

and slender, 2½ to 4 inches long, with a loose pulp filled with a sour, rather strongly pungent juice. The shrub is native to the mountain scrubs of the coastal region of northern New South Wales and Queensland." (*W. T. Swingle.*)

"This relative of the citrus fruits has been used in creating several hybrids, chiefly with the Calomondin (*Citrus mitis*), a Philippine species (see S. P. I. Nos. 27724 to 27736); also with the Mexican lime and the common lemon. The fruits produced, as a rule, have resembled the finger lime more closely than the other parents, not being sufficiently juicy as compared with lemons or limes for economic use, and possessing a peculiar aromatic odor. Their use as citrus stocks and as hedge plants, particularly in the semiarid regions of the Southwest, seems worth a trial, and experiments along this line are under way." (*T. Ralph Robinson.*)

55589. FRAGARIA sp. Rosaceæ. Strawberry.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received July 26, 1922.

‡ Introduced for experiments in strawberry breeding.

"This form is close to *Fragaria nilgerrensis*; it has the same foliage and the same small white fruits with darker seeds, but it is more vigorous, and the fruits might be considered as edible, whereas in the type their taste is unpleasant." (*Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co.*)

55590 and 55591. LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM Mill. Solanaceæ. Tomato.

From Buenos Aires, Argentina. Presented by D. S. Bullock, agricultural commissioner, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Received July 26, 1922. Quoted notes by E. F. Schultz, Tucuman Experiment Station.

These tomatoes are introduced for the use of specialists in breeding blight-resistant varieties.

"The variety most extensively planted here in Tucuman, especially in the Lules region, is known under the name of *Parana*. It is generally regarded as the most blight-resistant variety, but my own experience has led me to the conclusion that it is not completely resistant, although there are always a number of plants which do not suffer at all when the rest of the plants have died from the disease."

55590. "Seeds of *Parana* from Lules, Tucuman."

55591. "Seeds from blight-resistant plants of *Parana*, grown at the Tucuman Experiment Station in 1921."

55592 and 55593. MUSA spp. Musaceæ. Banana.

From Kisantu, Belgian Congo. Seeds presented by Père J. Gillet, S. J., Jardin d'Essais de Kisantu. Received July 27, 1922. Quoted notes by Père Gillet.

"These bananas are handsomer and probably more hardy than *Musa ensete*; they grow in the mountains of Ruanda at altitudes of 6,500 feet or more."

55592. *MUSA* sp.

"An undetermined variety with white nerves."

55593. *MUSA* sp.

"An undetermined variety with red nerves."

55594 to 55597. DIOSCOREA ALATA L. Dioscoreaceæ. Greater yam.

From Holguin, Cuba. Tubers presented by Thomas R. Towns. Received July 24, 1922. Quoted notes by R. A. Young.

55594. *Pelua*. "A white-fleshed yam, comparatively small; tubers said to weigh 3 pounds each. Vine four angled, with narrow pale-maroon wings. Leaves broadly ovate, cordate, plain green."