

54622 to 54643—Continued.

54632. *FRAGARIA* sp. Rosaceæ. Strawberry.

“(No. 655. Cascada del Salto, near Santiago de Chile. October 7, 1921.) This strawberry, of which the varietal name has been lost, is believed by Sr. Izquierdo to have been introduced into Chile from Europe. It may, therefore, be one of the sorts already known in the United States. It succeeds in Chile much better than most other European strawberries, however, and for this reason it seems worthy of introduction into the United States for trial in regions with dry, rather hot climates. The fruits are of good size and excellent quality.”

54633. *LAURELIA SEMPERVIRENS* (Ruiz and Pav.) Tulasne. Monimiaceæ.
(*L. aromatica* Juss.) Chilean laurel.

“(No. 675. Santa Ines, Chile. October 6, 1921.) *Laurel de Chile*. A handsome tree of southern Chile with dark-green, aromatic foliage. The wood, which is durable and never injured by boring insects, is much used for flooring. For trial on the Pacific coast, where it may be of value as an ornamental plant.”

54634. *LITHRÆA CAUSTICA* (Molina) Hook. and Arn. Anacardiaceæ.
(*L. venenosa* Miers.) Litre.

“(No. 674. Santa Ines, Chile. October 6, 1921.) A native Chilean tree which resists drought and produces hard wood, employed in the manufacture of carts and wagons. Its leaves are ovate or obovate, thick, and leathery in texture. The flowers, borne in axillary or terminal panicles, are followed by small, white fruits. The sap is caustic and said to be poisonous. For trial in the Southwestern States and on the Pacific coast.

54635 to 54638. *MALUS SYLVESTRIS* Mill. Malaceæ. Apple.
(*Pyrus malus* L.)

54635. “(No. 657. Santa Ines, Chile. October 7, 1921.) *Huidobro* apple. Also known as *Araucana* and *Araucana Huidobro*.

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

“*Huidobro* can not be strongly recommended as a dessert apple and, indeed, it is not introduced as such; it has another quality which gives it interest and makes it valuable in Chile and perhaps elsewhere. I refer to its immunity from the attacks of the woolly aphid, perhaps the worst pest of Chilean orchards. 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.

“The trees of *Huidobro* introduced under the present number are grafted on seedling apple roots.”

54636. “(No. 658. Santa Ines, Chile. October 7, 1921.) *Bella Rosa* apple. Described as a medium-sized fruit of firm texture and sweet flavor, recommended for cultivation on a commercial scale. It is immune from the attacks of woolly aphid and is introduced for trial in the United States as a rootstock on which to graft other apples.”

54637. “(No. 659. Santa Ines, Chile. October 7, 1921.) *Chestnut* apple. Described as a medium-sized fruit for fall and winter use. Its chief interest lies in its immunity from the attacks of woolly aphid, and it is introduced principally for trial as a rootstock.”