

**54644 to 54650—Continued.**

for a summer apple, of very fair quality. Salvador Izquierdo considers it to be synonymous with the European variety *Calville Rouge d'Ete*. It is widely and favorably known in Chile and is introduced into the United States with the idea that it may be a variety of Chilean origin, slightly distinct from the last-named sort (with which, I take it, North American pomologists are already familiar).

"*Puchacay tempranera* is described as a large, handsome fruit, with aromatic, sweetly acidulous flesh of excellent quality. It ripens in southern Chile in January and February.

"The plants sent under this number are on seedling apple roots."

**54650. PRUNUS AVIUM L. Amygdalaceæ.****Sweet cherry.**

"(No. 646. Criadero 'El Verjel,' Angol, Chile. September 29, 1921.) *Tardia de El Verjel* (Verjel late) cherry. This is a cherry which was first disseminated by the Criadero 'El Verjel,' of which the Instituto Agrícola Bunster is the successor. It is either a seedling of one of the European cherries or else a variety brought originally from Europe and given a new name in Chile. It is described as a large, bright rose-colored fruit ripening in January (which is late for cherries in Chile). The tree is recommended as very productive.

"It is not probable that this variety will prove to be valuable in the United States. Because of its lateness in ripening, however, and the likelihood that it is of Chilean origin it is worthy of a trial, especially in those regions of the United States whose climate is similar to that of central and southern Chile.

"Plants grafted on seedling cherry roots."

**54651. CITRUS SINENSIS (L.) Osbeck. Rutaceæ. Sweet orange.**

From Santiago, Chile. Plants and cuttings presented by Sr. Salvador Izquierdo, through Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received November 4, 1921.

"(No. 656. Cascada del Salto, near Santiago, Chile. October 7, 1921.) *Capuchin* orange. This appears to me to be a dwarf form of the common sweet orange. Its origin is unknown; Sr. Izquierdo tells me that it was grown formerly in the monastery of the Capuchin monks, which fact accounts for its common name of *Capuchin* orange. In recent years it has been propagated by Sr. Izquierdo and disseminated on a small scale throughout the citrus-growing regions of Chile.

"The tree is much smaller than that of the common sweet orange but is not otherwise distinguishable from the latter so far as I have been able to ascertain. The fruits, which are borne in great profusion, are from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, round, deep orange, with a rather thin skin and orange-colored flesh containing an abundance of juice. The flavor is much like that of the Washington Navel orange, and the seeds are very few. The ripening season in Chile coincides with that of the Washington Navel. The fruits are somewhat acid for Chileans, who commonly prefer a very sweet orange, but they will, I believe, be found very acceptable to the North American palate. Because of its dwarf character and its decorative value when in fruit, I believe the variety worthy of cultivation in dooryards and perhaps as a house plant." (Popenoe.)

For illustrations of the Capuchin orange, see Plates IV and V.

**54652. VITIS VINIFERA L. Vitaceæ.****Grape.**

From Chile. Cuttings presented by Prof. John W. Gilmore, through Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received November 4, 1921.

"(No. 677.) These cuttings were obtained by Professor Gilmore in the Elqui Valley, some distance north of Santiago. This is the grape which furnishes the Huasco raisin, well known throughout Chile. I have examined some of these raisins and find them lighter in color than the muscatel raisins of California,