

27014 to 27016—Continued.**27016.** VANGUERIA INFAUSTA Burch.**Mispel.**

“The ‘mispel,’ miscalled ‘wild medlar,’ and known as moupoula or mobola by the natives, is common on kopjes and randjes in the Bosh veldt, and is also met with occasionally on kopjes on the Hoogevelde.

“The fruit of the mispel is sometimes described as the best native fruit of the Transvaal. It has an excellent flavor and is large enough to be worth eating, being over an inch in diameter. The flavor reminds one a little of that of the medlar.” (*Transvaal Agricultural Journal, October, 1904, p. 125.*)

See No. 25171 for previous introduction.

27017 to 27019.

From Cape Colony, South Africa. Procured by Mr. Charles P. Lounsbury, Government entomologist. Received March 12, 1910.

Seeds of the following:

27017. BAROSMA CRENULATA (L.) Hook.**True buchu.**

See No. 25817 for previous introduction.

27018. EMPLÉURUM UNICAPSULARIS (L.) Skeels.**False buchu.**

(*Diosma unicusularis* L. Suppl., pl. 155. 1781. *Empleurum serrulatum* Soland. in Ait on, Hort. Kew., vol. 3, p. 340. 1789.)

This species was referred to the genus *Diosma* when originally described by Linnæus, but when Solander in 1789, recognizing its generic distinctness, established the genus *Empleurum* for it he changed the specific designation, as was frequently done in transferring a species from one genus to another. The original specific name has not previously been used in connection with the above generic name.

Distribution.—The extreme southern part of Cape Colony in Africa from mountain valleys in the Tulbagh district eastward to the Zwartberg.

27019. BAROSMA SERRATIFOLIA (Curt.) Willd.**Long-leaved buchu.**

Procured through Rev. R. Schmidt, of the Moravian Mission at Genadendal, Caledon.

Distribution.—Mountain slopes in the southern part of Cape Colony.

27020. PYRUS sp.**Pear.**

From St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minn. Presented by Prof. Samuel B. Green, Division of Horticulture and Forestry, University of Minnesota. Received March 14, 1910.

“Plants grown from seed received from Professor Parker, Manchuria.” (*Green.*)

27025. PICEA OBOVATA SCHRENKIANA (Fisch. and Mey.) Carr.

From Orleans, France. Purchased from Messrs. Barbier & Co. Received March 16, 1910.

“This variety is closely related in appearance to *Picea excelsa*, but it differs from it in the bracts at the base of the cones, which are much longer, and in its leaves, which are farther apart, thicker, and longer, often 25 to 30 mm. The cones are cylindrical, 8 cm. long by 22 mm. in diameter. Here (Paris), the plants are bushy; the branches generally frail, spreading, deflected, and although it comes from the cold parts of Europe, is, nevertheless, delicate, grows badly, and often freezes, being injured by the spring frosts, which come after they have started to grow. This form particularly,