

64893 to 64896—Continued.

64893. CITRUS SINENSIS (L.) Osbeck.
Sweet orange.

Best's Seedless orange; on rough-lemon stock. A selected strain.

64894. CITRUS sp.

Byfieldon; on rough-lemon stock.

64895. CITRUS sp.

Muscio Seedling; on mandarin stock.

64896. CITRUS sp.

Pride of Ellendale; on mandarin stock.

64897 to 64904. GLADIOLUS spp. Iridaceae.

From Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa. Bulbs presented by I. B. Pole Evans, Chief, Division of Botany. Received August 12, 1925.

These gladioli, lifted from my own garden, have been collected on various occasions in different parts of the country. (Pole Evans.)

64897. GLADIOLUS sp.

No. 2.

64898. GLADIOLUS sp.

No. 12.

64899. GLADIOLUS sp.

No. 14.

64900. GLADIOLUS sp.

No. 23.

64901. GLADIOLUS sp.

No. 24.

64902. GLADIOLUS sp.

No. 26.

64903. GLADIOLUS sp.

No. 50.

64904. GLADIOLUS sp.

No. 255.

64905 and 64906. AVERRHOA spp. Oxalidaceae.

From Manila, P. I. Plants presented by S. Youngberg, acting director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received August 24, 1925.

According to P. J. Wester, formerly of the Bureau of Science, Manila, the following are superior varieties of the bilimbi and carambola. They are introduced for testing in the warmest parts of the United States.

64905. AVERRHOA BILIMBI L. Bilimbi.

Camia c 5135. The bilimbi, a tree 20 to 60 feet high, is extensively cultivated in parts of South America and the West Indies for the sake of its greenish yellow, cucumber-shaped, acid fruits, which are pickled or used as a relish with meat. It is tropical in its requirements.

64906. AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA L. Carambola.

Carambola c 5134. The carambola is similar to the bilimbi, but the yellow or golden-brown fruits are somewhat larger and less acid. The tree is smaller, varying in height from 15 to 30 feet, and is grown occasionally in the warmest parts of Florida.

64907 to 65000.

From the Mediterranean region. Collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received September, 1925. Notes by Doctor Fairchild.

64907. ARGANIA SPINOSA (L.) Skeels (*A. sideroxyton* Roem. and Schult.). Sapotaceae.

Collected in the Sous Valley, near Agadir, Morocco, June, 1925. The argan tree, one of the most drought-resistant trees known, covers thousands of acres of the rockiest, driest soil in all Morocco and furnishes the only green foliage for goats during the terrifically dry summers. This tree is related to the saponilla, being of the Sapotaceae, but with fruits which, when raw, are extremely acid; they are eaten by cattle, sheep, and goats. The seeds contain a strongly flavored oil which, after being heated to drive off the odor, is excellent to use for frying and is preferred by some to olive oil.

64908 and 64909. ASPHODELUS FISTULOSUS L. Liliaceae.

A small stemless annual up to 20 inches in height with a dense rosette of very narrow leaves about a foot long and racemes of small, pinkish, lilylike flowers. Native to the Mediterranean countries.

64908. No. 16. Found near Agadir, on the road to Mogador, June 8, 1925.

64909. No. 48. Found near Marrakesh, on the road to Mogador, May 17, 1925.

64910. ASPRIS sp. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 88. Near Rabat, Morocco. June 17, 1925. A small beautiful grass with delicate panicles of very ornamental flowers.

64911 and 64912. BISERRULA PELECINUS L. Fabaceae.

An annual leguminous shrub, prostrate or ascending in habit, with numerous slender stems up to a foot long, unequally pinnate leaves, and globular clusters of light-yellow flowers. Native to waste places in the Mediterranean countries.

64911. No. 90. Near Rabat, on the road to Casa Blanca, May 8, 1925.

64912. No. 110. From the pasture land near Algeciras, Spain, June 27, 1925.

64913. BOCCONIA FRUTESCENS L. Papaveraceae.

No. 116. From the Santa Brigida Hotel gardens, Las Palmas, Grand Canary, Canary Islands, July 23, 1925. A large showy shrub 10 feet in height, with very large attractive leaves which are deeply lobed and pale beneath. The yellow flowers are borne in large pendent panicles followed by very interesting fruits with brilliant-red arils.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 33102.

64914. BROMUS sp. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 46. Near Marrakesh, Morocco, May 17, 1925. A dry-land grass growing on baked clay soil in a wheat field.

64915. CAESALPINIA PECTINATA Cav. (*C. tinctoria* Domb.). Caesalpiniaaceae.

No. 119. From the garden of Raphael Cabrera, Yaiza, Lanzarote, Canary Islands.

A tall upright spiny shrub or small tree, often planted for hedges in Peru.