

62513 to 62518—Continued.

62516. No. 7. October 25, 1924. *Tung Yau Shue* and *Muk Yau Shue*. Seeds collected from a large tree in the Christian Missionary Alliance compound across the river from Wuchow, Kwangsi. This tree is said by the Chinese to occasionally bear staminate flowers.

62517. No. 8. October 25, 1924. *Tung Yau Shue* and *Muk Yau Shue*. Seeds from a large and prolific tree in the Baptist Mission compound at Wuchow, Kwangsi. These trees differ from the foregoing numbers of this species in having the leaves more uniformly three lobed and in greater prolificity of fruits, which are borne in clusters of 8 to 11.

62518. No. 9. October, 1924. *Tung Yau Shue* and *Muk Yau Shue*. Seeds secured through the Hongkong Botanic Gardens from Shihuing, in Kwangtung Province.

62519 to 62521. FRAGARIA spp. Rosaceae. Strawberry.

From Orleans, France. Plants presented by Edmond Versin, St. Jean le Blanc. Received February 3, 1925. Notes by Mr. Versin.

62519. FRAGARIA sp.

*Nomblot-brunceau*. An early variety with enormous sweet-flavored fruits.

62520. FRAGARIA sp.

*Géante rouge*. A new, large-yielding variety, with very large rounded fruits; five or six fruits sometimes weigh a pound.

62521. FRAGARIA sp.

*L'Indispensable*. An everbearing, very prolific variety, quite hardy; the plant does not disappear in winter. The fruits are larger than those of *Docteur Morère*, juicy, sweet, with firm red flesh of fine quality, and stand shipping well. It bears from June until frost.

62522. RUBUS sp. Rosaceae.

From Bedford, England. Plants purchased from Laxton Bros. Received February 5, 1925.

The *Laxtonberry*. A hybrid between the raspberry and loganberry, but being rather self-sterile should be planted near other berries. (*Laxton Bros. catalogue*.)

62523 to 62550. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceae. Rice.

From Nishigahara, Tokyo, Japan. Seeds presented by H. Ando, director, Imperial Agricultural Experiment Station. Received February 17, 1925. Notes by Mr. Ando.

These varieties have been grown at our station and purebred through several years.

62523 to 62535. Early-maturing varieties.

62523. No. 1. *Nigôhan*.

62524. No. 2. *Homura*.

62525. No. 3. *Akage*.

62526. No. 4. *Mesibu*.

62527. No. 5. *Ôba*.

62528. No. 6. *Kamenoo*.

62523 to 62550—Continued.

62529. No. 7. *Turugi*.

62530. No. 8. *Fuji-wase*.

62531. No. 9. *Jyôsyû*.

62532. No. 10. *Sinagawa*.

62533. No. 11. *Sinsyû*.

62534. No. 12. *Sen'iti*.

62535. No. 13. *Yamatodikara*.

62536 to 62547. Medium-maturing varieties.

62536. No. 14. *Jôhô*.

62537. No. 15. *Aikoku*.

62538. No. 16. *Nakajima-bôju*.

62539. No. 17. *Kairyô-funkuyama*.

62540. No. 18. *Ômi*.

62541. No. 19. *Isijiro*.

62542. No. 20. *Kunitomi*.

62543. No. 21. *Tamanisiki*.

62544. No. 22. *Wasesinriki*.

62545. No. 23. *Sekitori*.

62546. No. 24. *Hozoroi*.

62547. No. 25. *Araki*.

62548 to 62550. Late-maturing varieties.

62548. No. 26. *Takenari*.

62549. No. 27. *Sugaippon*.

62550. No. 28. *Sirajihai*.

62551 to 62557.

From Ambato, Ecuador. Presented by Prof. Augusto Martinez, through Wilson Popenoe, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 28, 1925. Notes by Doctor Popenoe.

62551. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. (*Prunus persica* Stokes). Amygdalaceae. Peach.

No. 703. Scions. Peaches have been grown for several centuries in the Ecuadorian highlands, particularly in the region of Ambato. Since propagation has been almost entirely by seed, there are as many varieties as there are trees in this region. The majority of them produce fruit of inferior quality, judged by our standard, but an occasional one is really good. Professor Martinez has searched for the best and has propagated them by budding. A few trees of selected varieties have thus been established at the Quinta Normal in Ambato.

The one represented by this number has been named *Juan Leon Mera* by Professor Martinez, honoring the well-known Ecuadorian poet and writer, in whose garden in Ambato the variety originated. This is a white freestone, of medium size and excellent flavor. It is interesting to us, principally because it may prove adapted to subtropical climates.

62552. CARICA PENTAGONA Heilborn. Papayaceae.

No. 700. Plants. This will stand several more degrees of frost than the papaya, while its fruits, nearly a foot in length, are excellent when stewed or preserved. This plant is fully described in my bulletin, *Economic Fruit-Bearing Plants of Ecuador*, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, vol. 24, pt. 5, 1924.