

58471. SOLANUM DEMISSUM × **TUBEROSUM.** Solanaceæ.

From Wolverhampton, England. Tubers presented by F. W. Keay, Wolverhampton, through William Stuart, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 2, 1924.

A cross between *Solanum demissum* and the Paterson's Victoria variety of the potato.

For use in potato-breeding experiments.

58472. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceæ. **Red clover.**

From Valence, Rhone, France. Seeds purchased from Tézier Frères. Received March 12, 1924.

Locally grown clover from Nimes, Gard. Introduced for testing by clover specialists.

58473. VIBURNUM HANCEANUM Maxim. Caprifoliaceæ.

From Ottawa, Canada. Seeds presented by J. Adams, botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture. Received February 18, 1924.

A hardy, bushy, deciduous shrub from southeastern China, where it becomes 6 to 10 feet in height. The branches are mostly horizontal, and the roundish, slightly toothed, sharp-pointed leaves are dull dark green above and pale grayish beneath. The inflorescence consists of a flat umbel 2 to 4 inches across; the center is filled with small, perfect, inconspicuous flowers, surrounded by a few large white imperfect flowers about an inch wide. The roundish egg-shaped fruits are at first coral red and finally blue-black.

Introduced for horticulturists engaged in small-fruit breeding.

58474. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS × **PER-SICA.** Amygdalaceæ.
Peach-almond hybrid.

From Benenden, Kent, England. Budwood presented by Collingwood Ingram. Received February 20, 1924.

This "peach-almond" hybrid is very vigorous. The original scion came from Quinta de Seixo in the upper Douro District, Portugal. The fruit appears to be intermediate in characters between the peach and the almond. (*Ingram.*)

58475. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceæ. **Red clover.**

From Wellington, New Zealand. Seeds presented by A. L. Cockayne, director of the fields division, Department of Agriculture. Received February 20, 1924.

"*Runciman's* red clover. This has been thoroughly tested and may be regarded as the only true perennial strain of red clover in New Zealand." (*New Zealand Journal of Agriculture, vol. 22, p. 299.*)

Introduced for testing by clover specialists.

58476 and 58477. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceæ. **Red clover.**

From Copenhagen, Denmark. Seeds purchased from L. R. M. Larsen, Danish Royal Agricultural Society. Received February 23, 1924.

Both of these are Danish strains which in this country have given considerably greater yields than foreign seeds. (*Larsen.*)

Introduced for agronomists engaged in clover breeding.

58476. *Tystofte No. 40*, an early strain.

58477. *Hersnap*, a late strain.

58478. SIDEROXYLON AUSTRALE (R. Br.) Benth. and Hook. Sapotaceæ.

From Sydney, New South Wales. Seeds presented by J. H. Maiden, director, botanic gardens. Received February 12, 1924.

A tree, sometimes becoming of considerable size, from southeastern Australia, where it is called "wild plum" or "black apple" because of the fruit. The latter is the size of a small apple; the rich, milky juice resembles cream in taste, but the flesh is coarse and insipid. The pale-yellow wood is close grained, handsomely veined, and suitable for cabinetwork, although it requires careful seasoning. This species is now introduced for testing the sap as a possible source of rubber.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 44072.

58479. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA (L.) Schott. Araceæ. **Taro.**

From Canton, China. Tubers presented by F. A. McClure, Canton Christian College. Received May 22, 1922. Numbered January, 1924.

Pan Long Oo. Introduced for cultural and comparison tests.

58480. CITRUS ICHANGENSIS Swingle. Rutaceæ.

From New Orleans, La. Seeds presented by E. Foster. Received February 19, 1924.

These seeds are from a tree sent to New Orleans from the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. The trees at the arboretum were raised from seeds collected in China several years ago from trees which appeared to show unusual frost resistance. The general character of the fruit is much like the bitter Seville orange used in the manufacture of Scotch marmalade, being very rough, with a thick, reddish skin. It is not very juicy, and the seeds are large. The species, because of its unusual hardness, will be useful for breeding purposes. (*Foster.*)

A spiny shrub or small tree, 5 to 15 feet high, native to central and southwestern China. It differs from other members of the genus chiefly in its very large, thick seeds and its slender leaves, which are four to six times longer than broad. It is also one of the hardest species of Citrus known.

58481. AILANTHUS VILMORINIANA Dode. Simaroubaceæ.

From Paris, France. Plant purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received February 26, 1924.

Although this species is closely related to the tree of heaven (*A. altissima*), well known in many parts of the United States, it is distinguished by the numerous soft spines on the young branchlets and by the very downy leaflets. The main leaf-stalk is often rich red and occasionally spiny like the leaflets. The inflorescence is sometimes a foot or more across, and the samara, or key, is 2 inches long. The tree is native to Szechwan, western China.

58482. RUMEX ABYSSINICUS Jacq. Polygonaceæ.

From Java. Seeds presented by W. A. Orton, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 23, 1924.

As a source of greens during the hot summer months, the Abyssinian Rumex appears to have merit. Seeds may be sown in the greenhouse or hotbed in early spring and the plants set out as soon as the soil can be worked. The plants grow 7 or 8 feet in height and continue to yield greens until cut down by frost in late autumn. The leaves are cooked and served in the same manner as spinach, but care must be taken to change the water, in cooking, to eliminate excessive acidity.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56486.