

bears an abundance of very large, double, white flowers, which are highly perfumed. Some of these flowers are said to be as large as a camelia blossom. The plant requires rich soil and is very sensitive to cold. It is strictly a tropical plant, although doing well in gardens in Cairo. The cuttings should be treated in the usual way, i. e., rooted in moist sand, and the plants can be set out in a rich border. This is the largest variety of the jessamine I know, and if not already introduced into Hawaii, southern California, or Florida, deserves to be generally propagated and distributed. From the Empress Gardens, in Poona, India." (*Fairchild.*)

**8438. POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.**

**Poinsettia.**

From Poona, India. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 818, January 25, 1902), February 25, 1902.

"A double poinsettia of rare beauty. Instead of the usual whorl of bright red leaves characteristic of the ordinary poinsettia this sort has from three to five such whorls. These are at their best when the green leaves have fallen and the light gray stems are quite bare. As a decorative plant for giving a splash of the brightest red to a landscape this plant is unequalled." (*Fairchild.*)

**8439. CITRUS AURANTIUM.**

**Orange.**

From Poona, India. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 819, January 26, 1902), February 25, 1902.

*Kowla.* "Described by Woodrow in his 'Gardening in India,' page 193, as an indifferent dessert fruit, but considered by the natives of India as well worth attention and, in fact, recommended as a good sort. A distinct variety, and hence worthy of a collection." (*Fairchild.*)

**8440. MANGIFERA INDICA.**

**Mango.**

From Poona, India. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 820, January 26, 1902), February 25, 1902.

*Alphonse* or *Aphoos.* "From a tree in the Empress Gardens at Poona. It may prove a different strain from Nos. 8419 and 8727. This is the best Bombay mango and is remarkable for its good shipping qualities. It can be picked when still green, laid or shipped in straw with plenty of air, and kept for six weeks. Even after ripe, fruits can be kept for a week or more. A much better shipper than the *Mulgoba* and more productive." (*Fairchild.*)

**8441. CITRUS AURANTIUM.**

**Orange.**

From Poona, India. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 821, January 26, 1902), February 25, 1902.

*Ladoo.* "This is a popular orange in India and is of the mandarin class, although not so fine looking in appearance. The oil glands are finer and the color is a duller orange, sometimes russet. It deserves a place in every collection of oranges as a distinct type. Woodrow, in his 'Gardening in India,' page 209, figures this variety and recommends it for planting. It is a loose-skinned sort but the skin is more nearly filled by the flesh than the ordinary mandarin and in texture it is unusually crisp and of good flavor. Very little fiber is one of its characteristics. In size it is about the average of the mandarin type. Secured by the superintendent of the Empress Gardens in Poona." (*Fairchild.*)

**8442. MANGIFERA INDICA.**

**Mango.**

From Poona, India. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 822, January 26, 1902), February 25, 1902.

*Borsha.* "See Woodrow, Gardening in India, page 248. Fruit weighs on an average 10 ounces. Ripens by the first of July. Flesh is as dry as that of *Mulgoba* or *Alphonse* and can be cut like cheese. It is three to four weeks later in ripening than the *Alphonse* and is considered almost its equal in quality. One large tree of this variety is said to have often yielded over \$150 worth of fruit in a single crop. It should be planted in alluvial soil and given plenty of bone ash. The banks of a river or irrigation canal are especially well suited to mango culture. This variety is distinguished from the *Mulgoba* by its young shoots, which are distinctly reddish in color. Mangoes are sometimes shipped from Bombay to London, which is eighteen days' or more of sea travel." (*Fairchild.*)