

56689 to 56692—Continued.

56691. RUBUS sp. Dewberry.

"Newberry. This is similar to the Logan blackberry, but darker and sweeter."

56692. RUBUS sp. Blackberry.

"Pollards. A blackberry which ripens later than *Edward Langley*, but is a strong grower and better adapted to exposed situations. The fruit clusters are very large, and the berries are rich in flavor and very juicy. This variety is strongly recommended for making jelly and jam."

56693 to 56696.

From Elstree, Herts, England. Plants presented by Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Received March 26, 1923. Quoted notes by Edwin Beckett, superintendent.

56693. MALUS SYLVESTRIS Mill. Malacææ.
(*Pyrus malus* L.) Apple.

Variety *Aldenhamensis*. "This is a chance hybrid which occurred at Aldenham and is considered the finest of all red-flowered crab apples. It flowers three weeks later than *Malus niedzwetzkyana* and *M. purpurea* and, unlike the former, bears in autumn a large number of large dark-red fruits."

56694. PYRACANTHA GIBBSII A. Jackson.
Malacææ. Firethorn.

A fine ornamental evergreen bush, vigorous and hardy, native to Hupeh and Szechwan, China. It becomes 12 to 14 feet high, is nearly spineless, and in the autumn bears large clusters of scarlet berries which contrast admirably with the glossy dark-green foliage.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56451.

56695 and 56696. STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA
Decaisne. Malacææ.

56695. "This may be trained as a small standard tree, otherwise of bush form. The foliage is evergreen, and the terminal corymbs of white flowers are soon followed by the handsome bunches of scarlet fruits."

56696. "This yellow-fruited form was raised from the same batch of seeds as the preceding [S. P. I. No. 56695], but the fruits were found to have a distinct orange-yellow color. Seedlings of this may revert to the original type."

56697. PHALARIS BRACHYSTACHYS Link.
Poacææ. Grass.

From Milan, Italy. Seeds presented by Fratelli Ingegno. Received March 12, 1923.

Introduced for specialists in the department engaged in forage-crop investigations.

An annual grass a foot or two in height, native to the Mediterranean coastal regions. It is closely related to canary grass (*Phalaris canariensis*).

56698 and 56699. GARCINIA spp.
Clusiaceæ.

From Brisbane, Queensland. Seeds presented by C. T. White, Government botanist. Received March 26, 1923.

56698. GARCINIA GIBBSIAE S. Moore.

A wild relative of the mangosteen which grows in forests in the Bellenden Ker Hills, at an altitude of about 2,000 feet. The leaflets are oval with mucronate tips, and the flowers, in clusters of two or three, are green, later

56698 and 56699—Continued.

turning brown. The fruit is not known. (Adapted from *Journal of Botany*, vol. 55, pp. 298, 302.)

56699. GARCINIA MESTONI F. M. Bailey.
Meston's garcinia.

An erect, slender, graceful tree 20 feet or more in height, with drooping branches and glossy dark-green leaves. The roundish fruits, 2 or 3 inches in diameter, are of a bright-olive green, with very juicy pulp of a pleasant acid flavor. The tree grows wild in the Bellenden Ker Hills at an altitude of about 2,000 feet. (Adapted from *Report of the Government Expedition to Bellenden Ker Range, Queensland, 1889*, p. 31.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41802.

56700. EREMOCITRUS GLAUCA (Lindl.)
Swingle. Rutacææ.

(Atlantia glauca Benth.)

Australasian desert kumquat.

From Dundas, New South Wales. Seeds presented by Herbert J. Rumsey. Received March 28, 1923.

"This is one of the most interesting of all citrus fruits and one which, curiously enough, has never yet received adequate attention from botanists or horticulturists. It was first mentioned by Leichhardt, the German explorer, to whom we owe much of our knowledge concerning the interior of the deserts of northeastern Australia. It is a shrub or small tree from 12 to 15 feet high, with a trunk 2 to 6 inches in diameter. It has small but thick leathery leaves of gray-green, and one is struck by the scantiness of the foliage. The flowers are small and the fruits about a half inch in diameter. An agreeable beverage is made from the acid juice and a fair preserve may be made out of the fruit. The peel has the sweetish flavor of the kumquat. It is known in Australia as the native lemon. The plant was described botanically in a footnote to Lieut. Col. Thomas Livingston Mitchell's *Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia in Search of a Route from Sydney to the Gulf of Carpentaria*. This plant was discovered on October 17, 1846, not far from Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell's camp, near the junction of the Maranoa and Merivale Rivers, in the southern limit of Queensland, latitude 26° S. Decidedly cold weather was encountered near this point, in some cases the ice being so thick that it had to be broken in the morning before the horses could drink. It seems quite probable from this that the plant grows in a region where the temperature occasionally falls to 10° F. and in rare cases nearly to zero. It is the hardiest of all evergreen citrus fruits and is very promising for use in breeding new and hardy types." (*W. T. Swingle*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 29537.

56701 to 56709. ZEA MAYS L. Poacææ.
Corn.

From Sapporo, Japan. Seeds presented by M. Akemine, professor of plant breeding, Hokkaido Imperial University. Received March 21, 1923. Quoted notes by Professor Akemine.

Seeds introduced from the chief corn-producing regions of Japan and China, for the use of department specialists engaged in corn breeding.

56701. "A local yellow flint variety from Chosen."

56702 and 56703. "From Ehime."

56702. "A local white flint variety."

56703. "A local yellow flint variety."

56704. "A local yellow flint variety from Kumamoto."