

6439. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA.**Date.**

From Alexandria, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 583, March 30, 1901), May 11, 1901.

Zaglal. "A variety from the Nile Delta region. Fruits of this sort are very large, often 3 inches long. They are eaten by the Arabs when red in color and still unripe. They are table dates, but are not prized as highly by Europeans as by the Arabs, who pay a high price for them. It is a variety which hangs on late in the season." (*Fairchild.*)

6440. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA.**Date.**

From Alexandria, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 584, March 30, 1901), May 11, 1901.

Bint Aisha. "The best variety of table date in lower Egypt, at least it is so considered by many Europeans. It is not a keeping date, being so sweet and sticky that when ripe it must be eaten with a fork. A short, black, small ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long) date, ripening in December. Skin separates very easily from the flesh. Sells for 10 to 15 cents for three pounds. Stem of mature palm very slender." (*Fairchild.*)

6441. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA.**Date.**

From Alexandria, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 585, March 30, 1901), May 11, 1901.

Samani. "A variety of Delta date; large, yellow, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a thick skin; ripening in November. It is used in making preserves, which are manufactured especially well by a Mr. Tambaco, of Alexandria, who puts them in tin cans for export after they have been stewed in sugar. They must be peeled before canning, as the skin is tough. Thought of very highly by many Europeans as a sweet characteristic preserve. Is also canned with little sugar, as Americans can plums." (*Fairchild.*)

6442. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA.**Date.**

From Alexandria, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 586, March 30, 1901), May 11, 1901.

Dakar Majahel. "A male variety which is used in the Delta for fertilizing purposes. All the varieties, of which there are at least eight in the region of Ranaley alone, are fertilized with the pollen of this *Dakar Majahel*. It is claimed to be the only sort that can be used on all these eight varieties." (*Fairchild.*)

6443. ALBIZZIA LEBBEK**Lebbek.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 611, April 18, 1901), May 17, 1901.

"A much used shade tree about Cairo. Owing to the inroads of a borer, however, this species is being gradually replaced in Egypt by other forms such as *Ficus nitida*." (*Fairchild.*)

6444. KIGELIA PINNATA (?).**Sausage tree.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 612, April 18, 1901), May 17, 1901.

"This sausage tree is not only a very curious species, bearing its flowers and fruit on long pendant pedicels, but it is a foliage and landscape tree of great merit, worthy of introduction into the parks of southern Florida. Its foliage is exceedingly hard and harsh and very brittle and its heavy sausage-shaped fruits are so heavy as to be dangerous when they fall from the tree. In the Ezbekieh Gardens in Cairo a beautiful specimen of this tree is to be seen." (*Fairchild.*)

6445. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA.**Date.**

From Charkia, Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 606), May 17, 1901.

Amri (fruit bought on the market). "This sort is known as the best drying date in Egypt. It is in its prime in November but keeps until May or June. A large,