

68949 to 68951—Continued.

68949. PRUNUS MEYERI Rehder.

In 1906 Frank N. Meyer, while carrying on agricultural explorations in northern Chosen, collected seeds of a small wild cherry, which, according to his note (see No. 20084) was of handsome appearance and suited for growing in parks. At the Arnold Arboretum, a tree grown from one of these seeds was described as new by Alfred Rehder (Journal of the Arnold Arboretum, vol. 2, No. 2, p. 123) and named for Mr. Meyer. Doctor Rehder states that this appears to be a hybrid between *Prunus maackii* and *P. marimowiczii*, since it has characters intermediate between those of the above species. The tree is about 20 feet high, of vigorous growth, with a dense pyramidal habit, and pleasing bright-green foliage. The small white flowers are in dense racemes.

68950. PRUNUS SERRULATA PUBESCENS Wilson. Kasumi cherry.

As described by Wilson (Cherries of Japan, p. 31), this variety develops into a tree up to 55 feet in height, with a trunk sometimes 7 feet in circumference, and leaves with pale-green lower surfaces. The white or pink single flowers are usually about four-fifths of an inch in diameter. This variety has the widest distribution of any of the Japanese cherries and flowers about two weeks later than *Prunus serrulata spontanea*, from which variety it differs in the slight hairiness of the leaves.

For previous introduction see No. 55715.

68951. PRUNUS SERRULATA SACHALINENSIS (Schmidt) Makino (*P. sargentii* Rehder). Sargent's cherry.

This variety is very similar to *Prunus serrulata pubescens*, according to E. H. Wilson (Cherries of Japan, p. 35), except that the leaves are not hairy, and the flowers, which are pink or rose colored, rarely white, are usually a little more than an inch in diameter. It is probably the handsomest of all the wild cherries of

68949 to 68951—Continued.

eastern Asia, and is the parent of several of the finest double-flowered Japanese cherries.

For previous introduction see No. 55716.

68952. CASTANOPSIS sp. Fagaceae. Evergreen chinquapin.

From China. Seeds obtained by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 25, 1926. Numbered July, 1926.

No. 268. Kamngauhaang. November 26, 1925. *Chui tsai, yui tsai*. A tree 6 to 8 meters high, with small entire lanceolate acuminate shiny leaves and small oblong-globular nuts which are solitary in the burs. The tree is very healthy and free from pests, though the nuts are occasionally wormy.

68953. JUGLANS sp. Juglandaceae. Walnut.

From Santiago, Chile. Plants collected by Wilson Popenoe, United Fruit Co., Tela, Honduras. Received November 4, 1921. Numbered September, 1926.

No. 650. A South American walnut which closely resembles *Juglans nigra* in general appearance. It inhabits the highlands of Ecuador at altitudes of 6,000 to 10,000 feet. The edible nuts, 1½ inches in diameter, are thick shelled, and the wood is fine grained and handsome.

68954 and 68955. SATYRIUM CARNEUM (Ait.) R. Br. Orchidaceae.

From Cape Town, South Africa. Tubers purchased from W. S. Duke & Co. Received March 11, 1926. Numbered July, 1926.

A terrestrial herbaceous South African orchid with stout stems, a pair of fleshy radical oval-rounded leaves, and large pink flowers borne on scapes up to 2 feet in height.

68954. A.

68955. B.