

19111 to 19115—Continued.

19113. ARISTOTELIA MACQUIL.

“Spanish name *Maqui*. A beautiful evergreen bush or tree which produces a small, reddish black fruit of the size of a pepper. The juice of this fruit is used for coloring wine, and is therefore imported in large quantities to Europe, Argentina, and Peru. It has a sweet-acid taste. The plant prefers alluvial soil along river banks and would pay to be cultivated.” (*Finger.*)

“The berries of this plant though small have the pleasant taste of billberries and are largely consumed in Chile. The plant would thrive in mild forest valleys.” (*F. v. Mueller.*)

19114. SAXEGOTHAEA CONSPICUA.

“Spanish name *Maniu*. This is one of the prettiest Chilean forest trees, growing to a height of 18 meters in dense forests. It is a tree greatly appreciated for its ornamental value in the south of Chile.” (*Finger.*)

“The *Mahin* of southern Chile and Patagonia. A medium-sized tree with fine-grained, yellowish timber.” (*F. v. Mueller.*)

19115. GUEVINA AVELLANA.

Chilean nut.

“Spanish name *Avellana*. This is a tree of great beauty and worth cultivating for its splendid dark green foliage and red, edible fruits. I consider this one of the two prettiest Chilean forest trees. It blossoms and bears through the whole year. It should be planted in shady places and requires continual rains.” (*Finger.*)

“The evergreen hazel tree of Chile, extending to the Chonos Archipelago (45° lat. south). One of the most beautiful trees in existence, attaining a height of 30 feet. The snowy white flower spikes are produced simultaneously with the ripening of the coral-red fruit. In the colder southern regions the tree attains considerable dimensions. The wood is tough and elastic and used partly for boat building.” (*F. v. Mueller.*)

19116. GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM.

Cotton.

From Deesa, Rajputana, India. Received through Mr. Frank Benton, apicultural investigator, U. S. Department of Agriculture, July 20, 1906.

“(No. 84.) Tree cotton seed. The tree reaches, under favorable conditions, 4 to 5½ feet six months after planting seed; yields the first year 400 to 800 pounds of cotton per acre and four times this after the second year, or 5 to 10 pounds per tree of clean cotton during twenty years or over. Said to have been ranked in Liverpool markets by experts as superfine; white staple, 1¼ to 1½ inches in length; value ⅔ penny per pound above American middling.” (*Benton.*)

19117 and 19118. MANGIFERA INDICA.

Mango.

From West Palm Beach, Fla. Received through Mr. John B. Beach, August 23, 1906.

19117. *Fernandez.*19118. *Goa Alfoos.*

19119. ARISAEMA MACROSPATHUM.

From Cuernavaca, Mexico. Presented by Mr. C. G. Pringle, August 27, 1906.

“Corms collected in the ‘Pedregal,’ near Cuernavaca.” (*Pringle.*)

19120. BETA MARITIMA.

From Sicily. Presented by Dr. Carl Sprenger, Hortus Botanicus Vomerensis, Naples-Vomero, through Mr. David Fairchild. Received August 27, 1906.

“*Beta cicla* seeds from Sicily, collected in a wild state and never before cultivated. It is said to be true *Beta cicla*, but I believe it is the true *Beta maritima* really in a wild state, whilst the *cicla* is more escaped.” (*Sprenger.*)