

66093 to 66095. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L.
(*Prunus persica* Stokes). Amygdalaceae.
Peach.

From Orleans, France. Trees purchased from Grandes Roseraies du Val de la Loire. Received February 10, 1926. Notes from catalogue of Grandes Roseraies du Val de la Loire.

66093. Admirable jaune. Fruit large, golden yellow, spotted with red; matures in late September.

66094. Galande. Fruit large purplish, very good quality; matures in late August.

66095. Madeleine de Courson. Fruit very large, red, very good quality; matures in late September.

66096. NOTHOSCORDUM FRAGRANS
(Vent.) Kunth. Liliaceae.

From Orleans, Loiret, France. Seeds presented by E. Debras. Received February 5, 1926.

A tropical American bulbous plant closely related to the onion; the bulb is round and yellowish white, and the linear obtuse leaves are 8 to 12 inches long. The fragrant flowers, white flushed with pink, with purplish stamens and anthers, are borne on a scape 20 inches high.

66097. ANOPTERUS GLANDULOSUS La-
bill. Escalloniaceae.

From Cradle Mountain, Tasmania. Seeds presented by G. Weinderfer, through George B. Sudworth, Forest Service. Received February 6, 1926.

A handsome evergreen Tasmanian shrub, sometimes a small tree 40 feet high in its native country. The thick narrow leaves, mostly at the ends of the branches, are 4 to 8 inches long, and the white flowers are in drooping terminal racemes. It is suitable for greenhouse culture, blooming in the spring.

For previous introduction see No. 61324.

66098 to 66106. BETA VULGARIS L.
Chenopodiaceae. **Beet.**

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Dr. A. D. Cotton, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received February 6, 1926.

Var. *maritima*. Wild beet seeds collected in different parts of England.

66098. From Clevedon, Somerset.

66099. From Par Harbour, Cornwall.

66100. From Par Sands, Cornwall.

66101. From Pentewan, Cornwall.

66102. From Polperro, Cornwall.

66103. From St. Helens Spit, Isle of Wight.

66104. From Charlestown, South Cornwall.

66105. From Trenarnen, South Cornwall.

66106. From Seaton, Devonshire.

66107. VACCINIUM VITIS-IDAEA L.
Vacciniaceae. **Lingonberry.**

From Helsingfors, Finland. Seeds presented by the director of the Botanic Garden. Received February 6, 1926.

The fruits of the European form of this evergreen bush are larger than those of the mountain cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea minus*) found in the northeastern United States.

66108 to 66115. BRASSICA OLERACEA
BOTRYTIS L. Brassicaceae. **Broccoli.**

From Reading, England. Seeds purchased from Sutton & Sons. Received February 6, 1926. Notes from Sutton & Sons' catalogue.

Varieties not in the American trade.

66108. Autumn Protecting. Equal to Michaelmas White in quality, but matures later. Heads well protected.

66109. Superb Early White. Heads pure white, perfectly protected.

66110. Michaelmas White. Heads very large, well formed, delicate, white, firm, quickly maturing. Excellent for early autumn use.

66111. Safeguard Protecting. Heads pure white, medium sized, often enduring severe winters uninjured.

66112. Satisfaction. A variety for use in April and May.

66113. Snow White. Heads of uniform size and shape; for spring use.

66114. Whitsuntide. Somewhat similar to Late Queen, but of larger size and later maturing. Heads pure white, large, firm, of finest quality. Has survived 22° of frost uninjured.

66115. Winter Mammoth. Immense white heads, excellent in texture and quality, for use in midwinter.

66116 to 66123. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE
L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Reading, England. Seeds presented by Martin H. Sutton, The Royal Seed Establishment. Received February 8, 1926.

66116 to 66119. Early-flowering varieties.

66116. Dorset Marl.

66117. English.

66118. Giant Hybrid.

66119. Welsh.

66120 to 66123. Late-flowering varieties.

66120. Cornish Marl.

66121. English.

66122. Montgomeryshire.

66123. Wild red clover.

66124. BAUHINIA HETEROPHYLLA
Kunth. Caesalpiniaceae.

From Little River, Fla. Plant presented by John Soar, through Charles T. Simpson, collaborator, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 12, 1926.

This plant is from seeds collected in the Organ Mountains of western Cuba. (*Simpson.*)

This is called bejoco tortuga (turtle vine) because of the characteristic turtle-shaped swellings in the older parts of the vine. It grows in low, sandy places, chiefly on the edges of lagoons and marshes in western Cuba, where it climbs over trees and shrubs. The clusters of yellowish white flowers appear in December. The young vine is used by the natives for making rough baskets and rope. (Note by Dr. Mario Calvino under No. 58624.)

66125. CITRUS sp. Rutaceae.

From Miyazaki, Japan. Seeds presented by Dr. T. Tanaka, through W. T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 30, 1926.

Seeds from locally grown fruits.