

## 58817 to 58839—Continued.

58835. *PYRUS* sp. Malacææ. Pear.

(No. 11492. Lautchunshan. November, 1923.) A handsome tree about 25 feet high, with leaves white hairy beneath and corymbs of red fruits. It grows at an altitude of about 10,000 feet.

58836. *SLOANEA* sp. (*Echinocarpus* sp.). Elæocarpaceæ.

(No. 11236. Mount Kenichumpu. October, 1923.) A very ornamental tree 30 feet high, which grows on the Salwin-Irrawaddy Divide, at 9,000 feet altitude. The oblong, crenate leaves are hairy beneath, and the fruit capsules are covered with pale, straw-colored bristles.

58837. *SORBUS* sp. Malacææ.

(Karila. December, 1923.) A deciduous tree 20 feet high which grows at an altitude of 13,000 feet. It has white fruits with a pinkish tinge.

58838. *TSUGA YUNNANENSIS* (Franch.) Masters. Pinacææ. Hemlock.

(No. 11493. November, 1923.) A tall tree, 80 feet or more in height, with a straight trunk about 5 feet in diameter and small cones, which grows in mixed forests on the western slopes of the Likiang Snow Range at 10,000 feet altitude.

58839. (Undetermined.)

(No. 11359. December, 1923.) A very handsome tree about 50 feet tall, which is common on rocky slopes of the Yangtze River embankments at Gohinda, north of Luku. It has glossy, dark-green, crenate leaves, large terminal corymbs of small white flowers, and very attractive crimson fruits.

58840. *CITRUS GRANDIS* (L.) Osbeck. Rutacææ. Grapefruit.

From Ancon, Canal Zone. Budwood presented by W. T. Robertson, Pedro Miguel, Canal Zone, through James Zetek, Ancon. Received March 21, 1924.

This is a rare and interesting variety of grapefruit, said to produce fruits with juicy flesh of blood-red color. Its origin is uncertain, but it seems probable that it was brought from Asia in the early days of trans-Isthmian travel. Red-fleshed grapefruits or pomelos are common in India, but they usually lack juice and are very different from the grapefruit of Florida in general character. Some of the Indian varieties have been introduced into the United States, where they have failed to become popular. A pink-fleshed grapefruit, which originated in Florida as a bud sport from one of the standard commercial sorts, has met with a more favorable reception, but has not attained commercial importance.

If the variety which Mr. Robertson has sent proves to be of good quality and at the same time has flesh of attractive red color, it should prove a novelty of much interest. In forwarding the budwood his letter states: "In one of the oldest towns of the Republic of Panama, about 8 miles from the canal, I found three trees of the blood-red grapefruit. I was told by one of the oldest inhabitants that these were the original trees, all the others in the vicinity being seedlings from them. These three trees have never been cared for, but were simply planted and allowed to grow up in the jungle, without pruning, spraying, or fertilizing. They appear to be at least 40 years old and are about 50 feet high."

58841. *FRAGARIA* sp. Rosacææ. Strawberry.

From Woodbridge, England. Plants purchased from R. C. Notcutt. Received March 26, 1924.

"*Dreadnought*. Plant of close, compact growth; fruit large, of excellent flavor; season medium." (Notcutt, 1923-24 Catalogue, p. 10.)

Introduced for horticulturists engaged in strawberry breeding.

58842 to 58849. *FRAGARIA* spp. Rosacææ. Strawberry.

From Bedford, England. Plants purchased from Laxton Bros. Received March 26, 1924. Quoted notes from the catalog of Laxton Bros., unless otherwise stated.

58842. *FRAGARIA* sp.

"*Black Prince*. Very early, with small, dark-colored fruits of good flavor; much grown for earliest supplies for preserving."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56160.

58843. *FRAGARIA* sp.

"*Elton Pine*. A very late, hardy variety which bears well. The somewhat acid fruits are useful for preserving."

58844. *FRAGARIA* sp.

"*Grove End Scarlet*. An old, well-known, midseason variety. The small, round fruits are preserved whole."

58845. *FRAGARIA* sp.

"*Ruskin*. A variety said to be grown for jam making in the Clyde Valley, Scotland.

58846. *FRAGARIA* sp.

"*Sir Joseph Paxton*. The main-crop variety most widely grown for market. Fruit rich crimson, with firm flesh."

58847. *FRAGARIA* sp.

"*The Duke*. A very vigorous variety which will grow in almost any soil where strawberries can be cultivated. It is earlier and bears a heavier crop of better flavored fruits than the 'Royal Sovereign.' The fruit is brilliant scarlet, conically oval, and borne on long, erect trusses. The flesh is highly flavored and firm, so that the berries ship well. The variety is excellent for forcing."

58848. *FRAGARIA* sp.

"*The Earl*. This may be best described as a much-improved *Vicomtesse de Thury*, larger in size, more vigorous, and free cropping. Season late." (*Bunyard's Catalogue of Fruit Trees*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56171.

58849. *FRAGARIA* sp.

"*Vicomtesse H. de Thury*. An early variety, with small, rich-flavored fruits; much grown for preserving."

58850. *ANNONA DIVERSIFOLIA* Safford. Annonacææ. Ilama.

From El Barranquillo, Guatemala. Seeds purchased from Fernando Carrera, through Philip Holland, American consul, city of Guatemala, Guatemala. Received March 20, 1924.

For several years this office has been engaged in establishing the ilama in southern Florida, where the first fruits were produced by trees at the Miami Plant Introduction Garden in the summer of 1923. Our experience up to the present indicates that this species seems likely to prove much better adapted to the climatic conditions of that region than the *cherimoya* (*Annona cherimola*).

The ilama may be termed the *cherimoya* of the lowlands. The *cherimoya* does not succeed in the Tropics unless grown at altitudes of 4,000 to 6,000 feet, where the climate is cool. The ilama, on the other hand, belongs to the lowlands, but is strikingly similar in character to a good *cherimoya*. It is a valuable recruit and one which can not be too strongly recommended for cultivation throughout the Tropics. (*Wilson Popenoe, Bureau of Plant Industry*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 58030.