

63668 and 63669—Continued.

was presented by J. Paulian, manager of the Domaine Ste. Marguerite, who is delighted with it as a green feed for cattle.

63670 to 63672.

From Algeria. Collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 6, 1925. Notes by Doctor Fairchild.

63670. *COTULA CINEREA* Delile. Asteraceae.

In France and Algeria it is the custom to take various kinds of so-called "tisanes," herb teas made of infusions of aromatic herbs. Doctor Trabut has presented these seeds with the recommendation of his own experience.

63671. *CUCURBITA MOSCHATA* Duchesne. Cucurbitaceae.

Seeds of the *Courge Belouin* or "Belouin squash," purchased in a market in Algiers. The seeds of this variety are confined to one end of the elongated fruit, the other end being solid flesh. In shape it resembles a short club.

63672. *KOELERIA SETACEA* (Pers.) DC. Poaceae. Grass.

These roots are from the driest rocky clay soils of the mountains near Bou Saada, where this grass forms small patches of compact tufts, dark green in color. During the summer the plants must have been subjected to an intense heat and completely dried out.

63673 to 63675. *TRIFOLIUM* spp. Fabaceae.

From Ayr, Scotland. Seeds purchased from McGill & Smith. Received April 9, 1925.

Locally grown seeds.

63673 and 63674. *TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE* L. Red clover.

63673. *Montgomery.*

63674. *Vale of Clwyd.*

63675. *TRIFOLIUM REPENS* L. White clover.

Danish Morso.

63676 to 63688.

From Paris, France. Plants purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., through David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 16, 1925.

63676. *ABIES KOREANA* Wilson. Pinaceae.

A newly discovered fir from Chosen, which is described by E. H. Wilson (Journal of the Arnold Arboretum, vol. 1, p. 188) as a tree 30 to 50 feet high, with a trunk 4 to 10 feet in circumference, and characterized by its pyramidal habit and deeply fissured rough bark. It is an alpine species, growing abundantly above 3,000 feet in Chosen. It is densely branched, and the lustrous-green leaves with white undersurfaces make the tree very striking.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 63328.

63677. *BUDDLEIA ALTERNIFOLIA* Maxim. Loganiaceae.

According to Mottet (Arbres et Arbustes d'Ornement de Pleine Terre, p. 359), this was introduced from China

63676 to 63688—Continued.

in 1920. It is distinguished by its lilac flowers, which are very small and arranged in many-flowered sessile masses along the flowering branches. It flowers in June and July and has an elegant habit.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 62283.

63678. *CALLICARPA GIRALDIANA* Hesse. Verbenaceae.

The dense clusters of round, berry-like violet fruits produced by this Chinese shrub in late autumn make it of great ornamental value. It has membranous light-green leaves and many-flowered cymes of pink flowers, and has proved hardy in southern Massachusetts, although little known elsewhere in the United States.

63679. *CARPINUS TURCZANINOVII* Hance. Betulaceae.

A hardy, shrubby Chinese hornbeam with oval sharp-pointed leaves 1 to 2 inches long. It is said to resemble *Carpinus polyncura*, also a Chinese species, and may have value as an ornamental plant.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 63346.

63680. *CORYLUS CHINENSIS* Franch. Betulaceae.

The Chinese hazelnut is closely allied to the tree hazelnut (*Corylus colurna*), differing in leaf and stem characters. It becomes a tall tree, sometimes over 100 feet high, with heart-shaped leaves about 7 inches long. The nuts are borne in clusters of four to six. Native to western China.

63681. *HEMIPTILEA DAVIDII* (Hance) Planch. (*Zelkova davidii* Hemsl.). Ulmaceae.

A shrubby, spiny, elmlike tree, native to Chosen and northern China, which has merit as an ornamental tree because of its handsome dark-green foliage; the leaves are oval or oblong, deeply toothed, and about 2 inches long. Because of its spines, the tree may be useful for tall hedges.

63682. *LARIX DAURICA PRINCIPIS-RUPPRECHTII* (Mayr) Rehd. and Wils. Pinaceae.

A hardy Chinese larch which makes a handsome tree, sometimes as much as 70 feet in height, with attractive bright-green foliage and shiny cones over an inch long.

63683. *LARIX EUROLEPIS* Henry. Pinaceae.

A hybrid between *Larix decidua* (*L. europaea*) and *L. leptolepis*; it is said to be a tree of vigorous growth.

63684. *PAEONIA MLOKOSIEWITSCHI* Lomakin. Ranunculaceae.

This is the most handsome of the yellow-flowered peonies, according to Curtis's Botanical Magazine (pl. 8173). It is a herbaceous perennial with stout stems, blue-green biternate leaves with red nerves and margins, and sulphur-yellow flowers. It appears to be as hardy as the other herbaceous peonies and as easily cultivated. It is native to the western part of the central Caucasus.