

28801 to 28809—Continued.**28802.** *AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS* L.**Almond.**"A large almond with a very hard shell. Said to come from Persia." (*Meyer.*)**28803.** *CORYLUS AVELLANA* L.**Hazelnut.**"A hazelnut called '*Trepizond.*' A very popular variety and much grown in this section of the Caucasus. Quantities of them are exported to England and America. Selling at 6 and 7 rubles per pood (36 pounds)." (*Meyer.*)**28804.** *CORYLUS MAXIMA* Miller.**Filbert.**"A small filbert, quantities of which are sold locally." (*Meyer.*)**28805.** *CORYLUS MAXIMA* Miller.**Filbert.**"A filbert called '*Kerasund.*' Grown quite extensively and exported to England and America. Sells at 8 rubles per pood (36 pounds)." (*Meyer.*)**28806.** *ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA* L.**Oleaster.**"Sold sparingly as a sweetmeat. Said to come from Turkestan." (*Meyer.*)**28807.** *PISTACIA VERA* L.**Pistache.**"A very white pistache, of rather poor quality. Said to come from Persia." (*Meyer.*)**28808.** *PRUNUS DOMESTICA* L.**Plum.**"These plums when dried are used stewed with meats and in soups. Said to come from Persia." (*Meyer.*)**28809.** *PRUNUS CERASUS* L.**Cherry.**"Said to come from Gori, central Caucasus." (*Meyer.*)**28810.** *CANARIUM LUZONICUM* (Blume) Gray.**Pili nut.**

From Nueva Caceres, Philippine Islands. Presented by the Hon. P. M. Moir, judge, 8th judicial district, Province of Ambos Camarines. Received September 22, 1910.

"These nuts grow in the southern part of Luzon and nowhere else in the Philippines. The tree is quite large and fairly pretty. The nut is the richest in flavor of any nut I have ever eaten, and all the Americans in the Philippines think it the finest nut grown. When the nuts are roasted, if you touch a lighted match to one it will burn like a lamp, it is so rich in oil. I think you will have to have them planted in Florida, southern Louisiana, or Mississippi, where the climate is warm and damp, as that is the kind of climate we have in the southern part of Luzon, and our rains are very frequent and abundant. The ground should be well drained. The trees are male and female, and it will take five or six years for them to bear nuts." (*Moir.*)

See Nos. 21860 and 23536 for previous introductions.

28811. *PSIDIUM GUAJAVA* L.**Guava.**

From Tlacotalpan, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Presented by Mr. Edward Everest. Received September 26, 1910. To be grown in connection with the guava-breeding work.

"An evergreen, arborescent shrub, 10 to 20 feet tall, indigenous to the tropical mainland of America whence it has been introduced to practically all parts of the Tropics. The fruit is round, oblong, or pyriform, the best forms attaining a weight of 8 to 10 ounces. The surface is smooth, yellowish, and the flesh, in which the numerous seeds are embedded, whitish, yellowish, or reddish and usually very aromatic. The quality and flavor vary exceedingly, certain types being flat and insipid, others very sweet, and still others more or less acid. The sweet and subacid sorts may be eaten