

BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

April 24 to May 1, 1910.

NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.



FAGUS ORIENTALIS. 27662. From Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. The Caucasian beech growing into a tall and imposing tree. The wood is excellent material for tubs and barrels, furniture and vats. These seeds came from Elisavetpol where there is only a slight annual rainfall, 10-12 inches. (Meyer's introduction.)

FRAGARIA CHILOENSIS. 27423-429. A collection of seven kinds of Chilean strawberries from Mr. Jose D. Husbands, including white, pink, yellow and red fleshed varieties. "The medium-sized, red sorts are softer fleshed, sweeter and better flavored than the white kinds. They do not keep long after picking and must be used fresh. The large white and yellow classes have solid flesh, are good keepers and shippers, but they lack the exquisite flavor of American varieties; they are good eating and are highly esteemed as desirable sorts. The demand is largely in excess of the supply." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

FURCRAEA CABUYA INTEGR. 27777. From San Ramon, Costa Rica. Received from Mr. G. C. Worthen through Mr. Lyster H. Dewey. "A fiber plant, native in Central America and now beginning to be cultivated on large plantations in Costa Rica. It grows on the dry highlands and in some places at altitudes of 8,000 feet. It is occasionally subject to temperatures in the winter nearly as low as freezing. A fiber, similar in character to sisal, but whiter and somewhat stronger than the sisal from the henequen, is produced in the leaves. The plant is recommended only for Porto Rico, Hawaii and possibly the Florida Keys." (Dewey.) Distributed by Mr. Dewey from his office.

GLEDITSIA CASPICA. 27335. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A honey locust growing into a rather spreading, densely branched, low tree, bearing a multitude of heavy, fleshy pods. Of value as a shade and park tree in the semi-arid regions of the United States. (Meyer's introduction.)