

65578 to 65583—Continued.

known as "chicken-heart persimmon." There seem to be a number of subvarieties falling under this group, varying somewhat in size, shape of fruit, and in number of seeds. The fruits are oblong, sometimes nearly square in cross section, and with a slight, sharp projection at the apex. The season for this variety or group extends from the last of August to the last of October, the longest of any variety known to me. As with other varieties of persimmons here, this variety is harvested when the skin has turned yellow, but while the flesh is still firm. The fruits are ripened by what is known as the banyan-leaf method; they are kept in earthenware jars between layers of fresh banyan leaves for two to four days to remove the pucker. The flavor is excellent, suggesting the rich, sweet, aromatic flavor of well-ripened fruits of *Diospyros virginiana*. This is one of the most prolific varieties cultivated here.

65580. No. 175. *Taai tsz*. From a tree with unusually large leaves, belonging to Mok Pan. A large, red-fruited, seedless variety of excellent quality and flavor. The season is from late August until early October.

65581. No. 176. *Sai paat sin tsz*. A rather small red-fruited variety with few seeds, obtained from Mok Oo. The fruits are larger and more nearly globose than those of No. 174 [No. 65579]. This variety seems to be distinguished from No. 173 [No. 65578] simply by the smaller average size of its leaves and fruits.

65582. No. 177. Toichung, Honam Island. October 26, 1925. *Shui tsz*, *Ma tai yeung tsz*. Obtained from Chue Tung. The fruits are 4 to 5 centimeters in diameter, globose, light yellow, rather seedy, and have firm flesh.

65583. No. 178. Toichung, Honam Island. October 26, 1925. *Taai shui tsz*. From a tree belonging to Chue Tung. A grafted tree bearing large, nearly seedless fruits with firm, mellow flesh, which should be ripened by the limewater method.

65584 and 65585.

From Santa Cruz, Palma, Canary Islands. Seeds purchased by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Allison V. Armour expedition, through Aboucher & Co. Received December 7, 1925.

65584. *CYTISUS PALMENSIS* (Christ) Hutchinson. Fabaceae. Tagasaste.

A stout leguminous shrub, up to 12 feet high, of rather lax habit, with long slender branches and green trifoliolate leaves with silky pubescent lower surfaces. The white flowers are in axillary clusters among the branches. It is native to the Canary Islands, where it is considered an excellent drought-resistant forage plant.

For previous introduction, see No. 28827.

65585. *PSORALEA RITUMINOSA* L. Fabaceae.

The *Tedera* is a herbaceous perennial about 3 feet high which is found everywhere along the roads and trails throughout the barrancos of the islands and on some of the terraces, where the soil is too shallow and dry for alfalfa; it is cultivated for its hay. It is said to be a splendid milk producer. (Fairchild.)

For previous introduction, see No. 64970.

65586. *MONTEZUMA SPECIOSISSIMA* DC. Bombacaceae.

From San Juan, Porto Rico. Seeds presented by C. A. Figueroa, assistant agricultural adviser, Department of Agriculture and Labor. Received December 3, 1925.

A Porto Rican tree, which, as described by N. L. Britton and Percy Wilson (Scientific Survey of Porto Rico, vol. 5, p. 565), is up to 50 feet in height with a trunk sometimes a foot in diameter. The papery, rounded-oval leaves are 2 to 8 inches long, and the tree is commonly planted for shade in Porto Rico because of its showy flowers, which are deep pink shading to crimson within, with yellow anthers. The hard, valuable, durable wood, brown in color, is used for cabinetwork and for general construction.

65587. *MEIBOMIA GANGETICA* (L.) Kuntze (*Desmodium gangeticum* DC.). Fabaceae.

From Dehra Dun, United Provinces, India. Seeds presented by R. N. Parker, forest botanist. Received December 15, 1925.

As described by J. G. Baker (Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 108), this is a woody herbaceous plant, more or less erect and 3 to 4 feet high, with oblong leaflets 3 to 6 inches long and copious lateral and terminal flower clusters. Native to the Himalayas, and distributed throughout the East Indies and tropical Africa. Introduced for trial as a forage plant and for use in soil improvement in the Southern States.

For previous introduction, see No. 30874.

65588 to 65590.

From Kew, Surrey, England. Seeds presented by Dr. S. D. Cotton, keeper of the herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received December 15, 1925. Notes by Doctor Cotton.

65588 and 65589. *BETA VULGARIS* L. Chenopodiaceae. Wild beet.

65588. Collected in North Somerset by I. M. Roper.

65589. Collected in Lymington by Miss S. J. Chandler.

65590. *BRASSICA OLERACEA* L. Brassicaceae. Wild cabbage.

Collected in a remote part of Dorsetshire.

65591 to 65610. *BERBERIS* spp. Berberidaceae. Barberry.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received December 15, 1925.

65591. *BERRERIS ACUMINATA* Franch.

A Chinese barberry, which, as described by W. J. Bean (Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 234), is an evergreen shrub of open spreading habit, with bright-red young growth and stout three-parted spines 3 to 6 inches long. The brownish yellow flowers, three-fourths of an inch broad, are in clusters of four to eight in the axils of the previous year's shoots. The oblong, black fruits are half an inch long. Native to central China.

For previous introduction, see No. 58088.

65592. *BERRERIS AGGREGATA PRATTII* C. Schneid.

As described in Curtis's Botanical Magazine (pl. 8549), this is a hardy shrub 6 to 10 feet high, with slender three-parted spines, oval leaves,