

19261 to 19263—Continued.

It is of the same height and general habit and about 2½ feet in diameter. This is said to have grown from a seed of the larger tree planted at the time of the civil war. Neither of these trees are very prolific bearers; the larger one is said to have borne about a peck of nuts while in its prime, but at the present time the crop does not amount to more than 2 dozen nuts; the other tree bore about half this quantity.

"The trees seem to have characteristics between those of our native black walnut, butternut, and the Persian walnut. The twigs, buds, and leaves resemble the last named; the outer rind of the fruit resembles that of our native black walnut and the nut itself inclines slightly toward that of the butternut. Both the outer and the inner husks of the nut are very thick shelled, and the kernel is very small in proportion. It has poor germinating powers, which probably indicates a hybrid weakness.

"No history of the large tree is available. It was described by Prof. J. T. Rothrock in *Forest Leaves*, vol. 2, p. 133, who suggests that it is a hybrid between *J. nigra* and *J. regia*. In spite of the strong resemblance of this tree to those parents, the fruit does not at all agree with hybrids which are known to have been bred from those two species (S. P. I. Nos. 21612 and 21710). This, however, may be a variation due to its hybrid origin. The abnormal length of the fruit of the James River hybrid suggests slightly the butternut (*J. cinerea*), but the younger of the two trees shows quite a tendency in its twigs to revert to *J. nigra*, although the nuts can not be distinguished from those of its parent.

"The size of these trees proves them to be of extraordinarily rapid growth, for allowing for them the natural rate of growth of our native walnuts it would be impossible to account for the origin of the larger tree as a hybrid between American and European species, as its size would indicate that it was planted perhaps before the settlement at Jamestown. It is in all probability, however, not more than 150 or 200 years old. Scions have been secured for grafting upon the native walnut as a possible rapid-growing timber tree to furnish the highly prized walnut lumber. Experiments by Mr. Luther Burbank in California in grafting hybrids upon the slower-growing native trees have shown that the scions stimulate the stock to even faster growth than themselves. Their rapid growth, hence, would present no obstacle to their propagation by grafting." (*Fischer.*)

19261. Nuts of both trees, mixed by accident.

19262. Scions of the parent tree.

19263. Scions of the second generation.

19264 to 19268.

From London, England. Received through James Veitch & Sons, October 13, 1906.

19264 to 19267. CRAMBE MARITIMA. Sea kale.

19264 and 19265. *Beddard's Improved.*

19266 and 19267. *Lily White.*

19268. CYNARA SCOLYMUS. Artichoke.

Globe.

19269. BAMBUSA TULDA. Bamboo.

From Sibpur, Calcutta, India. Presented by Mr. A. Gage, curator, Royal Botanic Garden. Received October 12, 1906.

(See also S. P. I. No. 21002.)

19270. COLOCASIA sp. Dasheen.

From Paramaribo, Surinam. Presented by Mr. H. Polak, at the request of Dr. J. J. Van Hall, Director of Agriculture for the Dutch West Indies. Received October 13, 1906.

"Tubers of a new variety of tayer, called *Eksi-taja*, which means egg-tayer." (*Polak.*)