

37613 to 37622—Continued.

flowers with its leaves. The branches are covered with fine reddish prickles and glandular tipped hairs. The thorns are long, slender, and occur commonly in threes. The leaves are small, thick, shining, and partially evergreen. The berries are small, prickly, dry, and few seeded. (Adapted from *Botanical Register*, vol. 18, pl. 1557 (1832), and *Bailey, Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*.)

37623. CITRUS sp.**Orange.**

From Singapore, Straits Settlements. Presented by Capt. J. Prentice, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. Received March 19, 1914.

"Seeds from Johore oranges. A very fine variety of free peelers, sweet, russet skin. To be tested in Florida." (*Prentice*.)

37624. CUCUMIS MELO L.**Muskmelon.**

From Barcelona, Spain. Presented by Mr. Henry H. Morgan, American consul general. Received March 19, 1914.

"The so-called *Valencia*, which matures in the late fall and keeps in good condition for three or four months, melons of this variety being obtainable throughout Spain as late as the month of February. These melons do not generally ripen on the vine, but are gathered while green and hung in nets from the ceiling and doorways, after they have been gathered and exposed to the air and sun, where the ripening process is completed. The sweetest and most exquisite varieties are grown in warm climates, somewhat tempered by fresh winds. Melons can be grown to perfection with a bottom heat of 75° F., gradually increasing to 80°, and an atmospheric temperature of 75° to 80° when the fruit is swelling, as much sun heat as the plant can bear being allowed at all times. The melon thrives best in rich turfy loam, somewhat heavy, with which a little well-rotted manure has been mixed. In planting, the seeds are almost invariably used. Shoots are also employed, although to a very limited extent. Once the seeds are put in the ground the plant is allowed to thrive and no transplanting takes place. Melons exposed to the south and west always crack, which is remedied somewhat by turning the fruit over and changing its position. The purer the water applied the sweeter the fruit will be. Cold and impure water from wells has a prejudicial effect. When the soil contains too much humidity wooden boards or tiles should be placed under the fruit, thus preventing it from rotting. The melon is ripe when its stem changes color and tends to separate itself from the fruit. The best grades are solid and heavy, with a shiny peel. The winter melons, which are gathered before ripening, will subsequently become completely seasoned. These fruits should be gathered in dry periods and never immediately after a heavy rainfall. The best time to pick melons is at daybreak." (Extract from *Consular report*, "*Melon Cultivation in Spain*.")

37625 and 37626.

From Zacuapam, Huatusco, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus. Roots received March 30, 1914.

37625. EUCHLAENA MEXICANA Schrad.**Teosinte.**

"From Coscomatepec, Vera Cruz, a railroad station between Cordoba and Huatusco. I saw the grass teosinte in several of the fields near that town. It is raised as a forage plant. This grass seems to be a little tender, because I saw it was damaged some by frost, which is not unusual