

## 58732 to 58802—Continued.

59798 and 58799. *Vicia faba* L. Fabaceæ.  
Broad bean.

58798. (No. 294. Modjo, Abyssinia. November 11, 1923.) Plants found scattered in a maize field.

58799. (No. 321. Modjo, Abyssinia. November, 1923.)

58800. *Vigna cylindrica* (Stieckm.) Skeels. Fabaceæ.  
Catjang.

(No. 300. Modjo, Abyssinia. November 11, 1923.) An especially heavily seeded bean.

58801 and 58802. *Zea mays* L. Poaceæ. Corn.

58801. (No. 301. Modjo, Abyssinia. November 11, 1923.)

58802. (No. 332. Modjo, Abyssinia. November, 1923.)

## 58803 to 58808.

From Edinburgh, Scotland. Seeds presented by William Wright Smith, regius keeper, Royal Botanic Garden. Received March 12, 1924.

Introduced for horticulturists experimenting with small fruits.

58803. *Berberis virescens* Hook. f. Berberidaceæ.  
Barberry.

The outstanding features of this Himalayan barberry are its elegant habit and the red tinge of its stems in winter. It is a deciduous shrub 6 to 9 feet in height, with smooth, reddish, shining branches, slender spines sometimes three-fourths of an inch in length, bright-green leaves, pale sulphur-yellow flowers, and slender reddish berries.

58804. *Ribes petraeum* Wulf. Grossulariaceæ.

Var. *bisbersteini*. This variety of red currant is from the Caucasus, where it forms an upright shrub about 8 feet in height, with 5-lobed, heart-shaped leaves, reddish flowers, and red or dark-purple, acid fruits.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52708.

58805. *Ribes warszewiczii* Jancz. Grossulariaceæ.

This Siberian species is closely allied to the northern red currant (*Ribes rubrum*) and bears large, purplish black, very acid fruits. It is an unarmed shrub about 5 feet high, with pinkish flowers in pendent racemes 2 inches in length.

58806. *Rubus idaeus* L. Rosaceæ. Raspberry.

Var. *leesi*. A simple-leaved form of the European red raspberry.

58807. *Viburnum burejaeticum* Regel and Herd. Caprifoliaceæ.

A northern Chinese species allied to the Wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*); the flowers are produced in dense cymes 2 inches across, and the fruits are ovoid and bluish black.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 57366.

58808. *Viburnum rhytidophyllum* Hemsl. Caprifoliaceæ.

A hardy evergreen shrub about 10 feet in height, which is one of the most striking of all the viburnums because of its bold, wrinkled, shining leaves and red fruits. The leaves are sometimes over 7 inches in length, and the dull-white flowers are in large terminal clusters 4 to 8 inches across. Native to central and western China.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53750.

58809. *Prunus armeniaca* L. Amygdalaceæ.  
Apricot.

From Tripoli, Libia, North Africa. Seeds presented by E. O. Fenzl. Received March 13, 1924.

Ain thor (bull's eye); also bergsam. A very large tree, taller and more vigorous than any other kind; leaves thin, irregularly toothed; fruit globose, with hardly any groove, weight 40 grams, diameter 40 millimeters; skin scarcely tomentose, reddish yellow, adhering closely to the flesh; flesh more juicy than that of any other kind, with flavor more like that of a plum than an apricot, adhering closely to the smooth stone. Not common. (Fenzl.)

58810. *Juglans insularis* Griseb.  
Juglandaceæ. Cuban walnut.

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Seeds presented by Prof. Gonzalo M. Fortun, acting director, Estación Experimental Agronómica. Received March 13, 1924.

Nuts collected in our arboretum from trees grown from seeds obtained near Trinidad, San Juan de Letran. (Fortun.)

This interesting Cuban tree is found in the mountainous sections of the island, sometimes at considerable elevations. I have seen it in the mountains near Trinidad, on the south coast, at an elevation of about 2,000 feet, growing among numerous other trees along the banks of a small stream. It seems, however, to be comparatively rare and does not occur in great numbers. It is erect and slender in habit, growing to a height of 40 or more feet, with foliage somewhat finer than *Juglans nigra* of the United States. The nuts resemble those of *J. nigra* in size and appearance, though sometimes smaller. The kernels, however, are removed with difficulty, the septæ being very thick and woody. In its present wild state the Cuban walnut, as it is called, does not seem of great horticultural value, but with a little improvement by selection it might become an excellent nut for tropical regions. It has been suggested that it might serve as a stock for the Persian walnut, making possible the culture of this species in Cuba and other tropical regions where it is not now successfully grown. (Wilson Popenoe, Bureau of Plant Industry.)

For illustrations of the tree and fruit, see the Journal of Heredity, vol. 6, p. 561, December, 1915.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43052.

## 58811 to 58813.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received March 13, 1924.

Introduced for horticulturists engaged in small-fruit breeding.

58811. *Ribes* sp. Grossulariaceæ.

No. 2706. From China.

58812. *Viburnum buddleifolium* C. H. Wright. Caprifoliaceæ.

A deciduous shrub about 6 feet high, with narrowly oblong, shallow-toothed leaves, downy beneath, 3 to 5 inches long; white, funnel-shaped flowers in cymes about 3 inches wide, and oval, black fruits about one-third of an inch long. Native to central China.

58813. *Viburnum rhytidophyllum* Hemsl. Caprifoliaceæ.

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 58808.

58814. *Trifolium pratense* L. Fabaceæ.  
Red clover.

From Warsaw, Poland. Seeds presented through Leo J. Keena, American consul general. Received March 15, 1924.

Locally grown seeds introduced for clover specialists.