

27714 to 27723—Continued.

taste, from which excellent preserves can be made. It ripens from the end of July until the middle of September. The trees are apparently slow growers and do not occupy much room. Suggested as a fruit tree for the home garden in those sections of the United States where the winters are not too severe. Obtained from the Experiment Station for Sericulture in Tiflis." (*Meyer.*)

27721. POPULUS ALBA L.

From Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. "(No. 482.) Variety *pyramidalis*. A tall-growing, very pyramidal poplar, having a very white trunk. Suitable for an avenue tree in the mild-wintered semiarid sections of the United States." (*Meyer.*)

27722. POPULUS ALBA L.

From Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. "(No. 483.) Variety *Bolleana*. Came originally from Turkestan. Often confused with, yet distinct from, the variety *pyramidalis*. Quite resistant to canker, while the preceding number (S. P. I. No. 27721) is not. Much planted in and around Tiflis." (*Meyer.*)

27723. POPULUS sp.

From Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. "(No. 484.) A tall poplar of very spreading habits, with silvery white bark. Grows very fast. Apparently a native of the Caucasus. A good park tree for the mild-wintered, semiarid regions of the United States." (*Meyer.*)

27724 to 27736. CITRUS AUSTRALASICA, S. P. I. No. 14993 × CITRUS AURANTIUM?, S. P. I. No. 2886.

Grown at the Department Greenhouse, Washington, D. C., under the supervision of Mr. G. W. Oliver, expert propagator. Numbered April 28, 1910.

"These plants resulted from crossing the finger lime (*Citrus australasica*) with the calamondin. (*C. aurantium* (?)).

"In general appearance the seedlings are intermediate between the two parents. In *C. australasica*, the leaves are very small, the petioles being without wings. In the calamondin the winged petioles are quite pronounced. The leaves of the hybrids are much larger than those of *C. australasica*; the petioles of the hybrid, although small, are winged. The seed parent and also the pollen-bearing parent are said to be much hardier than any other edible oranges. It is proposed to use this hybrid in future crossing, both for the production of a hardy orange and also for stocks for the orange and other citrus fruits in the Gulf States.

"The seed from which the female parent was grown was presented to Prof. W. M. Hays, St. Anthony Park, Minn., by Mr. James Pink, Wellington Point, near Brisbane, Australia; this seed was given to the department by Prof. Hays in August, 1905. Mr. Pink says of this species:

"It is a fruit which I think capable of great improvement. Nothing has ever been attempted with it here, and I send you a few dried fruits which, I have no doubt, contain good seeds. The plant is a large shrub, very limited in its distribution. The fruit when well grown is from 3 to 4 inches long, of a bright orange-crimson color, and of excellent flavor.'

"The pollen-bearing parent was received as *Citrus aurantium* (?) by the Department through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild in 1899, from Panama. It is said to have been introduced into Panama from Chile by Mr. Gerardo Lewis. Mr. Walter T. Swingle is of the opinion that it is the calamondin (*Citrus mitis*) of the Philippines." (*Oliver.*)