

thick, glossy leaves. The two original trees have been grown at Chico for more than 10 years and no trace of blight has appeared. J. E. Morrow, superintendent of the Chico garden, who has watched this pear carefully for a number of years, says that it is a splendid cooking pear and that after being cooked it tastes something like pineapple. He further says that, owing to its extreme vigor, size, hardness, immunity to blight, and heavy cropping qualities, he believes the pear has much promise. He regards it as much better than Kieffer or LeConte and is of the opinion that it should be thoroughly tested, especially in the Southern States." (*B. T. Galloway.*)

For an illustration of this fruit, see Plate V.

**55806. PHELEUM PRATENSE L. Poaceæ. Timothy.**

From Sydney, New South Wales. Seeds presented by George Valder, Department of Agriculture. Received September 29, 1922.

Locally grown timothy introduced for comparison and cultural experiments.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55480.

**55807. GUILIELMA UTILIS Oerst. Phœnicaceæ. Pejibaye.**  
(*Bactris utilis* Benth. and Hook.)

From San Jose, Costa Rica. Seeds collected by Edward Goucher, Plant Propagator, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received September 19, 1922.

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 55796.

**55808 to 55811.**

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented through Carl Hartley. Received September 23, 1922. Quoted notes by Mr. Hartley.

**55808 to 55810. ARACHIS HYPOGAEA L. Fabaceæ. Peanut.**

Presented by the Java Department of Agriculture.

"All of these peanuts mature in 100 days, or, according to the natives, in three months."

**55808.** "(No. 24 M.) *Broel*. This is a dominantly 3-seeded red-skinned peanut from East Java. It is moderately wilt resistant."

**55809.** "(No. 74.) *Paarse Holle*. This variety is named for its dark-red seed skin. It is mostly two seeded with some 3-seeded pods and is moderately wilt resistant."

**55810.** "(No. 71.) *Toeban*. This is grown by the Selectietuin here as their most productive strain. Unlike some of the kinds named 'Toeban' in other places, it has a white seed skin. Of the early-maturing strains, with one exception, it is the most resistant to the locally prevalent wilt, *Bacterium solanacearum*. It is of the bunch type, easily handled and harvested.

**55811. CASTANOPSIS ARGENTEA (Blume) A. DC. Fagaceæ. Chestnut.**

"(April, 1922.) An edible chestnut obtained from the head forester at Palembang, Sumatra."

An evergreen tree 50 to 60 feet high, with narrow, thin leaves 5 to 7 inches long, and very spiny dense clusters of burs; each bur is about 2 inches wide and contains normally a single nut an inch in diameter. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 5, p. 621.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52533.

**55812. MANGIFERA ALTISSIMA Blanco. Anacardiaceæ.**

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Budwood presented by Sr. Adn. Hernandez, director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received September 6, 1922.

A Philippine relative of the mango, which is found wild from northern Luzon to southern Mindanao, where it forms a large tree, sometimes reaching a height of 116 feet. The tree is not cultivated, although the mangolike, smooth, green or yellowish fruits, 2 to 3 inches long, are used for making pickles. The