

52799. CITRUS SINENSIS (L.) Osbeck. Rutaceæ. Orange.

From Jerusalem, Syria. Budwood presented by J. Ettinger, director, Agriculture and Colonization Department. Received March 31, 1921.

"Bud sticks of the Jaffa orange, *Shamooti*." (*Ettinger*.)

The Jaffa orange is one of the largest, larger even than the Washington Navel. Its form is obovate, its skin very thick, and its fruit seedless. The tree is not spiny, and the fruit, therefore, is never scarred by thorns. Its shipping qualities are excellent. (Adapted from *Aaronsohn, Agricultural and Botanical Explorations in Palestine*, p. 26.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51215.

52800 and 52801.

From Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Seeds presented by George Valder, Director of Agriculture. Received March 31, 1921.

52800. ACACIA PENDULA A. Cunn. Mimosaceæ. Wattle.

"One of the most beautiful of all the Australian wattles is *Acacia pendula*, the *boree* of the aborigines, and generally known amongst stockmen as *myall* and *weeping myall*. It is a handsome evergreen tree, attaining sometimes a height of 35 feet, and occurring more or less abundantly over large areas in the interior. The lance-shaped silver-gray leaves (phyllodes) are 2 to 5 inches long; both sheep and cattle are so partial to them that one may travel for days in a country where these animals are pastured and rarely see a young tree, as the seedlings are eaten as soon as they are well above the ground. In very dry seasons the *myall* is often cut down and fed to sheep and cattle, and they seem to thrive on it. The chemical analysis of the partially dried leaves of this tree gave the following results, which show they are of good feeding value: Water, 48.45; ash, 4.45; fiber, 19.64; albuminoids, 9.62; carbohydrates, 16.63; nutrient value, 29.0; albuminoid ratio, 1 to 20.

"Since the horses do not eat the leaves, they may be allowed to graze in paddocks where the young *myalls* are growing. When allowed to grow undisturbed for a time the *myall* produces an abundance of seeds, which when mature retain their vitality for many years, and sometimes lie in the ground for a long period, indeed, until the weather and soil conditions are favorable for their germination. A well-grown specimen has a trunk about 3 feet in circumference and yields an excellent timber which is heavy, close in the grain, and of a rich dark-brown color and beautifully marked, having a delightful fragrance of violets, which it retains for a long time after being cut. In pre-war times the timber of this tree was used in Europe for veneering, for which it is well adapted; and before the country was settled the aborigines used it in the manufacture of their weapons." (*Pastoral Finance Association Magazine*, vol. 5, No. 18, p. 131.)

52801. GEIJERA PARVIFLORA Lindl. Rutaceæ.

"*Wilga*. From Nyngan, New South Wales." (*Valder*.)

A tall shrub or tree native to the interior of New South Wales, where it reaches a height of about 30 feet. It has slender pendulous branches, narrow leaves 3 to 6 inches long, and when well developed has a highly ornamental appearance, having something of the aspect of a weeping willow. It has remarkable drought-enduring qualities, and the leaves are often fed to sheep, which are very fond of them. (Adapted from the *Pastoral Finance Association Magazine*, vol. 5, No. 18, p. 132.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49892.