

54621. LAPAGERIA ROSEA Ruiz and Pav. Liliaceæ.**Chilean bellflower.**

From Santiago, Chile. Plants presented by the Instituto Agrícola Bunster, through Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received November 7, 1921.

“(No. 651. Criadero ‘El Verjel,’ Angol, Chile. September 29, 1921.)” (*Popenoe.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 54459.

54622 to 54643.

From Santiago, Chile. Plants presented by Sr. Salvador Izquierdo, through Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received November 7, 1921. Quoted notes by Mr. Popenoe.

54622 to 54625. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. Amygdalaceæ. Peach.
(*Prunus persica* Stokes.)

54622. “(No. 662. Santa Ines, Chile. October 7, 1921.) *Sport No. 1.* A variety originated at Sr. Izquierdo’s nursery, Santa Ines. It is described as a large white cling, round in form, and of very sweet and pleasant flavor. It ripens in February and is considered excellent both for table use and for preserving.”

54623. “(No. 663. Santa Ines, Chile. October 7, 1921.) *Sport No. 2.* A variety originated very recently at Sr. Izquierdo’s nursery, Santa Ines, and not yet named. It is a cling, of somewhat elliptical form with a sharp point at the apex, white fleshed, and weighing up to 450 grams. It ripens in February and is considered to be a promising new sort.”

54624. “(No. 664. Santa Ines, Chile. October 7, 1921.) *Transparente de Conservas* peach. From Sr. Izquierdo’s nursery, Santa Ines. This is a standard preserving variety, recommended as one of the very best. It is described as the earliest white peach grown in central Chile; its fruit has much aroma and is of delicate texture and very rich flavor. The tree is said to be more robust and resistant to disease than most other varieties.”

54625. “(No. 665. Santa Ines, Chile. October 7, 1921.) *Almendruco* peach. From Sr. Izquierdo’s nursery, Santa Ines. This is a remarkable small-fruited peach, believed to have originated in the Elqui Valley of northern Chile, where it is grown commercially. It produces two crops; the fruits of the first one are of medium size and fair quality; those of the second are smaller, very sweet, with almost no seeds in them. These small fruits are used for drying whole and are also preserved in sirup. The variety is a clingstone and is recommended by Prof. John W. Gilmore for trial in California.”

54626. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA Ait. Amygdalaceæ. Nectarine.

“(No. 666. Santa Ines, Chile. October 7, 1921.) *Cardinal Mora.* A nectarine said to have originated as a chance seedling in Sr. Izquierdo’s nursery at Santa Ines. It is described as the best nectarine grown in Chile, because of its large size, aromatic flavor, and richly colored juice. It ripens toward the end of January and is recommended for commercial planting.”

54627. BELLOTA MIERSII Remy. Lauraceæ. Belloto.

“(No. 673. Santa Ines, Chile. October 6, 1921.) Sr. Izquierdo describes this species as follows: ‘A large Chilean tree whose wood is highly appreciated for the manufacture of household utensils because of the great diameter which the trunk attains. It has attractive foliage and fruits, the latter when ripe being useful for feeding hogs. A good tree for parks, because of the excellent shade which it gives.’ For trial in the Southwestern States and on the Pacific coast.”