

MALUS sp. (Malaceae), 59324. Feriki apple. From Chaseki, Athens, Greece. Scions presented by P. O. Anagnostopoulos, director, Horticultural Section. After several unsuccessful shipments, we have finally secured from Mr. Anagnostopoulos scions of three pears and one apple, all of them recommended as standard varieties in Greece. These are described in this number of Plant Immigrants, the notes having been sent in a recent letter from Mr. Anagnostopoulos, who informs us that the scions were obtained by him from a fruit grower, Hercules Papatheodoron, whose orchards are situated a few miles from Athens.

This number, the Feriki apple, is characterized as follows: "Trees of good size and thrifty, bearing regularly and heavily. Fruit conical in shape, mostly one-sided, color yellow, with cheek streaked red. Quality good, time of ripening September. This variety is a good keeper; it may be held until spring without cold storage."

MANGIFERA INDICA (Anacardiaceae), 59645 and 59646. Mango. From Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Cuttings collected by Dr. David Fairchild, United States Department of Agriculture. During the past quarter of a century the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction has introduced many fine grafted mangos from the Asiatic tropics. In Florida, in Cuba, in Porto Rico and elsewhere in tropical America, most of these varieties have failed to bear satisfactory crops. Except in regions where the flowering season is accompanied by dry weather, the Indian mangos do not seem likely to prove highly satisfactory.

This condition of affairs has stimulated the production of hybrid seedlings in tropical America, the particular object of most experimenters being to combine the fine quality and freedom from fiber of the best Indian sorts with the productiveness and resistance to disease which characterizes tropical American seedling mangos in general. The Haden mango, which is rapidly becoming the leading commercial sort in southern Florida, originated as a chance seedling of an excellent fiberless sort introduced from India by the Department of Agriculture in 1889.

Dr. Fairchild has now sent from Cuba budwood of two promising new sorts, originated by H. A. Van Hermann, of Santiago de las Vegas. One of these is the result of a cross between Mulgoba and the well-known "Philippine mango" or "Mango Filipino" of Cuba, a race which came originally from the Philippines via Mexico, and is valuable for its freedom from disease and the fine quality of its fruit.

The second variety is described as an improved form of "Mango Chino," a large-fruited Cuban variety of limited distribution (see "The Mangos of Cuba," in Proc. Am. Pom. Soc., 1915, for complete description). Both of these introductions will be tested at Miami, Fla., where their behavior will be watched with interest.