13000. BRASSICA OLERACEA BOTRYTIS. **Cauliflower.**

From Copenhagen, Denmark. Received thru Mr. A. Hansen, seedsman, February 27, 1905.

Dwarf Erfurt.

13001. LYCOPERSICUM ESCULENTUM. **Tomato.**

From Danville, Ky. Received from Mrs. W. B. Thomas, thru Mr. H. Giovannoli, of the United States Treasury Department, March 1, 1905.

Sample of tomato seed grown from seed distributed by the Department of Agriculture in 1891.

13002 to 13006. CITRUS hyb.

From Glen St. Mary, Fla. Propagated by Mr. G. L. Taber, for distribution by the Office of Seed and Plant Introduction and Distribution. Received December 16, 1904.

Hybrid citrus fruits developed by Dr. H. J. Webber, in charge of the Department Plant Breeding Laboratory. Of these hybrids two are called hardy and two are tender. None are true oranges except the two tangerines, *Weshart* and *Trimble*. The hardy varieties constitute a new group designated by Doctor Webber as citranges. They are the *Rusk* and the *Willits*.

The fifth of the lot is a representative of a new group called the "tangelo," being a hybrid between the tangerine and the pomelo. The variety has been called the *Sampson*.

Doctor Webber describes the varieties as follows:

13002.

The *Rusk* citrange (P. B. No. 716) is a hybrid between the common sweet orange (female parent) and the trifoliate orange (male parent). The tree resembles that of the trifoliate orange in character, having trifoliate leaves which are much larger than those of the ordinary trifoliate. It is very productive and bears a small fruit about 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, which is somewhat similar to the tangerine. The fruit is nearly seedless, having only one seed to two fruits, and is very juicy, yielding a much larger quantity of juice than the best lemons of the same size. It makes a very pleasant citrangeade, and can be used for making pies, marmalades, jellies, and for other culinary purposes. Eaten with sugar, it is a very desirable breakfast fruit.

13003.

The *Willits* citrange (P. B. No. 777) is a hybrid between the trifoliate orange (female parent) and the common sweet orange (male parent), being thus the reciprocal hybrid of the *Rusk* citrange. The tree, as in the case of the *Rusk*, is similar to the trifoliate, but with much larger leaves, and it is semi-evergreen. The fruit is nearly seedless, having an average of only one seed to about four fruits. The fruit is slightly larger than the *Rusk*, the largest being about 2½ inches in diameter. The pulp is of a different color from the *Rusk*, being a lemon yellow. The flavor is also much more acid. The fruit is valuable for making citrangeade, pies, marmalades, jellies, and for other culinary purposes. It is too acid to be eaten out of hand.

13004.

This is one of our new hybrid citrus fruits, produced by crossing the tangerine and pomelo. The fruit differs from either parent, but combines the qualities of both. Differing from any other type of citrus fruit, it has been referred to a new group termed the "tangelo" group, and this particular variety has been designated the *Sampson*. The "Sampson tangelo" (P. B. No. 1316) forms a tree resembling in all essential characters the ordinary orange, and is as easily injured by cold. The fruit is about the size of the navel orange but of lighter color, being intermediate in size and color between the tangerine and pomelo. The flavor is sprightly acid, like the grapefruit, but with a slight suggestion of the bitter of that fruit. A striking and highly desirable characteristic is its easily removable rind, derived from the tangerine parent, so that it might be called a "kid-glove" pomelo. It is a tender tree and adapted to distribution in the present citrus-growing regions of Florida and California.