

## 57833 to 57844—Continued.

57837. "(No. 112. Dharwar.) *Nandyal*. Seeded the latter part of July and harvested the latter part of December. Panicle slender, 9 inches long."

57838. "(No. 113.) *Muddi Nandyal*. The season the same as for No. 112 [S. P. I. No. 57837]. Panicle rather compact and 5 inches in length."

57839. "(No. 114. District of Sholapuri) *Sholapuri*. A tall-growing variety. Panicle 7½ inches long. Seeded the middle of June and harvested in December."

57840. "(No. 115. Dekkan.) *Nilwa*. Sown in June and harvested in September. Panicle 5 inches and medium dense. This is a very early variety, but the grain is not so good. It is also used for fodder, for which purpose it is seeded thick."

57841. "(No. 116. Dekkan.) *Utwali*. Similar to No. 115 [S. P. I. No. 57840], but sown later (end of July). It ripens in 9 or 10 weeks. This is also largely used for fodder."

57842. "(No. 117. District of Gujrot.) *Sundhia*. This variety, which is the best for fodder, has a loose panicle and a fine stalk. It matures in 60 days and is seeded either early or late."

57843. *PHASEOLUS ACONITIFOLIUS* Jacq. Fabaceæ. Moth bean.

"(No. 119. May 29, 1923.) A small-leaved fine-stalked variety from Dekkan secured from the Poona Agricultural College. Several crops of forage are cut. It is seeded in June, and the cutting is not finished until January."

57844. *VIGNA SINENSIS* (Torner) Savi. Fabaceæ. Cowpea.

"(No. 118. Dekkan. May 29, 1923.) Received from the Poona Agricultural College."

57845 to 57848. *IPOMOEA BATATAS* (L.) Poir. Convolvulacæ. Sweet potato.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Tubers presented by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer, director, General Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture. Received August 13, 1923.

"These are considered the best sweetpotato varieties at our plant-breeding station." (Cramer.)

57845. No. 2. *Boled*.

57846. No. 1. *Bolcwak*.

57847. No. 4. *Menes noeder*.

57848. No. 3. *Menes 19*.

57849. *RUBUS MACRAEI* A. Gray. Rosaceæ. Akala.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds presented by Willis T. Pope, horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received August 17, 1923.

"The Hawaiian giant raspberry, occurring at an altitude of about 6,000 feet. It is a straight bush with the older branches thornless. The fruits, borne at the drooping tips of the branches, are very numerous, about 2 inches in diameter and exceedingly juicy; the seeds are comparatively small. The flesh is slightly bitter but otherwise delicious. This berry is of great promise, as it grows in a region where frost is not uncommon in the winter months. It may succeed in some sections of California. (J. F. Rock.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 57226.

57850. *PRUNUS* sp. Amygdalacæ. Cherry.

From Szemao, Yunnan, China. Seeds presented by J. D. Fullerton. Received August 15, 1923.

Seeds of a wild cherry from southwestern China, introduced for testing as a stock for cultivated varieties.

57851 to 57853. *PLUMERIA* spp. Apocynacæ.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds presented by Willis T. Pope, horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received August 17, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Pope unless otherwise stated.

"Few tropical shrubs are more highly esteemed than the *Plumerias*. Though they are not particularly graceful in habit, the beauty and fragrance of their star-shaped flowers make them worthy of cultivation in every tropical garden. They succeed in southern Florida, where several species are already grown, though not so extensively as they deserve. From the white flowers of *Plumeria alba* the rare and costly frangipani perfume is distilled." (Wilson Popenoe.)

57851. *PLUMERIA* sp.

"Seeds of a pink *Plumeria* from slender pods."

57852. *PLUMERIA* sp.

"Seeds of a pink *Plumeria* from broad spreading pods."

57853. *PLUMERIA* sp.

"Seeds of a pink *Plumeria* from pods attached at an angle."

57854. *CITRUS NOBILIS PAPILLARIS* (Blanco) Wester. Rutacæ.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Budwood presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture. Received August 11, 1923.

"A spreading, small tree, attaining a height of 6 meters or more, in habit similar to the pomelo; spines small or wanting; leaves 10 to 14 centimeters long, 5 to 6 centimeters broad, ovate to elliptical-oblong, crenate, dark green and shining above, crinkly, base broadly acute, apex narrowly acute to almost acuminate and caudate; petioles 17 to 20 millimeters long with narrow-winged margin; flowers not seen; fruit large, from 6 to 10 centimeters in diameter, 170 to 580 grams in weight, somewhat compressed at basal half, usually ending in a more or less conspicuous nipple, which, however, is sometimes wanting; apex flattened or even depressed; surface smooth, pale greenish turning to orange-yellow; skin medium thin; locules 10 to 11, separable from each other, and the skin like the mandarin; pulp yellowish, subacid, very juicy, and of good flavor with marked 'quinine' taste; juice cells large; seeds very few, rarely more than seven.

"The tizon is extremely rare and only a few trees are found in cultivation, confined to the citrus district of Batangas, Luzon. The trees are said to be quite prolific, and the fruit matures from September to December. This fruit, on account of its scarcity, is of no commercial importance. However, it would be an acceptable dessert or breakfast fruit, being a little more acid than the orange. It is said to be an introduction from Spain. The tizon is without doubt the *Citrus papillaris* described by Blanco in 'Flora Filipinas.'

"The tizon is believed to be a natural hybrid between the mandarin and the pomelo. It has inherited the loose-skinned character, large juice cells, partial absence of spines, and leaf character of the first-named species to which it is (without the writer having had the opportunity to examine the flowers) unquestionably more closely related than to any other species in the genus." (Wester.)