

Chilean origination better. They are very large and uninviting looking, squash-like in appearance. Many are deliciously sweet." (*D. G. Fairchild.*)

3363. Selected, but not named. (L. & F., No. 185.)

3364. *Escríta.* (L. & F., No. 182.)

3365. *Tuna.* (L. & F., No. 183.)

3366. *Muscatel.* (L. & F., No. 184.)

3367. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.

Watermelon.

From Santiago, Chile. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 180), July, 1899.

Pepa negra (black-seeded). "The watermelons of Chile are said to be better than those of North America. Mr. S. Izquierdo tested in Santiago 30 varieties of the North American and European sorts of melons and found them inferior to the Chilean." (*D. G. Fairchild.*)

3368. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.

Watermelon.

From Santiago, Chile. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 181), July, 1899.

Pepa mija, or light-seeded. The light-seeded melons are considered the best in Chile. (See No. 3367.)

3369. CUCURBITA MAXIMA.

Squash.

From Santiago, Chile. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 188), June, 1899. (See No. 3358.)

3370. CUCURBITA MAXIMA.

Squash.

From Santiago, Chile. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 190), June, 1899. (See No. 3358.)

3371. CUCURBITA MAXIMA.

Squash.

From Santiago, Chile. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 191), June, 1899. (See No. 3358.)

3372. CUCURBITA MAXIMA.

Squash.

From Santiago, Chile. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 189), June, 1899. (See No. 3358.)

3373. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.

Watermelon.

From Santiago, Chile. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 192), July, 1899.

Selected by J. Soehrens for its superior sweetness. No varietal name is known.

3374. CAESALPINIA BREVIFOLIA.

Algarobillo.

From Santiago, Chile. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 165), July, 1899.

"The so-called *Algarobillo* of commerce, a desert shrub from the region about Huasco, growing where no rains fall, often for a whole year. The shrub produces an abundance of small pods which are remarkably rich in tannin. The industry of their export has been a very profitable one in Huasco, and the proposition has been made of cultivating the shrub in other sections of Chile. At present only wild plants furnish the pods of commerce. This is a shrub eminently suited to Californian desert conditions, and should be tested in Arizona as well. It may be expected to bear fruit in four years. The seed should be taken from the pods and carefully sown in the open ground, covered with about three-fourths inch of soil. Care should be exercised to give them only a little water. The plants could be potted and transplanted, but the better way would be to try a few in the open ground. This is a most promising plant for desert plantings (providing the market for the tanning material has not disappeared), and is worthy serious attention. The amount of tannin borne by the pods is very great, and it is said that they contain a valuable coloring matter as well." (*D. G. Fairchild.*)