

69865. ILEX PARAGUARIENSIS St. Hil.
Aquifoliaceae. Yerba maté.

From Asuncion, Paraguay. Seeds presented by Dr. C. Fiebrig, director, Botanic Garden. Received November 12, 1926.

A tender evergreen Paraguayan holly the leaves of which are dried and used to make the beverage called "maté," or Paraguay tea.

69866 to 69869. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L.
Solanaceae. Potato.

From Wolverhampton, England. Tubers obtained from F. W. Keay, through William Stuart, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received November 24, 1926.

English varieties.

69866. *Keay's Champion*.

69867. *King Edward* × *Patterson's Champion*.

69868. *Magnum Bonum* × *Patterson's Victoria*.

69869. *Patterson's Victoria*.

69870. PSIDIUM GUAJAVA L.
Myrtaceae. Guava.

From Holguin, Cuba. Seeds presented by Thomas R. Towns. Received November 15, 1926.

The red Peruvian guava is fully as prolific as the white variety, but the flesh is not so thick around the seed. The flavor is delicious, and the fruits average 5 or 6 ounces in weight.

69871. SCHIZOPHRAGMA HYDRANGEOIDES
Sieb. and Zucc. Hydrangeaceae.

From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Cuttings presented by C. S. Sargent, Arnold Arboretum. Received November 19, 1926.

An ornamental climbing Japanese shrub, 30 feet or more long, with handsome bright-green rounded leaves and showy clusters of white flowers. Probably hardy throughout all but the extreme northern parts of the United States.

For previous introduction see No. 40068.

69872. DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA Baill.
Cornaceae.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by A. Gerard. Received November 26, 1926.

The Chinese dove tree, as this is sometimes called, is a native of the mountain forests of central and western China. In its native home it becomes a tree 75 feet tall, with a shapely pyramidal crown. When in bloom the tree is unusually striking because of the two or three large, snow-white bracts which subtend each flower. These bracts are of unequal size, the larger being 4 to 8 inches long and 2 to 4 inches broad. The bright-green, oval, sharply toothed leaves are 3 to 6 inches long.

For previous introduction see No. 65439.

69873 and 69874. PSIDIUM GUAJAVA L.
Myrtaceae. Guava.

From Holguin, Cuba. Seeds presented by Thomas R. Towns. Received November 24, 1926.

69873. For previous introduction and description see No. 69870.

69873 and 69874—Continued.

69874. The white Peruvian guava is more prolific and has thick sweet flesh of delicious flavor. The average weight is about 5 ounces, occasional fruits weighing 9 ounces.

69875. EREMOCITRUS GLAUCA (Lindl.)
Swingle (*Atalantia glauca* Benth.).
Rutaceae.

Australian desert kumquat.

From Dundas, New South Wales. Seeds presented by Herbert J. Rumsey. Received November 24, 1926.

A shrub or small tree about 14 feet high, native to the deserts of northeastern Australia. The small thick leathery leaves are gray green, and the fruits are about half an inch in diameter. The acid juice of the fruit forms the basis of an agreeable beverage, and the peel has the sweetish flavor of the kumquat. It is the hardest of all the evergreen citrus fruits and is of promise to plant breeders.

For previous introduction see No. 66869.

69876 to 69895.

From Manchuria. Seeds obtained by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received November 17, 1926.

These seeds were collected by I. V. Kosloff, Manchurian Research Society, Harbin.

69876 to 69880. ACER spp.
Aceraceae. Maple.

69876 and 69877. *ACER BARBINERVE* Maxim.

A shrubby maple, native to Manchuria, with coarsely toothed, 5-lobed leaves.

For previous introduction see No. 65909.

69876. No. 6738. September 14, 1926. Collected in the vicinity of Shitoukhetsy in the forest concession of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

69877. No. 6740. September 10, 1926. Collected in the vicinity of Shitoukhetsy in the forest concession of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

69878. *ACER GINNALA* Maxim.

No. 6750. September 28, 1926. Vicinity of Ertseudiantsy. A small tree, or large shrub, of bushy habit, with 3-lobed, slightly heart-shaped leaves and very fragrant white flowers in short panicles, which appear in May. This maple is closely allied to *Acer tataricum*, but differs markedly in shape of leaf. The foliage turns a beautiful red before falling, the species being one of the best for autumnal coloring. It is native to Manchuria and Japan.

For previous introduction see No. 65910.

69879. *ACER MANDSHURICUM* Maxim.

No. 6743. September 19, 1926. Vicinity of Shitoukhetsy in the forest concession of the Chinese Eastern Railway. A small hardy tree or large shrub, with leaves composed of three leaflets, the terminal one 3 inches long and the lateral ones shorter. Native to eastern Siberia and Manchuria.

For previous introduction see No. 65480.