

**52810 and 52811.**

From Lourenco Marques, Mozambique. Seeds presented by John A. Ray, American consul, through Harry B. Shaw, New York City. Received February 19, 1921.

**52810.** CARICA PAPAYA L. Papayaceæ.

**Papaya.**

A variety introduced for selection and breeding experiments.

**52811.** TRICHILIA EMETICA Vahl. Meliaceæ.

"*Mafurra.*" (Ray.)

A very beautiful shade tree 10 to 20 meters high, with a large round head and a blackish trunk. The seeds are the source of a vegetable fat which is used by the natives for greasing the skin. The fat consists of about 55 per cent oleic acid and 45 per cent palmitic acid and has been used in the manufacture of soap. Native to tropical Africa and Arabia. (Adapted from *Chiovenda, Etiopia, p. 88.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51284.

**52812 to 52815. GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE L. Malvaceæ. Cotton.**

From Gizeh, Mouderieh, Egypt. Seeds presented by the director, Botanical Section, Cairo Department of Agriculture. Received February 14, 1921.

The following varieties were presented for experimental work:

**52812.** *Ashmouni.*

**52814.** *Sakel.*

**52813.** *Assili.*

**52815.** *Zagora.*

**52816. RUBUS sp. Rosaceæ.**

**Blackberry.**

From Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex, England. Plants presented by Stuart Low & Co., Royal Nurseries. Received March 7, 1921.

*Lowberry.* A variety said to bear sloe-black fruits the size of a Logan blackberry.

"This *lowberry* originated on the grounds of Stuart Low & Co. They said in a letter to me that it was sent them in a consignment of blackberries which came from the United States many years ago from some correspondent of whom they have no record. As the plants were seedlings, they were fruited out and this one retained and called the 'lowberry.' The fruit is of the appearance of the Logan blackberry." (*George M. Darrow.*)

**52817. PINUS CANARIENSIS C. Smith. Pinaceæ.**

**Pine.**

From Santiago, Chile. Seeds presented by F. Albert, consulting forester, Forestry Department, through the United States Forest Service. Received March 5, 1921.

A pine native to the Canary Islands, which thrives in warm temperate climates and whose annual growth exceeds 1 meter in height and 1 centimeter in diameter. It is suited to all soils, from the seacoast to an altitude of 1,500 meters, has a straight trunk even when it grows in an isolated position, and its very thick bark prevents fire spreading from one tree to the other.

The wood of this pine, known in the Canary Islands as "tea," is very hard, very difficult to work, but unequalled for duration and building purposes because it does not rot. When buried it has the resistance of iron.

For some years large plantations of it have been established in South Africa and have done exceedingly well. Excellent results have also been obtained in Chile. (Adapted from *Bulletin de la Société Nationale d'Acclimatation de France, vol. 64, p. 322.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 10710.