

63841 to 63845—Continued.

bear a silky fiber, which in all the better varieties is white but often shows a tendency to become reddish or khaki. This cotton is cultivated throughout tropical Asia.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 62595.

63841. Greenish yellow flowers.

63842. *Hsiao kan kwan*.

63843. Flowers small and white.

63844. *GOSYPIUM* sp.

Million Dollar.

63845. *GOSYPIUM* sp.

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63846 to 63849. *ORNITHOGALUM* spp.
Liliaceae.

From Bonnie Vale, Cape Province, South Africa. Seeds purchased from the Winton Nurseries. Received April 30, 1925.

In South Africa these liliaceous plants are known as "chinkeriches." They have become popular in that country as ornamentals. When dried the flowers retain their form and color admirably and for this reason can be used as "everlastings."

63846. *ORNITHOGALUM* sp.

Cream colored.

63847. *ORNITHOGALUM* sp.

Double white.

63848. *ORNITHOGALUM* sp.

Orange colored.

63849. *ORNITHOGALUM* sp.

White.

63850 to 63852. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA* L.
(*Prunus persica* Stokes). Amygdalaceae. Peach.

In 1913 seeds of the *Shalil* peach were introduced from the Kurram Valley, Northwest Provinces, India. The following seedlings, grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., appear worthy of propagation and are therefore assigned numbers, April, 1925, for convenience in distribution.

63850. Fruit round to oval, small, 2 inches in diameter; cavity of medium depth, rather broad; suture shallow; skin light yellow, thin, tender, heavily pubescent, separating easily from the flesh; flesh golden yellow, medium juicy, little fiber, slightly lacking in sugar, fair quality, not stained around the pit; pit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 1 inch, brown, sharply pointed. A freestone. The tree is large and vigorous and has proved very satisfactory at Chico as stock. The fruits are good for drying and also for canning. Ripens at Chico, Calif., about the third week in August. (Row 18, tree 1, old test nursery.)

63851. Fruit nearly round or oval, $2\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 inches; cavity of medium depth, fairly abrupt, slightly elongated along suture; suture distinct, very shallow; apex with very small point; skin golden yellow, rather thick but tender, heavily pubescent, separating easily

63850 to 63852—Continued.

from the flesh; flesh golden yellow, tending soft, juicy, little fiber, slightly lacking in sugar, only slightly stained around pit; pit $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch, pinkish, very sharply pointed. A freestone. The tree is fast growing, vigorous, and prolific, and the fruits are excellent for table use and could also be used for canning and drying. Ripens at Chico, Calif., about the third week in August. (Row 18, tree 2, old test nursery.)

63852. Fruits medium sized, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, oval or nearly so, slightly oblique at base; cavity broad, fairly deep; suture medium apex with small point; skin golden yellow, thick, tough, adhering to flesh, pubescence very heavy; flesh golden yellow, tending juicy, firm, tough, rather flat, lacking in sugar, not stained near pit; pit 1 by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches extended into a sharp point. This attractive clingstone peach, which appears to have promise for canning, ripens at Chico, Calif., about the third week in August. (Row 18, tree 4, old test nursery.)

63853 and 63854. *GARCINIA* spp. Clusiaceae.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by the acting Director of Agriculture, Bureau of Agriculture. Received May 6, 1925.

63853. *GARCINIA BINUCAO* (Blanco) Choisy.
Binukao.

The binukao, a relative of the mangosteen, is a handsome tree which is very common in certain parts of the Philippine Islands, notably in Luzon and the Visayan Islands. W. H. Brown, in *Wild Food Plants of the Philippines*, states that the yellowish rounded fruits, nearly 2 inches in diameter, with a very acid pulp and numerous seeds, are eaten with fish by the Filipinos. The small red flowers are borne in dense clusters. The binukao will probably not endure low temperatures, since it comes from a tropical region.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 59376.

63854. *GARCINIA VENULOSA* (Blanco) Choisy.

Like the preceding [S. P. I. No. 63853], the *katuri* is also a wild Philippine relative of the mangosteen. It is described by P. J. Wester (*Food Plants of the Philippines*, p. 105) as a tree about 40 feet high, with large oblong leathery leaves, which is widely distributed throughout the Philippines, but not cultivated. The round fruits, about 2 inches in diameter, have an acid pulp containing several flat seeds. The natives eat this fruit with fish, and it would probably make good preserves.

63855. *CAREX PUMILA* Thunb. Cyperaceae. Sedge.

From New Zealand. Seeds presented by W. C. Coker, University of North Carolina, through A. S. Hitchcock, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 9, 1925.

Sent by Captain Ellis, State forester of New Zealand, who says this is the best sand binder of that country. (Coker.)