

"The capulin is used in the same manner as the northern cherry—for eating out of hand, for preserving, for jams, etc. In those countries where good varieties grow it is popular among all classes of people.

"There is considerable difference in flavor of the fruits from different trees of a given region where this species grows, some of the fruits being disagreeably bitter, while others are sweet, pleasant, and altogether delicious. It is these latter which must be sought out and propagated if the possibilities of the capulin are to be fully realized and if it is to become eventually, as we confidently believe it will, a popular fruit throughout the subtropical regions of the entire world." (*Wilson Popenoe.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41328.

55764. "A bitter cherry from cool regions of Chimaltenango." (*Garcia Salas.*)

55765. "A sweet cherry from cool regions of San Martin Jilotepeque." (*Garcia Salas.*)

55766 to 55768. CUCUMIS spp. Cucurbitaceæ.

From Burringbar, New South Wales. Seeds presented by B. Harrison. Received September 14, 1922. Quoted notes by Mr. Harrison.

55766. CUCUMIS MELO L. **Muskmelon.**

"Seeds of the Australian casaba which I believe originally came from India. It is a most prolific plant, bearing cream-colored fruit about the size of a cucumber. It is sometimes called the 'apple melon' and is quite popular here, being very palatable when eaten with sugar or made up into pies. It is hardy, prolific, early, and should thrive well throughout the United States."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 46029.

55767 and 55768. CUCUMIS SATIVUS L. **Cucumber.**

55767. "*Mammoth.* This cucumber grows to a very large size, almost as large as a medium-sized vegetable marrow, and keeps well. The flesh is very firm, crisp, and sweet."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48156.

55768. "*Harrison's Giant.* Grows to a length of 3 feet and is well flavored. This variety has been evolved through careful selection and cultivation."

55769. CARAGANA PYGMAEA (L.) DC. Fabaceæ. **Dwarf pea tree.**

From Indian Head, Saskatchewan, Canada. Seeds presented by Norman M. Ross, Forestry Branch, Nursery Station, Indian Head. Received September 15, 1922.

A handsome shrub with small leaves and yellow flowers, which grows spontaneously in hilly places in the southern provinces of Russia, and in great abundance in the region south of Lake Baikal. In cultivation it rarely exceeds 4 feet, but in its wild state it is often 6 feet high with a stem 2 inches thick. The bright-yellow shoots when old are long and flexible and are made into flyflaps. The shoots are much tougher than those of any of our cultivated osiers and are better suited for tying. The hard dull-brown wood is streaked with red and is well adapted for veneering. (Adapted from *Edicard's Botanical Register, vol. 12, p. 1021.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52698.

55770. LILIUM sp. Liliaceæ. **Lily.**

From Mili, Szechwan, China. Bulbs collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received September 15, 1922.

"(No. 5051. Mili. July 10, 1922.) A lily related to *Lilium duchartrei*, with large racemes of white flowers; the petals are reflexed and sprinkled with purple. The bulbs were collected in southwestern Szechwan, in the mountains of the Lama Kingdom." (*Rock.*)