

8443. CITRUS sp.

From Poona, India. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 823, January 26, 1902), February 25, 1902.

Jamburee or *Jamboree*. "A variety of *Citrus* which is used in India extensively for stocks on which the orange is grafted. Considerable discussion regarding its influence on the scions of sweet oranges will be found in Woodrow's 'Gardening in India,' pages 214 and 215. In one place Woodrow calls this a lime, in another a citron." (*Fairchild*.)

8444. MANGIFERA INDICA.**Mango.**

From Poona, India. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 824, January 26, 1902), February 25, 1902.

Lukria. "Described at some length by Woodrow, page 247, in his Gardening in India, and considered by some as one of the three best mangoes in the Bombay presidency; at any rate it is a sort in big demand for planting. It ripens three or four weeks later than the *Alphonse*—i. e., from the end of May to the end of June. Secured through the kindness of Mr. Kannekar, superintendent of Empress Gardens in Poona. (*Fairchild*.)

8445. THYSANOLAENA AGROSTIS.

From Poona, India. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 825, January 26, 1902), February 25, 1902.

"Two pieces of rhizome of an ornamental cane from the Himalayas. It flowers profusely and remains in flower for four months. The inflorescences are steel-gray and great masses of them are produced. The plant grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet and forms large clumps like pampas grass or like some species of *Arundo*. It is altogether the handsomest cane for borders that I have ever seen. It deserves a wide distribution in Hawaii and southern California. As seeds were not procurable the experiment of sending two rhizomes in a perforated tin case by sample post has been attempted. If successful more can be had of the superintendent of the Empress Gardens in Poona. Seed may be had of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens. The plant requires good rich soil and plenty of moisture. In the Poona Gardens it is grown on irrigated land because there are only about 25 inches of yearly rainfall. The cuttings should be given such treatment as would be given the ordinary ornamental canes." (*Fairchild*.)

8446. CITRUS AURANTIUM.**Orange.**

From Poona, India. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 826, January 26, 1902), February 25, 1902.

Centra or *Santara*. "Woodrow (Gardening in India, p. 210), says this is the finest orange in India. It weighs from 7 to 10 ounces. One sort has loose skin, the other tightly fits the pulp. It has very few seeds, and is often quite seedless. The flesh is unusually crisp and has almost no fiber, but is somewhat lacking in sweetness. The oil glands are very small and close together in the skin. The color is not so bright as that of the mandarin of Japan. This variety is of especial interest only because of its reported seedlessness and the fiberless nature of the flesh, which is quite remarkable. I am assured this is the tight-skinned variety, which is superior to the loose-skinned one. The type is distinctly a mandarin one. Through the kindness of Superintendent Kannekar of the Empress Gardens, Poona." (*Fairchild*.)

8447. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.**Watermelon.**

From the Agricultural Experiment Station, Pomona, Cal. Received February 20, 1902.

Khamu or *Tsamu*. This melon is very valuable for stock feeding in dry countries, as it thrives with very little water. (Grown from No. 4322.)

8448 to 8453. PYRUS MALUS.**Apple.**

From Misserghin, near Oran, Algeria. Received through Messrs. D. G. Fairchild and C. S. Scofield, from the Nursery of the Orphelinat de l'Annonciation, February 26, 1902.