

36688 to 36715—Continued.

At this time (October 10, 1913) 25 to 30 houses were seen, on the comb or ridge of which were from 100 to 300 ears in the husk saved for seed. The ears were tied together by plaited outside husks, one ear on one side of the ridge and one on the other. In the trees the ears were tied in the same way and thrown across the limbs 15 to 20 feet from the ground. We saw the entire stalks fed to cattle, on compost heaps. On a trip of 30 miles we saw fully 400 acres of corn. Mr. Shamel says, 'This appears to be an almost perfect meal corn, equal to what we have in the United States.'

36700. *ANNONA MURICATA* L.

Soursop.

"(No. 3a. Bridgetown, Barbados, British West Indies. October 10, 1913.) Seeds saved from a fruit purchased on the street. The fruit measured 9½ inches long and 15½ inches in circumference. It is oblong in shape and of a slightly greenish color; taste subacid; quality very good. For trial in southern Florida and in southern California."

36701. *CITRUS SINENSIS* (L.) Osbeck.

Orange.

"(No. 4a. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. October 4, 1913.) Seeds from small or, rather, medium, somewhat oblong seedling oranges served on the table of the Hotel International. The fruit is golden yellow; flesh bright golden yellow; good quality, quite juicy; skin thin; two to eight or more seeds. It might be well to grow a few to try out in California and Florida."

36702. *MYRCIARIA CAULIFLORA* (Mart.) Berg.

Jaboticaba.

"(No. 5a. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. October 24, 1913.) Among the fruit trees cultivated in gardens about Rio de Janeiro the jaboticaba is one of the commonest, and certainly one of the most beautiful. The largest trees are 30 to 40 feet in height and fully 40 feet in spread, with dense, dome-shaped heads of light-green foliage. The individual leaves vary in size according to the variety, some being 3 inches while others are not more than 1 inch in length; oblong-lanceolate in form, glossy, light green in color, usually pink in the young stage. The trunk of the tree is often very large, one specimen that we measured being 80 inches in circumference at the base, and it usually branches close to the ground. The bark is smooth, grayish brown in color, reminding one of the bark of the guava and other myrtaceous fruits.

"The name *jaboticaba* is a Tupi word, spelled by some authorities *jaboticaba*; this name is applied only to the fruit, the suffix 'eira' being added to signify the tree, making the word *jaboticabeira*, or 'jaboticaba tree.' The name is usually pronounced here at Rio de Janeiro as though spelled ja-bu-ti-ca-ba, with the accent on the fourth syllable.

"The tree flowers here in May and June, and the fruit ripens in October and November. As signified by the specific name, *cauliflora*, the fruits are produced on the old wood, and we have seen many trees whose trunks were literally covered with fruits down to within 2 or 3 feet of the ground. The fruiting is not confined, however, to the large wood, but extends clear out to the ends of the smallest branches; the fruits are sessile or nearly so, and a tree covered with them from the ground to the ends of the small limbs presents a rather unusual appearance, to say the least.

"Four varieties are offered by the nurserymen here, but do not seem to be recognized by the people in the rural districts. They come from different parts of Brazil, and probably not more than one or two of them are in general cultivation here. Since they are supposed to come true from seed, it is quite possible that one or more of them may be entirely different species. Their names are *Sao Paulo*, *Murta*, *Corôa*, and *Branca*; the variety *Sao Paulo* may be