

## 99576 to 99650—Continued.

99585. *LODOICEA SONNERATI* (Giseke) Baill. (*L. sechellarum* Labill.). Phoenicaceae.  
Double coconut.

Seeds from the Georgetown Botanic Garden, British Guiana, February, 1932. A lotty palm, frequently 100 feet in height, with palmate leaves the blades of which are 6 feet across. The fruits are probably the largest known, the individual nuts sometimes weighing 50 pounds; from the time of flowering to the full maturity of the seeds is said to cover a period of 10 years, and the palm itself does not attain full growth until after a hundred years. It is native to the Seychelles.

For previous introduction see 65048.

99586. *PHRYGANOCYDIA CORYMBOSA* (Vent.) Bur. (*Macfadyna corymbosa* Vent.). Bignoniaceae.

No. 2888. Plants presented by R. O. Williams, of the Botanic Garden, Trinidad, February 16, 1932. A rampant climber which covers the trees with a mass of dark-green foliage and several times a year with masses of large funnel-shaped flowers 3 inches in diameter and 3 inches long, mauve in color with a white throat and hooded yellow-green calyx.

99587 to 99593. *MANGIFERA INDICA* L. Anacardiaceae.  
Mango.

Nos. 99587 to 99592 were plants presented by M. Desiré Kervégant, Jardin d'Essais, Fort-de-France, Martinique, March 10, 1932. The West Indian varieties of mango appear to be, all of them, more or less stringy and of small size, but they have the reputation of being regular bearers in the drier parts of the various islands and to flower and fruit even where the ground never really dries out.

99587. No. 3732. *Amelle*, a variety which turns red if exposed to the bright sunlight.

99588. No. 3731. *Divine*, an oblong mango without a prominent heel. A rather early yellow fruit with a red blush when ripened in sunlight; not fiberless nor one of the best but prolific.

99589. No. 3735. *Julie*, considered probably the best shipping mango of the West Indies and commonly propagated by inarching. It is a squarish wedge-shaped variety that in the sunlight colors up with a red blush with an aromatic flavor.

99590. No. 3736. *Martij*, a selected seedling from the Tivoli garden.

99591. No. 3733. *Precinette*.

99592. No. 3734. *Sans Pareil*, a selected seedling grown in the Tivoli garden.

99593. No. 3821. *T'in*. Fruit purchased in the market at Basse Terre, Gaudeloupe, March 12, 1932. A very good yellow mango of medium size and thick round form with flesh much darker than the rind and of excellent quality. Fibers are short and not objectionable, seed small and rather thin leaving a large amount of flesh.

99594. *MARTINEZIA CORALLINA* Mart. Phoenicaceae.  
Palm.

No. 2888. *Gri Gri* or *fishtail* palm, a plant from the Avena Forest Reserve, Trinidad, February 16, 1932. A spiny palm with pinnate leaves about 9 feet long and clusters, 2 to 3 feet long, of small white flowers, followed by bright-red fruits nearly 1 inch in diameter. The pale-brown seeds are used for necklaces by the natives of Martinique where this palm is native.

For previous introduction see 81929.

99595. *MONODORA TENUIFOLIA* Benth. Annonaceae.

No. 2871. A plant presented by R. O. Williams, Botanic Garden, Trinidad, February 16, 1932,

## 99576 to 99650—Continued.

A tropical African tree or large shrub which flowers when the leaves have fallen and bears masses of flowers as showy as orchids, with white petals shading to yellow at the base and with crimson markings.

For previous introduction see 72437.

99596. *MONSTERA* sp. Araceae.

No. 2753. Plants from the Dominican Botanic Garden, January 29, 1932. An ornamental vine, native to Dominica, with deep glossy green leaves with few holes. The leaves are smaller and narrower than those of *M. deliciosa*.

99597. *MONSTERA* sp. Araceae.

No. 2754. Plants from the St. Vincent Botanic Garden, February 4, 1932, and called by T. Jackson, the curator of the garden, the "native species." It differs from *M. deliciosa* in having smaller, narrower leaves with few holes. It appears to be distinct also from no. 2753 [99596].

99598 and 99599. *MONTRICHARDIA ARBORESCENS* (L.) Schott. Araceae.

A tall-growing aroid forming dense thickets on low land near the sea and sometimes rising 10 feet with its treelike woody stems.

99598. No. 2948. Plants from Tobago, Windward Islands, February 20, 1932.

99599. No. 2997. *Mokka Mokka*. Seeds from the Sophia Sugar Station, British Guiana, February 25, 1932.

99600. *MORA EXCELSA* Benth. Caesalpiniaceae.

No. 2916. Plants from the mora forest of eastern Trinidad, February 18, 1932. A large forest tree, native to Guiana. The abruptly pinnate leaves are made up of 3 to 4 pairs of blunt leaflets 5 to 8 inches long, and the small flowers, borne in cylindrical spikes 6 to 10 inches long, are followed by oblong woody pods 3 to 6 inches long, each containing one seed.

For previous introduction see 99000.

99601. *MORAEA* sp. Iridaceae.

No. 2557. Plants presented by D. Lawrence, Nassau, New Providence Island, January 2, 1932. A plant with large coarse leaves over 3 feet tall, with single delicate blue and white and yellow-tinted fragrant sessile flowers about 3 inches in diameter arising singly from the leaves.

99602 and 99603. *MUSSAENDA* spp. Rubiaceae.

Plants presented by R. O. Williams, of the Botanic Garden, Trinidad, February 17, 1932.

99602. *MUSSAENDA ERYTHROPHYLLA* Schum. and Thonn.

No. 2875. A shade-loving scandent shrub when in flower its brilliant scarlet bracts make it a remarkable sight. These bracts are enlarged sepals; one sepal in each flower cluster enlarges until it is 3 inches long and the size of an ordinary leaf and turns deep scarlet.

For previous introduction see 76700.

99603. *MUSSAENDA LUTEOLA* Delle.

No. 2909. A dwarf species of Rubiaceae, with small yellow flowers and large white bractlike sepals which are very showy. It reminds one somewhat of our northern dogwood.

For previous introduction see 66228.

99604. *NANNORRHOPS RITCHIEANA* (Griffith) Wendl. Phoenicaceae.  
Mazri palm.

No. 2804. Plants collected in the Botanic Garden, Grenada, February 10, 1932. A very rare cluster palm, native to Afghanistan and western India, which appears to be as hardy as the true date palm or more so. The leaves are very glau-