

Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago, and first described from Mindoro. The fruit is large, 16 centimeters long and 13 centimeters in equatorial diameter, roundish oblong, regular, thickly studded with soft, greenish yellow spines about 7 millimeters long on the outside; rind thick and fleshy; flesh white, sweet, rich, juicy, aromatic, and of good flavor, separated into segments of about the size of a grape clinging to the core, each segment containing a seed; seeds many, whitish, 8 by 15 millimeters, smooth, separating readily from the flesh. When the fruit is ripe, by passing a knife around and through the rind with a little care, the two halves separate from the flesh, leaving this like a bunch of grapes. Ripe fruits were obtained in August. The marang is far superior to its relatives, the jak and the ordinary breadfruit found in the Philippines, and already in its present form is a remarkably good and attractive fruit. The tree was noted by the writer in Zamboanga and Davao." (*Wester, The Philippine Agricultural Review, November, 1912.*)

36257. DAHLIA sp.

Mexican wild dahlia.

From Contreras, Federal District of Mexico, Mexico. Presented by Mr. William Brockway, superintendent, Hotel Imperial Gardens. Received September 22, 1913.

"From information given me by Prof. Pringle, who collected extensively for many years in Mexico, I am led to believe that the wild dahlia growing on both sides of Ajusco Mountain along the line of the Cuernavaca Division of the Mexican National Railway is the variety from which the cultivated dahlia originated. On the east side of the mountain they are found at Kilos 37, 38, and 39, and on the west side, both above and below the station of El Parque, between Kilos 87 and 97. Elevation about 6,000 feet. During the dry season these plants die down, and they commence their growth again about June 1, flowering about the month of September, although I have several specimens growing in my garden that are now beginning to flower (July), having been irrigated a little. All the varieties I have noted here are single flowered and none inclined to the cactus type. I have found at least 20 different colors and note some tending to the collarette type; they are mostly self colors ranging from various shades of red to orange, lemon, violet, and white. Some varieties are of very robust growth, mostly growing to a straight single stalk, branching out on all sides exactly like a young specimen fruit tree. They are very floriferous, and I have often dug clumps of a mass of tubers that would weigh up to 10 pounds. Several of these varieties would prove of value on account of the size, strength, and beauty of the full-grown plant." (*Brockway.*)

36258. NYMPHAEA STUHLMANNII (Engl.) Schwfth. and Gilg.

Water lily.

From German East Africa. Presented by the Usumbwa Company, Nyombe-Bulungwa, Port Tabora. Received September 24, 1913.

"Sepals yellowish green, petals bright sulphur yellow, stamens orange yellow, with sulphur-yellow anther. Stigma orange. Receptacle brown. Flowers 10 to 15 centimeters across, sweet scented ('duftet sehr aromatisch'). Sepals four, obovate, broadly rounded above, with numerous longitudinal veins, 8.3 centimeters long by 2.5 centimeters wide. Petals about 22, broadly obovate, with one to several longitudinal veins. Stamens about 125, stout and thick, all appendaged, the innermost very shortly so. Carpels about 23, stigma shallow, flat. Leaf orbicular ovate, entire, 21 centimeters wide by 25.5 centimeters long; sinus margins nearly straight, lobes diverging, obtuse; green on both sides; veins prominent; primary veins seven; principal area 7 centimeters long. Collected by Stuhlmann, No. 410, July 16, 1890, at 'Uniamweni, Gunda mkali, bei Bibisande,' Africa, altitude 1,200 meters in hb. Berlin." (*Henry S. Conard, A Monograph of the Genus Nymphaea.*)