

by Joseph Marsden, a Government official of Hawaii. Among the seedlings developed from the introduced seeds was one known as No. 9. In 1897 a seed of this No. 9 was given to Mr. and Mrs. George Ashley, who then lived at 1508 Thurston Avenue. Mrs. Ashley germinated this seed, setting it in the front yard in its present location on June 20, 1897, the date of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria of England. For this reason the tree was called 'Victoria No. 9.' When it fruited it was discovered that the fruit was different from any of the mangos growing in Hawaii, particularly in color. Its qualities are superior to any of those mangos formerly brought to Hawaii by Mr. Marsden.

"The tree has proved to be very prolific, often producing as many as three distinct crops per year. The fruits are but little clustered, generally hanging singly on individual stems. From the time the fruits set they are red, becoming more brilliant on ripening. Like some other mangos, the Victoria No. 9 reproduces its quality of fruit fairly accurately on seedling trees. There are a number of seedlings in various parts of the islands which are reported as being fairly true in fruit production to the parent tree. The variety may be perpetuated without question by grafting.

"Description of the fruit: Size medium; weight about 9 ounces; shape oblong, slightly S-shaped and necked somewhat at stem end; apex broadly rounded with curve ending in a small blunt beak which sometimes contains a small holelike depression; color when ripe brilliant vermilion shaded over yellow ground color; yellow ground color most evident at apex. Surface marked with small yellow dots which become overcast where red is deepest. Shoulder of fruit has delicate powdery bloom. Skin is of medium thickness, tough so as to peel well. Odor a pleasing fragrance. Ripe flesh of deep rich yellow color, good texture; juice sweet acid and of flavor of the Pirie mango. Seed small, weight three-fourths of an ounce. Marketing qualities ranking among best varieties in Hawaii." (*Willis T. Pope.*)

54691. FLACOURTIA EUPHILERIA Merr. Flacourtiaceæ.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, agricultural adviser, Bureau of Agriculture, through Sr. Adm. Hernandez, Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Received January 27, 1922.

"*Lanagon*. A small tree, native to these islands, bearing in profusion fruits very similar in appearance and flavor to those of *Flacourtia cataphracta*. They can probably also be used in the same way as those of the latter, i. e., for jelly making." (*Wester.*)

54692 to 54698.

From Nice, France. Seeds presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. Received January 31, 1922.

54692. BUCKLANDIA POPULNEA R. Br. Hamamelidaceæ.

One of the most beautiful of the forest trees of the Sikkim Himalayas at altitudes of 4,000 to 6,000 feet. The glossy green leathery leaves are red veined and red petioled. The young leaves are more or less deep blood red, unspotted beneath, but shot with green above. The remarkable long red stipules resemble those of *Liriodendron*. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 6507.)

54693. BUPLEURUM FRUTICOSUM L. Apiaceæ.

"An evergreen, quite hardy shrub." (*Proschowsky.*)

This ornamental European shrub is interesting because of its densely leafy branches and continuous bloom. The persistent leathery leaves resemble those of some of the shrubby *Hypericums* in appearance and arrangement. The ends of the branches are tipped with broad umbels of yellow flowers that are in bloom more or less continuously from late April to September. In southern Europe, Syria, and northern Africa this plant is found growing wild in sterile soil on dry hills. (Adapted from *Bonnier, Flore Complète de France, Suisse, et Belgique*, vol. 4, p. 13.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 27189.