

Plants recently received, not yet available for distribution.

ACER spp. (Aceraceae). **Maple.** From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden.

For many years, Mr. Cave has sent annually to this Office seeds collected from the plants under his charge, and from the surrounding region. Many of them, naturally enough, have proved too tender for cultivation in most parts of the United States. Darjiling lies at the upper edge of the subtropical zone, and its climate is sufficiently mild to permit the cultivation of plants like *Erythrina arborescens*, which repeated trials have shown to be scarcely hardy in California. The Lloyd Botanic Garden contains, however, many plants from higher elevations, whose cultivation should be practicable throughout a fairly wide area in the United States.

The three maples which Mr. Cave has sent, and which are briefly characterized below, are suggested for trial in the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast States, and will be propagated for that purpose.

58901. **ACER CAMPBELLII.** Described as a handsome tree, whose bright-green foliage contrasts prettily with the red stalks and twigs. The timber is used in India for cabinet work and for planking.

58902. **ACER HOOKERI.** A handsome tree 40 to 50 feet high, with deeply fissured brown bark, native to the Sikkim Himalayas at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The oval leaves, though usually green, are sometimes copper colored. The wood is gray with small pores and numerous fine red medullary rays.

58903. **ACER LAEVIGATUM.** A tree with a broad low crown, yellowish or ash-colored bark, and leaves of pleasing green. The hard, close-grained shining white wood is popular in Nepal for building purposes.

CITRUS GRANDIS (Rutaceae), 58840. **Grapefruit.** From Ancon, Canal Zone. Budwood presented by W. T. Robertson, Pedro Miguel, Canal Zone, through James Zetek, Ancon. This is a rare and interesting variety of grapefruit said to produce fruits with juicy flesh of blood red. Its origin is uncertain, but it seems probable that it was brought from Asia in the early days of trans-Isthmian travel. Red-fleshed grapefruits, or pomelos, are common in India, but they usually lack juice and are quite different from the grapefruit of Florida in general character. Some of the Indian varieties have been introduced into the United States, where they have failed to become popular. A pink-fleshed grapefruit, which originated in Florida as a bud sport from one of the standard commercial sorts, has met with a more favorable reception, but has not attained commercial importance.

If the variety which Mr. Robertson has sent proves to be of good quality, and at the same time has flesh of attractive red color, it will be a novelty of much interest. In forwarding the budwood he says: