit for many technical purposes. (Adapted from *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants*, p. 165.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53610.

56533. FICUS CAPENSIS Thunb. Moracææ.

A lofty tree 50 feet or more in height, which grows commonly in the forests of the southeastern parts of South Africa. It flowers twice a year, the flowers appearing in large bunches on the trunk or even on its main roots near the trunk. The fruits become as large as the smaller varieties of cultivated figs; the pulp is sweetish but rather dry. (Adapted from *Marloth, Flora of South Africa*, vol. 1, p. 135.)

56534. SOLANUM CYANANTHUM Dunal. Solanacææ.

A spiny shrub from the desert regions in the vicinity of the Rio Sao Francisco, Brazil. The leaves are long stemmed, very large, heart shaped, white tomentose beneath, and about 9 inches wide. The large sky-blue flowers, about 2 inches across, are in few-flowered racemes.

56535. TECOMA GARROCHA Hieron. Bigno-niacææ.

“A small glabrous shrub, native to Argentina. It is strikingly handsome with its slender racemes of bright-yellow and scarlet flowers and is smaller and more graceful than *Tecoma stans*.” (*Alfred Rehder*.)