

43472 to 43474—Continued.

a rather important rôle as a jelly fruit. It grows into a large shrub or small tree, resembling rather closely in leafage the so-called Russian olive belonging to the genus *Elaeagnus*. The fruit is about the size of a currant and varies in color from yellow to red. It is not at all palatable until very late in the season, after it has partly dried so that the skin is wrinkled and presents a withered appearance. To most tastes it is not palatable at all in the raw state, but it makes a jelly of very superior quality. The fruit is gathered by shaking the trees very late in the season and catching the falling berries upon sheets. The yellow form is usually preferred to the red for culinary purposes." (*Griffiths*.)

43472. Red-berried form.

43473. Yellow-berried form.

43474. *BERBERIS FREMONTII* Torr. Berberidaceæ. **Barberry.**

"From Lyford and San Saba, Tex. A native of southern and central Texas. Like the other species of the genus, it has ornamental value. In its native regions the berries are used for culinary purposes. In localities where the species is very abundant jellies are prepared and offered for sale on the markets. The species is very variable." (*Griffiths*.)

43475. *PERSEA AMERICANA* Mill. Lauraceæ. **Avocado.**
(*P. gratissima* Gaertn. f.)

From Santiago, Chile. Seeds procured through Mr. W. A. Shelly, at the request of Mr. W. F. Wight, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 16, 1916.

"*Palta*. I am sending several of the varieties found here in Chile." (*Shelly*.)

43476. *PERSEA AMERICANA* Mill. Lauraceæ. **Avocado.**
(*P. gratissima* Gaertn. f.)

From Guatemala. Cuttings collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received October 20, 1916, to June, 1917.

"(Nos. 48, 55, 82, 126, and 148. Avocado No. 3.) *Lamat*.³ A variety combining unusual productiveness with good size, attractive appearance, and good quality of fruit. In addition, it seems to ripen earlier than many other avocados, which suggests it for trial as a winter-ripening variety in California. It has no claim to unusual hardiness, since it is grown at an elevation where frosts are not experienced.

"The parent tree is growing in the chacara of Angel Samayoa, in the town of Amatitlan (altitude 3,872 feet). It stands close to the corner of a small field in which tomatoes and maize are planted annually. The soil is a loose sandy loam, apparently of excellent fertility and considerable depth. The age of the tree is not definitely known, but judging from its size it is probably 5 or 6 years old. It stands about 20 feet high, with an erect crown, extending almost to the ground, about 10 feet broad, and well branched. The trunk is

³ This and other varietal names for Mr. Popenoe's Guatemalan avocados have been taken from the Maya language, which in various dialectic forms is the one spoken in those parts of Guatemala from which these avocados have come. It has been thought that the use of these names, many of which have appropriate meanings, would serve to distinguish these varieties from others grown in the United States, as well as to indicate their origin.