

ered with a thick whitish bloom; the leaves are trifoliolate, with the leaflets ovate-lanceolate, long-acuminate, serrate, about 3 inches in length, light green above and whitish below. The flowers are produced in terminal racemes sometimes a foot in length; they are white and about an inch in diameter. The fruits are oblong-oval, often an inch long, and composed of a large number of drupelets crowded closely together. The seeds are not so large as to be troublesome in the mouth, nor are they hard; the flavor resembles that of certain northern raspberries, being rich, aromatic, and very pleasant. Although excellent when eaten with sugar and cream, the fruit is more commonly used in Ecuador to prepare a sweet conserve or the sirup made in Otavalo called *jarone de mora*, from which an excellent refresco is made.

The plant grows in soils of various types, from clay to light sandy loam. It will probably require intelligent pruning to make it fruit abundantly. I believe it possesses great possibilities when cultivated in the southern and southwestern United States, since its fruits are larger than any of the raspberries we now grow and are of excellent quality. (Wilson Popenoc, Bureau of Plant Industry.)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 52717.

62015 and 62016. PIROCYDONIA spp. Malaceæ.

From Ile et Vilaine, France. Plants presented by Lucien Daniel. Received December 11, 1924. Notes by Mr. Daniel.

Graft hybrids between the pear and quince.

62015. PIROCYDONIA DANIELI Winkler.

A small shrub, resembling the quince in general habit, cultivated in the gardens of the Faculté des Sciences, at Rennes, France. This graft hybrid arose from an old pear grafted on quince stock. These seedlings are grafted on pear stock.

62016. PIROCYDONIA WINKLERI Daniel.

One of the pear grafts on the old quinces in the garden of St. Vincent College gave rise to a sucker of distinct character; this was called *Pirocydonia winkleri* by Mr. Daniel. The shoots and leaves are pubescent, unlike those of the pear. The leaves are short stemmed like the quince, but are lanceolate like the pear. A very peculiar thing about this hybrid is that it had its origin below the point of union of the graft and stock.

62017 and 62018. CASUARINA spp. Casuarinaceæ.

From Hobart, Tasmania. Seeds presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department, through C. V. Piper, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 2, 1924.

62017. CASUARINA STRICTA Ait.

This tree, commonly cultivated in California, but more rare in Florida, is a fairly hardy species making a low, often shrubby, growth. It is conspicuous on account of its very thick, often pendulous branches and very big cones. In appearance it is not so elegant as some of the other casuarina, but it is very striking and is also of some economic value. The branchlets are said to be a favorite forage of Australian cattle. The wood is especially valuable for shingles and posts.

62017 and 62018—Continued.

62018. CASUARINA SUBEROSA Otto and Dietr.

A tree 30 to 40 feet tall, quite similar to *Casuarina equisetifolia*, with smooth, slender branchlets. It is considered a valuable fodder tree in the interior districts of Australia which are subject to drought. The wood is of great beauty for cabinetwork, but should be used only in veneers, as it is apt to split in drying.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 56564.

62019. TROPAEOLUM SPECIOSUM Poepp. and Endl. Tropaeolaceæ.

Vermilion nasturtium.

From Elstree, Herts, England. Seeds presented by Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House, through David Fairchild, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received November 12, 1924.

No. 24. This is the most attractive little vine which I have seen in Great Britain. Its brilliant scarlet blooms and delicate foliage make it a unique ornamental. (Fairchild.)

62020 and 62021. JASMINUM spp. Oleaceæ.

From Nogent sur Marne, Seine, France. Presented by the Directeur de l'Institut National d'Agronomie Coloniale. Received December 16, 1924.

62020. JASMINUM FRUTICANS L. **Jasmine.**

A half-evergreen, shrubby jasmine from the Mediterranean region, with a dense mass of slender, erect stems 3 to 5 feet high, and smooth, deep-green leaflets. The fragrant yellow flowers are produced in early summer, usually in threes or fives at the ends of short twigs, and the round, shining-black fruits are the size of peas.

62021. JASMINUM PRIMULINUM Hemsl. **Primrose jasmine.**

An evergreen, rambling shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, native to western China. The dark, glossy green leaflets forming a background for the fragrant bright-yellow flowers make the shrub very handsome in spring and early summer.

62022 to 62025.

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, director, Royal Botanic Gardens, through David Fairchild, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 12, 1924.

62022. DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA VILMORINIANA (Dode) Hemsl. Cornaceæ. **Dove tree.**

A handsome tree from western China which, according to Horticulture (vol. 10, p. 433), becomes 60 to 70 feet in height; in habit and foliage it resembles a linden. The bright-green, oval leaves 3 to 6 inches long are sharply toothed and slender stalked, and the globular heads of small flowers, borne on slender nodding stalks about 2 inches long, appear in May and are made unusually striking by the two or three large bracts. These bracts are of unequal size, the largest being from 4 to 7 inches long and 2 to 4 inches broad.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55913.