

KENNEDIA RUBICUNDA (Fabaceae), 58036. From Richmond, Victoria. Seeds presented by F. H. Baker. A very attractive twining shrub, sometimes 5 or 6 feet in length, with dark-green, oval leaflets, 3 to 4 inches long, and numerous large, showy, dark-red flowers which occur in pairs in the leaf axils. This species is native to New South Wales. (Adapted from Sulman, *Wild Flowers of New South Wales*, p. 130.)

MANGIFERA INDICA (Anacardiaceae), 58031. **Carabao mango.** From Manila, Philippine Islands. Budwood presented by Adn. Hernandez, director, Bureau of Agriculture. "This is a well-known seedling race of the Philippines, where it is considered, in several regions, the best of all mangos. It belongs to a group whose center of distribution appears to be in southeastern Asia, perhaps Cochin China. These mangos are sufficiently distinct from the common Indian forms to have led certain botanists to consider them botanically different. *Mangifera cambodiana* is the name which has been applied to them. They are polyembryonic, hence they come true from seed, at least to a sufficient degree so that the several races reproduce themselves with a fair degree of constancy. The Cambodiana, Saigon or Chinese mango, now cultivated in Florida, varies to an extent which makes necessary the use of vegetative propagation if the best seedlings are to be perpetuated as horticultural varieties, uniform and dependable in character.

"The Carabao mango has already been introduced into Florida from the Philippines, but it seems desirable to secure as many different strains as possible, on the strength of the likelihood that some of them may prove more valuable than others. Fruit borne by the Carabao tree in the Plant Introduction Garden at Miami in the summer of 1923 was of excellent quality.

"Some people prefer the Philippine mangos to all others, while some think the Indian varieties superior. The latter are richer, but the best Philippine sorts, such as Carabao, have a peculiarly refreshing taste which is highly agreeable.

"Mr. Wester says of Carabao in the Philippines: 'The tree is of vigorous growth with fruit mostly ripening from the latter part of May through June and the early part of July; by smoking the tree (the physiological effect of which is not quite understood) and by chopping the bark of the trunk the Filipinos force the trees to bear fruit early in March, but this fruit is not so well flavored as that produced later. A few mangos are found in the market nearly all the year.'

"Carabao, like the other mangos of its group, is long and slender in form, pointed at the apex and distinctly flattened longitudinally. It is not as bright-colored as some of the Indian sorts, the surface being clear golden yellow in the mature fruit, but it is usually free from anthracnose stains, which is rarely true of the best Indian varieties.