

38765 to 38776—Continued.

- 38773.** CHAETOCCHLOA AUREA (Hochst.) Hitchc. Poaceæ.
(*Setaria aurea* Hochst.)

Distribution.—A perennial grass growing 6 feet tall, with dense panicles covered with yellowish or bright orange bristles, found in the Kalahari region of South Africa and in tropical Africa and Asia.

- 38774.** CHAETOCCHLOA LINDENBERGIANA (Nees) Hitchc. Poaceæ.
(*Setaria lindenbergiana* Stapf.)

See S. P. I. No. 34817 for previous introduction.

- 38775.** CHAETOCCHLOA NIGRIROSTRIS (Nees) Skeels. Poaceæ.
(*Setaria nigrirostris* Dur. and Schinz.)

- 38776.** CHAETOCCHLOA SULCATA (Aubl.) Hitchc. Poaceæ.
(*Setaria sulcata* Raddi.)

38777. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L. Solanaceæ. Potato.

From Lima, Peru. Procured from Señor J. A. MacKnight, director, Escuela Normal de Varennes. Received July 15, 1914.

38778. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceæ. Apricot.

From Somma Vesuviana. Presented by Dr. Gustav Eisen, Rome, Italy. Cuttings received July 17, 1914.

"*Pelese* apricot. Size, large; slightly ovoid. Deep crease between the cheeks, one of which is larger than the other. Skin smooth, without spots. Color, orange chrome, with carmine flush. Seed medium, with a small projection or hump. Flesh very firm; ripens evenly all around and shows no unripe side. Flavor very fine. Sweetness medium (the specimen having been picked while unripe). Leaves pointed. I consider this apricot one of the finest, if not the finest, I have come across. It should be a splendid shipper, and if the sweetness is increased by allowing the fruit to ripen more, it should prove a very desirable table fruit, superior to the *Royal*. An average fruit displaced 53 c. c. water when immersed in a graduate." (*Eisen*.)

38779. LITCHI CHINENSIS Sonnerat. Sapindaceæ. Litchi.
(*Nephelium litchi* Cambess.)

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. Chester J. Hunn, assistant horticulturist, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. Received July 20, 1914.

"A small, bushy tree, with handsome dense foliage, native of China. It blossoms in the dry season (about February), producing sprays of pale-green flowers, and ripens its fruit about June. The fruit, produced in clusters, is of the size and form of a large plum, with a rough, thin, scalelike rind, which becomes of a beautiful red tinge, gradually turning to a dark-brown color before it is quite ripe. The jellylike pulp or aril which covers the seed is of a translucent whiteness and of an agreeable refreshing flavor. This fruit, represented by different varieties of varying quality, is grown to great perfection about Calcutta and elsewhere in India and is commonly sold in the bazaars when in season. Cameron says it thrives up to 3,500 feet in South India, giving at Bangalore two crops of fruit a year (in May and December). It is grown successfully in Mauritius, but curiously enough it is rarely met with in Ceylon,