

54298. RHOPALOSTYLIS SAPIDA (Soland.) Wendl. and Drude. Phœnicaceæ. Nikau palm.

From Birkenhead, Auckland, New Zealand. Seeds presented by C. L. Wragge. Received September 28, 1921.

An extremely elegant palm native to New Zealand, where the young inflorescence is eaten. The palm is of peculiar interest as being one of the most southern, occurring as far as latitude 38° 22' S., whereas 38° S. is the limit of palms in Australia and South America, and 30° S. in Africa. The trunk 6 to 12 feet high bears pinnate leaves 4 to 6 feet long and a much-branched densely flowered spadix 18 to 24 inches long. The pale pinkish flowers are very numerous. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 5139.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47878.

54299 to 54302. MALUS SYLVESTRIS Mill. Malaceæ. Apple.

From Santiago, Chile. Scions presented by Sr. Salvador Izquierdo. Received September 30, 1921. Quoted notes by Wilson Popenoe, except as otherwise stated.

"Four varieties of apples which I have selected during recent years, and which I consider very interesting. They are entirely resistant to the attacks of the woolly aphid (*Schizoneura*)."
(*Izquierdo*.)

"Chilean apples are probably inferior to our own, in so far as dessert quality is concerned. Most of them are small fruits, with rather mealy flesh of sweet and not very sprightly flavor. They are interesting to us because of their resistance to the woolly aphid, the worst pest of Chilean orchards. The main purpose in introducing them is for trial as aphid-resistant stock plants on which to graft our best commercial sorts."

54299. "*Admirable de Otoño (Autumn Beauty)*. Described by Sr. Izquierdo as a large excellent autumn fruit. The tree is very productive."

54300. "*Huidobro*. Also known as *Araucana* and *Araucana Huidobro*. This is said to have originated from an Italian seed. The tree is described as very vigorous and productive; the fruit is medium to large, yellow, of firm texture, sweet, aromatic, and juicy. Its ripening season is late autumn (April to May in Chile), and the fruits can be kept in good condition without cold storage until the following October or sometimes November. Its shipping qualities are excellent.

"This variety can not be strongly recommended as a dessert apple and is not introduced as such; immunity from the attacks of the woolly aphid is the quality which gives it interest and makes it valuable in Chile and perhaps elsewhere. Sr. Izquierdo has found that plants of this variety grafted on seedling apple roots will be attacked by the aphid only from the roots upward to the union of stock and scion, not a single insect ever passing on to the scion to carry on his nefarious activities.

"Because of this characteristic, it is possible that *Huidobro* may have value in the United States as a stock plant on which to graft other and better varieties of the apple."

54301. "*Productiva* (productive). A large fruit striped with red, ripening in April and May in central Chile."

54302. "*Citroncille*. A small sweet yellow apple, said to be an excellent keeper."

54303. CRINODENDRON PATAGUA Molina. Elæocarpaceæ. Patagua.
(*Tricuspidaria dependens* Ruiz and Pav.)

From Kew, England. Cuttings presented by Sir David Prain, director, Royal Botanic Garden. Received September 30, 1921.

A small, compact, rather spreading evergreen tree, 20 to 30 feet high, with elliptic leaves up to 2½ inches long and white axillary flowers nearly an inch long, borne on long curved stalks. The wood is very white and is much used