

63676 to 63688—Continued.

63685. *ROSA FOLIOLOSA* × *RUGOSA* Rosaceae.

One of Vilmorin's hybrids.

63686. *VIBURNUM HENRYI* Hemsl. Caprifoliaceae.

An evergreen shrubby viburnum 10 feet or more in height, with dark shining green oblong leaves and stiff pyramidal panicles of white flowers. The oval fruits, a third of an inch long, are at first red, becoming black, and give the shrub a decidedly ornamental appearance in autumn. Native to central China, and hardy as far north as Massachusetts.

63687. *VIBURNUM HUPEIENSE* Rehder. Caprifoliaceae.

A fairly hardy, deciduous shrubby species, allied to *Viburnum wrightii*, with coarsely toothed, long-pointed, dark-green leaves and ovoid dark-red fruits. Native to central China.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 59401.

63688. *VIBURNUM UTILE* Hemsl. Caprifoliaceae.

A handsome, hardy, evergreen shrub of rather open habit, with dark, glossy green, leathery leaves and pure white flowers produced in dense, terminal, rounded trusses in May. These are succeeded by oval blue-black berries. The shrub is native to western China, where it is said to grow on limestone soils.

63689. *PIROCYDONIA WINKLERI* Daniel. Malaceae.

From Paris, France. Plants purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., through David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 20, 1925.

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 Lucien Daniel, Ille et Vilaine, France. 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.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 62016.

63690. *ANDROPOGON SERRATUS* Thunb. Poaceae. Grass.

From Mandalay, Burma, India. Seeds presented by the economic botanist, through C. V. Piper, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 16, 1925.

This grass is common throughout tropical Asia, including the Philippines. It has also been reported from Southern Rhodesia and is said to have some value as a forage grass. (*Piper*.)

63691 to 63699.

From Kwangtung Province, China. Rhizomes collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 20, 1925. Notes by Mr. McClure.

63691 to 63699—Continued.

63691. *ALPINIA* sp. Zinziberaceae.

No. 85. *Wong keung*. Obtained at the village of Taichong.

For previous introduction and description see S. P. I. No. 63551.

63692. (Undetermined.)

No. 88. February 20, 1925. *Sha keung*. This plant is commonly cultivated in sandy regions in Kwangtung and is claimed by the Chinese to have drug value. It is used as a condiment (the fresh rhizomes being crushed with a little peanut oil and soy sauce and eaten with meat), as an ingredient in curry powder, and is also prepared for the market by drying.

63693. (Undetermined.)

No. 93. February 3, 1925. *P'o chuk*. This is a medium-sized bamboo whose stems attain a diameter of about 1½ to 2 centimeters and a height of about 3 meters. The shoots or sprouts are naturally slender, but are longer proportionally than the average variety. They are the first to appear on the market in the spring, coming usually before the end of February. This is a very popular variety with the Chinese. The rhizomes are flat as distinguished from those of No. 100 [S. P. I. No. 63699] which are round.

63694. (Undetermined.)

No. 94. February 3, 1925. *Lei chuk*. This is a very small bamboo with stems scarcely more than 1 centimeter in diameter and 1 meter in height and sprouts which are proportionally small. It is not a commercial variety, but is gathered by the Chinese from the wild. The season is slightly later than that of No. 93 [S. P. I. No. 63693], coming in March.

63695. (Undetermined.)

No. 95. Sheungtip. February 3, 1925. *Kan chuk*. This is another dwarf variety of the edible bamboo and is about the size of *Lei chuk* [S. P. I. No. 63694]. It is cultivated, or rather allowed to grow around the villages, and the sprouts come on the market in April.

63696. (Undetermined.)

No. 96. Tangwanfoh, near Takhing. February 4, 1925. *Tai Ngaan chuk*. A large-noded, medium-sized bamboo whose shoots come to the market in April.

63697. (Undetermined.)

No. 97. Tangwanfoh, near Takhing. February 4, 1925. *Fa Hok chuk*. A straight, smooth-stemmed bamboo of medium size, although somewhat larger than *Tai Ngaan chuk* [S. P. I. No. 63696]. The Chinese prefer the sprouts of this variety to those of the *Tai Ngaan* variety.

63698. (Undetermined.)

No. 98. February 16, 1925. *Mau chuk*. Obtained in Kaakmukhaang, near Szchim. This is a very interesting bamboo and is much spoken of though not commonly seen, the culture appearing to be carried on mostly in very out-of-the-way mountain ravines. The plant is unusual among bamboos, being covered with a fine velvety pubescence. The leaves are unusually small in proportion to the large size of the plant. So far as I