

52668. MANGIFERA INDICA L. Anacardiaceæ. Mango.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Plants and cuttings presented by Willis T. Pope, Horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received March 17, 1921.

"*Pirie*. This variety is considered the best, at least for lowland conditions, of all the mangos that have been introduced into Hawaii. It is of medium size, inclining to the rounded form, with a distinct beak at the stigmatic point. The surface is smooth and when ripe is a pale yellow, beautifully marked with crimson where exposed to the sun. It is practically fiber-free, has a delightful aroma, and is as soft and juicy as a ripe peach. The seed is easily removed, so that the fruit can be served in halves and eaten with a spoon without the slightest inconvenience. In order to remove the seed, it is only necessary to make a cut circling the fruit, about midway its length, and extending as deep as the surface of the seed. Then, by a slight twisting motion, one-half of the fruit can be separated from the seed, leaving a smooth unbroken surface within. By cutting very slightly around the seed, it may easily be removed from the remaining half of the mango. The flavor is so unusually delicious as to put this mango in a class of its own in Hawaii. The *Pirie* is less subject than other varieties to the black spots caused by the fungus *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* and, while not immune to the fruit-fly attacks, it either possesses a high degree of resistance or is not a preferred variety for the fly. No injured fruits were found on this variety in the station orchards this season, though crops of several of the other varieties were rendered almost worthless." (*Westgate, Report of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, 1919, p. 23.*)

52669 to 52689.

From Paris, France. Plants presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received February 21, 1921.

52669. ABALIA CACHEMIRICA Decaisne. Araliaceæ.

An unarmed herb 5 to 8 feet high, with quinately compound leaves; the 5 to 9 oblong-ovate leaflets, 4 to 8 inches long, are doubly serrate and glabrous or bristly on the veins beneath. Native to the Himalayas.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 30285.

52670. ARUNDINARIA AURICOMA Mitf. Poaceæ. Bamboo.

One of the most beautiful of the lesser bamboos. It forms a graceful sheaf of slender stems 2 to 3 feet high, well clothed with a peculiarly velvety foliage in gold and green. It appears to be quite hardy in most places and affords a glorious break of delicate color in shrubbery, woodland, or a large rock garden. At all seasons it is attractive without being aggressive and, as it never runs underground to any extent, may be planted anywhere. (Adapted from *The Garden, vol. 83, p. 271.*)

52671. ARUNDINARIA FASTUOSA (Marl.) Makino. Poaceæ. Bamboo.

The loftiest and stately of the hardy bamboos, this is superior to and different from *Arundinaria simoni* in the early fall of the stem-sheaths, in the short, crowded branches at each joint which give to each stem-growth a columnar appearance, and in the more tufted habit. It is only rarely that underground suckers appear any distance away from the parent clump, whereas in *A. simoni* they are rampant. The dark-green hollow stems, up to 22 feet high, are perfectly erect and round, except at the upper internodes which are flattened on one side. The