

57686 to 57692—Continued.

57688. "No. 273. *Aurora*. An excellent variety maturing in March at Santa Ines. It is good for table use and suitable for commercial purposes."

57689. "No. 518. *Pomona Mejorada (improveci Pomona)*. Flesh yellow, sweet and juicy. A vigorous and hardy variety."

57690. "No. 520. *Reina Elena*. Famous for its fine sweet flavor, yellow color, and perfect form; keeps well for a long time and is especially good for shipping."

57691. "No. 520-b. *Rey Alberto*. Large, red skinned, yellow fleshed, sweet and juicy, with the pit not colored, maturing early in April. An excellent variety for preserving."

57692. "No. 522. *Transparente de Conservas*. The first white peach to ripen. Flesh white, very transparent; pit not colored; especially fragrant; excellent for preserving. Resistant to disease."

57693. CITRUS sp. Rutaceæ.

From Shanghai, China. Trees presented by Col. Clyde S. Ford, United States Postal Agency. Received July 24, 1923.

"These are trees of the large loose-skinned Swatow orange so highly appreciated in China." (Ford.)

Introduced for department citriculturists.

57694 to 57696. MUSA TEXTILIS Née. Musaceæ.

From the Philippine Islands. Seeds obtained by L. H. Dewey, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 7, 1923.

The plants grow in the Philippine Islands, chiefly in volcanic soils of rather loose texture where there is an abundant rainfall but excellent natural drainage. The abaca will probably grow only in warm, moist tropical regions, and it is possible that it will succeed in the Canal Zone." (Dewey.)

Seeds to be grown for department specialists engaged in fiber-plant investigations.

57694. No. 1. 57696. No. 3.

57695. No. 2.

57697. SCLEROSPERMA sp. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

From Kisantu, Belgian Congo. Seeds presented by Frère J. Gillet. Received July 11, 1923.

"A superb stemless palm with large entire leaves which should be of interest as a greenhouse plant." (Gillet.)

Received as *Sclerosperma weddendii*, for which a place of publication has not been found.

57698. TRIFOLIUM JOHNSTONI Oliver. Fabaceæ. Clover.

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Dr. J. Burtt Davy. Received July 11, 1923.

"At high altitudes in East Africa clover is one of the prominent forage plants. It grows where the temperature probably never exceeds 85° F. and where for the greater part of the year it is much below this point. However, no frosts occur in this region." (H. L. Shantz.)

A smooth perennial clover with the habit of white clover (*Trifolium repens*), found at an altitude of 10,000 feet on Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory. The leaves are long stemmed, with membranous leaflets and globose flower heads about an inch in diameter. (Adapted from *Transactions of the Linnean Society, ser. 2, vol. 2, p. 331.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56458.

57699. DIOSCOREA sp. Dioscoreaceæ. Yam.

From Oneroa, Mangaia Island, Cook Islands. Tubers presented by Geoffrey Henry. Received July 5, 1923.

"*Maararau*. Plant the same as ordinary yams; prepare the soil and put the tubers 1 or 2 inches underground." (Henry.)

"The rather small tubers received are more or less globose and have a slightly pink inner skin and white flesh. The quality of this yam when cooked is very good." (R. A. Young.)

57700. HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM Seringe. Poaceæ. Six-rowed barley.

From Egypt. Seeds collected by H. V. Harlan, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 17, 1923.

"(No. 101. Markaz of Ithbia, Province of Sharqiyh. May 14, 1923.) A threshed sample from the threshing floor, Soheich Estate." (Harlan.)

Introduced for department cerealists.

57701. ARTOCARPUS COMMUNIS Forst. Moraceæ. Breadfruit.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Trees presented by W. T. Pope, horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received July 19, 1923.

"There is but one kind of breadfruit in Hawaii; while there are slight variations, due probably to local conditions, there are no true varietal differences." (Pope.)

This variety, which now grows wild throughout the Hawaiian Islands, was originally introduced from Tahiti. It has large, rough, ovate, deeply lobed leaves, and the staminate flowers appear in large yellow catkins. The large-stemmed fruit is either round or oblong and varies from 5 to 8 inches in diameter. The thick, tough rind, brownish at maturity, incloses a firm, very starchy, and somewhat fibrous pulp which becomes mealy when cooked, slightly resembling a dry sweetpotato, and is much esteemed as an article of diet. The tree is propagated by suckers or by layering. (Adapted from G. P. Wilder, *Fruits of the Hawaiian Islands, p. 100, pl. 48, under Artocarpus incisa.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 57224.

57702 and 57703.

From Burringbar, New South Wales. Seeds presented by B. Harrison. Received July 2, 1923.

57702. MICROCITRUS AUSTRALASICA (F. Muell.) Swingle (*Citrus australasica* F. Muell.). Rutaceæ. Finger lime.

"The finger lime is one of the most curious and interesting of the citrus fruits. The young plants have more or less horizontally arranged branchlets, with very short internodes and small oval young leaves, these much shorter than the stiff, erect spines. The flowers are small, and the fruits are long 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.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55588.

57703. RANDIA sp. Rubiaceæ.

"A shrub 6 feet high with white sweet-scented flowers resembling those of orange blossoms." (Harrison.)

57704. BERBERIS BEALEI Fortune. Berberidaceæ. Barberry.

From Nice, France. Seeds presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. Received July 2, 1923