

tion. Not only on account of its economic value is this true but also because the climatic conditions of Taiwan more closely resemble those of southern Florida than do those of the native countries of many other of the better known rubber plants now being assembled for experimental purposes at the Chapman Field Plant Introduction Garden in southern Florida.

Analyses of sample from Taiwan (per cent): Moisture, 1.3; caoutchouc, 85.3; resin, 5.0; proteid, 2.1; insoluble matter, 6.3. (*Alfred Keys, Bureau of Plant Industry.*)

58497. COFFEA LIBERICA Bull. Rubiaceæ.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Adn. Hernandez, director, bureau of agriculture. Received March 19, 1924.

Introduced for horticulturists engaged in coffee-growing experiments.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53460.

58498 to 58511.

From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Received February 27, 1924. Notes by Mr. Rock.

58498. PICEA sp. Pinaceæ. Spruce.

(No. 10890. Mahaangputze. December, 1923.) A handsome tree 50 to 70 feet, sometimes taller, found in rich, black soil in moist meadowlands on the eastern and western slopes of the Likiang Snow Range, at an altitude of 12,000 feet. This species is less graceful and not so slender as *Picea likiangensis*; it has brown, ovoid cones.

58499. ABIES sp. Pinaceæ. Fir.

(No. 10886. December, 1923.) A fine tree 60 feet or more in height, with a trunk 2 or 3 feet in diameter, which grows along stream beds on the eastern slopes of the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of about 11,000 feet. The needles are not silvery beneath, and the greenish white cones are erect.

58500. KETELEERIA sp. Pinaceæ.

(No. 10892. Sungkwe. December, 1923.) A pale-green tree 30 to 40 feet high, with stiff branches and large needles. The straw-colored cones are 10 to 20 centimeters (4 to 8 inches) long. This species grows in dry regions south of Likiang at about 10,000 feet altitude.

58501. PICEA LIKIANGENSIS (Franch.) E. Pritz. Pinaceæ. Spruce.

(No. 10889. Zinako. December, 1923.) A tree 60 to 80 feet tall, with long, slender, drooping, very graceful branches and brown oblong cones, found in moist meadowland on the western slopes of the Likiang Snow Range at 12,000 feet altitude. Above this altitude it is replaced by *Abies*, while *Tsuga* occurs lower down.

58502. PICEA sp. Pinaceæ. Spruce.

(No. 10888. December, 1923.) A tree 60 to 80 feet tall, with long, drooping branches, found back of Nguluke, growing wild around the village temple, at an altitude of 9,600 feet, Likiang Snow Range. The needles are short, the cones are larger, and the scales broader than No. 10890 [S. P. I. No. 53498].

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58470.

58503. PRIMULA sp. Primulaceæ. Primrose.

(Mount Kenichunpu. October, 1923.) An herbaceous plant about 1 foot high, from alpine meadows of the Salwin-Irrawaddy Divide, Tibetan border, at about 13,000 feet altitude. The leaves are elliptical and the flowers small and yellow.

58498 to 58511—Continued.

58504. PYRUS sp. Malaceæ. Pear.

(Nos. 8946 and 11347. Litiping. November, 1923.) A very handsome tree 15 feet high, from alpine meadows, at an altitude of 12,000 feet. It has small, elliptic-oval, acute, crenate, pubescent leaves, large umbels of white flowers, and red fruits the size of a pea.

58505 to 58509. RHODODENDRON spp. Ericaceæ.

58505. RHODODENDRON OLEIFOLIUM Franch.

(No. 11219. Chanyutang. October, 1923.) A pink-flowered, shrubby species 1 or 2 feet high, which grows in the Salwin Valley at about 7,000 feet altitude. The narrowly elliptical, glaucous leaves are punctate beneath.

58506. RHODODENDRON sp.

(No. 11228. Mount Kenichunpu. October, 1923.) A red-flowered, shrubby species over 2 feet high, from the Salwin-Irrawaddy Divide, Tibetan border, at an altitude of 13,000 feet. The elliptical, dark pigeon-gray leaves are punctate beneath.

58507. RHODODENDRON sp.

(No. 11229. Mount Kenichunpu. October, 1923.) A very curious creeping plant which grows on rocky slopes, Salwin-Irrawaddy Divide, at about 11,000 feet altitude. The leaves are very small, glossy, and dark green, and the flowers are white with a pinkish tinge.

58508. RHODODENDRON SINO-GRANDE Balf. f. and Smith.

(No. 11239. Mount Kenichunpu. October, 1923.) A tree, 25 to 30 feet in height, found in a fir forest on the Salwin-Irrawaddy Divide, Tibetan border, at an altitude of 13,000 feet. The obovate-oblong leaves, silvery beneath, are 1 or 2 feet long, and the very large, cream-colored flowers are in huge corymbs.

58509. RHODODENDRON sp.

(No. 11241. Sila Pass. October and November, 1923.) A shrub about 2 feet high, found among rocks on the Salwin-Mekong Divide at an altitude of 13,000 feet. The oval, glabrous leaves are glaucous beneath, and the flowers are reddish pink.

58510. TSUGA sp. Pinaceæ. Hemlock.

(No. 10891. December, 1923.) A tree 80 feet or more in height, with a trunk about 5 feet in diameter and spreading branches, which grows at an altitude of 10,000 feet on the eastern slopes of the Likiang Snow Range, in dense forests where there is heavy rainfall. The needles are dark green, and the rather large ovoid cones are pale brown. I consider this the finest of all *Tsugas*.

58511. GAULTHERIA sp. Ericaceæ.

(No. 11230. Mount Kenichunpu. October, 1923.) A shrub 2 feet high which grows on the Salwin-Irrawaddy Divide, Tibetan border, at an altitude of 11,000 feet. It has elliptical, serrate leaves and globose, rich-blue berries.

58512. PYRUS sp. Malaceæ. Pear.

From Simla Hills, Punjab, India. Seeds presented by S. E. Stokes. Received February 26, 1924.

This Himalayan wild pear is called "shegal" or "kanth" by the natives. The fruit is bronze colored, perfectly round, and the size of a large cherry. The tree grows extensively in the mountains at altitudes of 4,000 to 8,000 feet. (*Stokes.*)

Introduced for testing as a stock for our cultivated apples and pears.