

graphia," Lipsiæ, 1661, 8vo). It has since made the round of literature, and is an established, but nevertheless completely erroneous tradition. Odart says characteristically, that this story might flatter a German, but could make a Frenchman only smile. For if Pedro Ximenes had taken away any of this vine from the Rhine, he must have taken all. The vine is not found on the Rhine. It is a large-graped vine, which would never ripen in any German vineyard. The fallacy ought therefore to be discarded.

A less frequent variety of the foregoing vine is the *Pedro Ximenes Loco*—a name reminding us of the French *la folle blanche*. It is also termed *soplona*, the tale-bearer, informer; names for which the reasons are not assigned. Stock strong; canes horizontal; leaves not provided with reddish nerves; bunches and grapes large, and of slightly rough taste.

The most esteemed of all the vines of the Jerez district is the *Palomino*, also named *Palomino blanco*, *Listan commun*, *Tempranilla*, *Orgazuela*, *Alban*, and *Ojo de liebre*. The stock is strong, the canes are thin and long, and numerous, reddish grey, or whitish red; leaves medium-sized, equal, dark green on the upper, woolly on the lower face. The blossoms come early, and develop into large bunches. The grapes are of medium size, of a greenish waxy colour and bloomy appearance, becoming very much bronzed when struck by the sun, which spoils their quality; they give mostos of 14° and 15° B. The wine obtained from it develops mostly into fino, but not into oloroso. This vine is the most common on the albariza soil of the Jerez district.

A very delicate variety of the foregoing vine is the *Palomino negro*, also termed *Centella*. Similar to foregoing, but with black grapes; very fine taste; little grown; used for *vino de color*.

*Perruno*.—Strong stock, with many erect, straight reddish grey canes, irregular shining leaves, many large bunches, with small, round, translucent grapes, of bronze yellow colour. They are very late and hard, not too sweet, and have astringent husks. The mostos have 12° B., and are good for olorosos of high flavour.

*Perruno negra* differs from the former mainly by its black grapes; it is not utilized for the production of wine at Jerez.

The Añina road separates the pagos of Mariañez, Cerfate, Orbaneja, Añina, Cerro, del Marmol, and Montana on the northern, from Marihernandez, Montana, San Julian, and Zarzuelo on the southern side of the group.

Mariañez is a pago of twenty aranzadas, between Añina and Corchuelo, and bordering upon Cantarranas, Cerfate, and Marmol. Its heights are albariza, its lower parts bugeo. Cerfate is situated at the entrance of the pago of Añina, close to the Cerro de Orbaneja. It has fifty aranzadas, and its soil and plantations are like those of Añina. Close to the old San Lucar road, and separated from it by the opposite pago of Amarguillo, which I shall describe in connection with the Macharnudo group, is the Cerro de Orbaneja. The Cerro borders upon Añina, Cerfate, and Mariañez, is 150 aranzadas in extent, its soil is albariza and bugeo, and other earth in the lower parts, and its principal vine is palomino. On the right of my road lay Añina, stretching towards the San Lucar road, bordering upon Orbaneja, Cerfate, and Marihernandez in the west. Its territories are partly bugeo, partly albariza, and partly villares, that is to say, soil formed by the destruction of ancient habitations. Its area is one thousand aranzadas, on which the ubiquitous palomino predominates. Prominent vineyards are del Aljive, del Alamo, del Caribe. Close to Añina is the Cerro del Marmol, twenty to thirty aranzadas in extent, with a rocky subsoil, whence its name is derived.

The most north-western end of the Añina group is formed by the pago of Montana, two hundred and fifty aranzadas in extent, with soil varying between bugeo and albariza. In the south-west it borders upon the pago of Marihernandez, which in the east touches San Julian, and in the south abuts upon Balbaina. It has eighty aranzadas, and bugeo prevails on its surface, although the summits are albariza. I returned by the Hijuela de Candelero, keeping on my left the pagos of San Julian and Zarzuela. The latter lies between Candelero and Cantarranas, and has lustrillo, bugeo, and albariza soil. Its vines are palominos, mantuos, and albillos. San

Julian has 300 aranzadas, and stretches from Zarzuela to the new road to San Lucar. Its soil is good albariza, its wines are mainly palominos, with interspersed perrunos, albillos, cañocazos, mantuos, and Pedro Jimenez. It yields wines of the first quality.

Passing out of the Candelero road into the old San Lucar road, the topographist passes the last pago of this group, completing the list, namely, the Cerro de Obregon, eighty-five aranzadas in extent, a plantation of albariza and bugeo soil. Along San Julian and Balbaina this road exhibits to the eye some good long and deep sections of the albariza territory, the white hard rock, softer surface, and overlying white or coloured bugeo earth.

The Cerro de Santiago is a pago of more than 200 aranzadas, bordered to the west by the old San Lucar road, and in the north passing directly into Macharnudo bajo. Its soil is albariza, and it contains the noted vineyards del Capitan and de la Trinidad. In a north-west direction is the pago of Doña Juana, bordering upon the bye-road del Alferez Tuerto, the low arable lands between Macharnudo bajo and the pago of Amarguillo. The name of this latter is derived from a spring of bitter water in proximity to the pago. Its vineyards are divided into two patches, situated on the right or eastern side of the old road to San Lucar, which road separates them from the pagos of Añina and Orbaneja. In the north, Amarguillo passes into Valcargado, Pelado, and Tizon. Its soil is, for the greater part, bugeo, its vines are palominos and moscatels. From a height one sees the pago of Puerto escondido, isolated between Amarguillo and the Cerro del Pelado. Its extent is seventy aranzadas of lustrillo soil, its vines are palomino, perruno, Pedro Jimenez, moscatel, albillo, and mantuo. On the right of the San Lucar road, past Amarguillo and Puerto escondido, between Tocina, Tizon, and Valcargado, one sees the Cerro del Pelado, with albariza heights, bugeo in the lower parts, and palomino prevailing on its ninety aranzadas. Farther to the north-west, close to the Cerro del Pelado, is the pago of Tizon, with 200 aranzadas of albariza and bugeo soil, and planted with palominos. Between Tizon and Amar-