

23527—Continued.

varieties, and I can give you no specific or even local name other than 'sagin,' but as sagin is Tagalog in general for banana, it does not amount to much." (*Lyon.*)

23528. FICUS CARICA L.**Fig.**

From Nodoa, island of Hainan, China. Presented by Mrs. J. F. Kelly, Hoihow, island of Hainan. Received September 8, 1908.

Seeds of a Chinese fig.

"Color when ripe dark red. Grows beside running water. Figs grow on trunk of tree near base. Fruit is cool and delicious. Diameter as much as $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; outside pulp 1 inch thick and a large ball of white custard in the center surrounded by seeds." (*Kelly.*)

23529 and 23530. ACACIA spp.

From Chico, Cal. Procured by Mr. W. W. Tracy, jr., in charge of Plant Introduction Garden. Received September 3, 1908.

Seed of each of the following:

23529. ACACIA LONGIFOLIA (Andr.) Willd.

Seeds from tree on Mr. Bidwell's place at Chico, Cal. For trial at Brownsville, Tex.

"A bushy Acacia useful in Australia for binding coast sands through the facility with which the lower branches throw down roots into the soil. The bark, while not so high in tannin as that of *Acacia mollissima*, is used chiefly in tanning sheep skins." (*Extract from von Mueller.*)

23530. ACACIA MOLLISSIMA Willd.

Seed procured from trees thriving in the streets of Chico, Cal. To be tested in the open at Brownsville, Tex.

"The black wattle of southeastern Australia and Tasmania. An Acacia thriving on the poorest soil and producing a bark so high in tannin as to render its cultivation very profitable, especially in Natal, where large plantations have been established on the rolling uplands; as a tan producer it is by far the most valuable of the Acacias, and the bark is especially valuable for tanning sole leather and heavy goods." (*Extract from von Mueller.*)

23531 to 23534. RUBUS spp.

From Mokanshan, China. Presented by Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, Shanghai, China. Received September 5, 1908.

Seed of each of the following:

23531 and 23532.

"These grow on the stem like the blackberry and have no core like the raspberry. They are both red, with a pleasant acid flavor, and might become fruitful and useful if cultivated in a proper location, or they may be useful in hybridizing experiments." (*Farnham.*)

23533.

"I found these growing wild and noticed that they resembled what I remember seeing in New England and heard called 'English black raspberry.' I transplanted some to the garden, but was told that they did not bear fruit. However, I persevered in cultivating them and they commenced bearing, and the berries have improved in size and quality until this year. Many of them were of good size and flavor." (*Farnham.*)

23534.

"These seeds are from a bush I am cultivating that I found growing wild here on the mountain 2,000 feet above the sea. It resembles the raspberry in that the lobes of the berry are arranged around a core, or center, but the vine is more like the blackberry, though the leaves are very light on the under side, almost white, like the raspberry. The lobes are slightly acid and red. They are very few at present, but I hope will increase in number with cultivation." (*Farnham.*)