

to ripen at the end of 1917. Victor Garcia states that at least a few fruits are always produced; some seasons the crop is small; in others it is very heavy, as it was in 1916. This is commonly the case with Guatemalan avocados.

"As already stated, the fruit commences to ripen at the end of October. Maturity is indicated by the appearance of a purple blush on one side of the fruit. At this stage it is considered ready for picking, but its flavor is much richer if left on the tree some months longer until the entire fruit is deep purple in color. Apparently this variety has an unusually long fruiting season, for a few fruits (which had been overlooked in picking) were found still hanging on the tree at the end of April, 1917.

"As observed during the past harvest, the ripening season appears to be as follows: First fruits maturing at the end of October; most of crop maturing in November and December, but better if left on the tree until January; a few fruits at least remaining on the tree until March and April.

"The fruit is uniformly oblate in form, resembling a grapefruit. In size it is small, weighing from 6 to 10 ounces. Under better cultural conditions, however, the weight will probably go up to 12 ounces. The color when the fruit is fully ripe is deep purple. The surface is pebbled, not distinctly roughened. The skin is of good thickness, hard, and brittle. The flesh is deep yellow in color, free from fiber, but with slight fiber discoloration (not, however, of an objectionable nature), of fine texture, and rich, oily flavor. The quality can be considered excellent. The seed is round, not large for a fruit of round or oblate form. It is generally found that fruits of this shape have seeds considerably larger in proportion to the size of the fruit than is common in the good varieties of pyriform or oval shape. As in nearly all Guatemalan varieties, the seed is quite tight in the cavity.

"Form roundish oblate; size small to below medium, weight 6 to 10 ounces length $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches, greatest breadth 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; base truncate, the stem inserted squarely without depression; stem fairly stout, 4 inches long; apex flattened, sometimes slightly oblique; surface pebbled, deep purple in color, some times almost glossy, with numerous small yellowish dots; skin one-sixteenth of an inch thick at basal end of fruit, about one-eighth of an inch thick at apex separating readily from the flesh, rather finely granular, woody, brittle; flesh deep cream yellow to yellow near the seed, changing to very pale green near the skin, quite free from fiber and with unobjectionable fiber discoloration, firm in texture and of rich, oily flavor; quality excellent; seed small in comparison to size of fruit, oblate, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces in weight, sometimes excentric, tight in the seed cavity, with both seed coats adhering closely." (*Popovoe.*)

For an illustration of the Kanola avocado, see Plate VII.

43561. CHORISIA INSIGNIS H. B. K. Bombacaceæ.

From Tucuman, Argentina. Presented by Mr. E. F. Schultz, Department of Agriculture, through Mr. W. Henry Robertson, American consul general Buenos Aires. Received November 6, 1916.

"Known throughout this country as *Palo borracho*, the drunken tree." (*Schultz.*)

See S. P. I. No. 42292 for previous introduction and description.

43562. PYRUS CHINENSIS \times COMMUNIS. Malaceæ. Hybrid pear

Plants grown at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Chico, Calif. Numbered for convenience in distribution, November 17, 1916.

Hybrid pear, P. I. G. No. 6587, tree 3, row 46. Raised by Dr. W. Van Fleet in 1907 and presented to the Plant Introduction Field Station on December 22 1909.