of propagation is to graft the pistache on the terebinth tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*), a near relative of the pistache, native of the Mediterranean countries where the pistache is cultivated. It is preferable to grow the terebinth trees from seed in place in the orchard, but they can be transplanted, if necessary. The present importation comprises three-year-old trees which were grafted in nursery rows and dug up early in March.

"The pistache will endure a temperature of from 10° to 20° F. It is about as hardy as the fig and olive, possibly rather hardier. Its crop is not so liable as that of the almond to injury by late frosts, because it flowers much later in spring, a matter of great importance in the Southwest, where the almond is often injured because of its habit of blooming early. The pistache thrives best on a deep soil containing lime, but it succeeds also on other soils. A warm southern hillside is the best location. The tree is adapted especially for culture in regions having a dry summer season. It requires about the same climate as the olive, and will doubtless succeed in parts of California, Arizona, and possibly in some regions in Florida. Around the shores of the Mediterranean, where it is commonly cultivated, the tree is not irrigated. It needs about as much water as the olive, and, like it, can succeed on hillsides too dry to support most other fruit trees.

"The trees comprised under this number are female trees, and should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart, with a male tree (No. 6350) in the center of the group of females. The grafts should be cut back to two buds. The trees should be watered judiciously this season until properly started, after which no special care is necessary. Although these trees are already older than is desirable for transplanting, it is hoped that by care they can all be made to live, and that a small quantity of nuts will be produced year after next. The trees will bear full crops when they are 7 years old. The average yield is about 20 pounds." (*W. T. Swingle and D. G. Fairchild.*)

6350. PISTACIA VERA. **Pistache.**

From Athens, Greece. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 569, March 8, 1901), April 27, 1901.

Male trees. "Three-year-old stocks budded 1899–1900 to male scions." (*Fairchild.*)

6351. NEOWASHINGTONIA FILAMENTOSA. **Fan palm.**

Received March, 1901, through Prof. Charles H. Shinn, from Johnson & Musser Seed Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

6352. ERYTHEA EDULIS. **Guadalupe palm.**

Received March, 1901, through Prof. Charles H. Shinn, from Johnson & Musser Seed Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

6353. HUMULUS LUPULUS. **Hop.**

From Horst Brothers, Horstville, Cal. Received April 25, 1901.

A collection of American varieties.

6354. JUGLANS REGIA. **Walnut.**

From Karpenisi, Greece. Presented by Mr. Xanthopoulo, of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Patras, Greece, through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 568, March, 1901). Received April 27, 1901.

"Plants of a very large, thin-shelled walnut which grows in the mountains of Karpenisi, Southern Thessaly. I did not see specimens of this nut, but heard that an unusually large one from one of these trees was sent to the Paris Exposition of 1898. It was so thin shelled that it was necessary to pack it in cotton. Mr. Xanthopoulo, who secured the plants, says he took them from the original trees in Karpenisi which bore the giant nuts sent to Paris." (*Fairchild.*)

6355. PISTACIA sp. **Pistache.**

From Athens, Greece. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild, April 27, 1901.

Stocks originally budded with the pistache (No. 6349), of which the scions died in transit. To be used as stocks upon which to graft the true pistache.