

59643 to 59648—Continued.

59645. "*Mulgo-fl.* Originated by H. A. Van Hermann, at Finca Mulgoba, Rancho Boyeros, Cuba, about 1917, by crossing the Mulgoba and the 'Philippine' mango. The fruit is pink, yellow, and red, resembling the Mulgoba, but with the long, flat shape of the Philippine variety, with a depression on one side. The fruits are borne in clusters. The seed is flat, and the quality of the flesh good. The name, applied by Mr. Van Hermann, indicates the hybrid origin of the variety."

59646. *Van Hermann.* An improved Chinese mango discovered by Mr. Van Hermann. Unlike most other varieties it does not harbor the black fly, because of its open habit of growth and comparatively scanty foliage. Furthermore, the fruits do not spot with Colletotrichum as do ordinary mangos. The flesh is free from fiber and of good quality, and the tree is a regular bearer at Finca Mulgoba. It is named in honor of its discoverer, Mr. Van Hermann.

59647. *PLUMERIA RUBRA* L. Apocynaceae.

This strain of *Plumeria rubra* blooms in April in Cuba and may flower earlier in Florida than the white-flowered species, *P. alba*. Its flowers are superb.

59648. *PUNICA GRANATUM* L. Punicaceae.
Pomegranate.

An attractive double-flowered white variety, which might be useful as a pot plant.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55923.

59649. *LITCHI CHINENSIS* Sonner. Sap-
indaceae. Lychee.

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Fruits presented by H. A. Van Hermann, Finca Mulgoba. Received May 19, 1924.

In the hope of establishing the lychee in Florida, the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction has from time to time distributed young plants to experimenters in that State. Many of these plants have succumbed to cold winters, and at Miami the soil does not seem altogether satisfactory. On the western coast conditions are better in this last-named respect; when planted far enough south to be out of danger from severe frosts, the tree should have a good chance of success. Judging from the conditions under which the lychee is cultivated in southern China, we would expect the banks of the Caloosahatchee, below Fort Myers, to prove better suited to it than most other sections of Florida.

At Santa Barbara, Calif., the behavior of a single specimen planted 20 years ago or more has shown that the lychee can be grown there with a fair degree of success, provided a location practically free from danger of frost is selected. Most attempts to cultivate it in California, however, have resulted in failure. It does not seem likely that it will ever be feasible to grow it commercially in that State.

The excellent quality of the lychee as a fresh fruit and its ability to stand shipment suggest the desirability of establishing lychee orchards somewhere in the Western Hemisphere, so as to supply the North American markets. It may be practicable to develop these in southern Florida. Certainly they would succeed in Cuba, Porto Rico, and tropical America generally. (*Wilson Popenoe, Bureau of Plant Industry.*)

59650. *ALLIUM CEPA* L. Liliaceae.
Onion.

From Ankober, Abyssinia. Bulbs collected by H. V. Harlan, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 3, 1924.

Introduced for onion-breeding tests.

No. 430. December 11, 1923. Purchased in Allu Amba. (*Harlan.*)

59651 to 59671.

From Nice, France. Seeds presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. Received May 2, 1924.

59651. *ACACIA SEYAL* Delile. Mimosaceae.

A small and rather slender acacia with reddish brown bark, ivory-white spines about 2 inches long, and heads of very fragrant flowers. The tree is common in tropical Africa north of the Equator, and is one of the principal gum-yielding acacias of the Nile region. This gum becomes white and brittle when dry, and has a relatively high viscosity and strong adhesive power.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 44923.

59652. *ACACIA SUMA* (Roxb.) Kurz. Mimosaceae.

A medium-sized tree, native to the East Indies, with light-colored bark and branchlets armed with pairs of short, hooked spines. The heartwood is said to yield gum catechu, and the bark is used for tanning.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52281.

59653. *ASTRAGALUS* sp. Fabaceae.

59654. *BETULA* sp. Betulaceae. Birch.

59655. *CENTAUREA CANARIENSIS* Willd. Asteraceae.

A rather large bush which is very drought resistant. When covered with its large purple flowers, it is very ornamental. (*Proschowsky.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53919.

59656. *CUPRESSUS* sp. Pinaceae.

A very handsome species with drooping, glaucous branches. (*Proschowsky.*)

59657. *DIOSPYROS* sp. Diospyraceae.

59658. *ENTELEA PALMATA* Lindl. Tiliaceae.

The native home of this greenhouse shrub appears to be unknown. It grows about 4 feet high with heart-shaped, palmate leaves and umbels of rather small white flowers.

59659. *GAULTHERIA FRAGRANTISSIMA* Wall. Ericaceae.

An Asiatic relative of the wintergreen which grows wild in the mountains of eastern India. It is a fragrant evergreen shrub or small tree which is loaded in summer with white or pinkish flowers; these are succeeded by racemes of handsome bluish purple berries.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48309.

59660. *HYDRANGEA HETEROMALLA* D. Don. Hydrangeaceae.

A Himalayan hydrangea, about 10 feet high, with red stems, oval, sharp-pointed leaves, white hairy beneath, and white flowers borne in clusters about 6 inches wide.

59661. *LEUCOSCEPTRUM CANUM* J. E. Smith. Menthaceae.

A stout-branched, densely hairy tree, commonly about 30 feet in height, with large, narrowly ovate leaves, silvery hairy beneath and at times a foot long. The small white or pinkish flowers are in spikes.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 57883.

59662. *PASSIFLORA ALBA* Link and Otto. Passifloraceae.

A tropical American passiflora with broadly oval, somewhat heart shaped, shallowly 3-lobed leaves, clear-white flowers over 2 inches across, and yellowish fruits about the size and shape of a hen's egg.