

bluish green; fruits bright yellow till they ripen, when they turn shining black in a short time. Tree loaded with yellow and black fruits for many weeks; very prolific. Said to be very good for sweet preserves." (*Wercklé*.)

**43442 to 43444. PYRUS CHINENSIS × COMMUNIS. Malaceæ. Hybrid pear.**

Plants grown at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Chico, Calif. Numbered on October 24, 1916, for convenience in distribution.

**43442.** Hybrid pear, P. I. G. No. 6587, tree 3, row 42. Raised by Dr. W. Van Fleet, in 1907, and presented to the Plant Introduction Field Station, December 22, 1909.

"Fruit large and of attractive pyriform shape, somewhat resembling *Bartlett*, but with a deep red cheek on yellow ground. Flesh fine grained, tender, and juicy, with but few granules, flavor sweet and pleasant, quality very good. Should make an attractive market pear. It is hoped the usual resistance to oriental pear blight will be shown by this hybrid variety." (*Van Fleet*.)

**43443.** Hybrid pear, from S. P. I. No. 28497, raised by Dr. W. Van Fleet. On account of differences in the fruits this plant and the following have been assigned new S. P. I. numbers.

Mr. J. E. Morrow describes the fruit of this one as follows: "Row 27, tree 7, fruit large, long, and pyriform; rough greenish skin, dotted; stalk 1½ inches long, set between lips, fleshy at the base; calyx large in shallow basin; flesh granular, coarse, juicy; a late pear of excellent size and shape, but very coarse."

**43444.** Hybrid pear from S. P. I. No. 28497. Mr. J. E. Morrow describes the fruit as follows: "Row 28, tree 4, in the test orchard. Fruit large size, roundish, oblate; very short neck; skin rough, irregular, dotted; basin broad, deep, and furrowed. Flesh coarse, but sweet and juicy. A pear of promise."

**43445. PYRUS CALLERYANA Decaisne. Malaceæ. Callery's pear.**

Plants grown at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Chico, Calif. Numbered on October 24, 1916, for convenience in distribution.

From a tree grown from seed introduced by Mr. George Compère, who collected it in 1908 in the vicinity of Hongkong, China. The parent tree from which these seedlings came is standing in the yard of Mrs. Lenora Williams, at Oroville, Calif. The plant may be described as follows: This wild Chinese pear is not uncommon in western Hupeh at an altitude of from 1,000 to 1,500 meters and is easily recognizable by its comparatively small crenate leaves and small flowers. This pear maintains a vigorous and healthy appearance under the most trying conditions and might prove to be a very desirable blight-resistant stock. Also the woolly aphid, which attacks other species of pears, has not been known to touch this species. (Adapted from *Compère, Monthly Bulletin, California State Commission of Horticulture, vol. 4, pp. 313-314*, and from *Rehder, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, vol. 50, pp. 237-238*.)

"The male parentage of these seedlings is naturally uncertain, as the tree at Oroville might have been cross-pollinated by bees flying from European or other oriental pear trees in the vicinity." (*Fairchild*.)