

**37017 to 37028**—Contd. (Quoted notes by Mr. Dorsett and others.)

length, slender. Apex flattened and broad, crowned by the persistent calyx, with four or five green lanceolate sepals one-half inch or more in length. Color of fruit deep orange-yellow, when fully ripe almost bright orange. Skin thin, tender, and easily broken, inclosing a soft melting pulp, bright orange in color, very juicy, and of an acid, very aromatic flavor. The aroma of the fruits themselves is very penetrating. The seeds, normally one in number, but sometimes two, three, or rarely four, are attached to one side of the seed cavity and do not adhere to the flesh. When single the seed is nearly round, slightly less than half an inch in diameter, the seed coat whitish. When more than one, the seeds are hemispherical or angular. The season here is December. The trees which we have seen do not produce as heavy a crop as the *grumichama* or some other myrtaceous fruits, but nevertheless bear fairly abundantly. The fruit is especially esteemed for making jellies and is also used for jams and sherbets, while the negroes relish them when eaten out of hand. The flavor, however, is somewhat acid when they are eaten in this way, and the fruit will probably be of the greatest value for culinary use rather than dessert. The pitomba should be tried in the warmest parts of Florida and California. It seems to be vigorous and easily grown, great numbers of volunteer seedlings springing up around the base of the tree after the fruit has dropped."

For illustrations of the pitomba tree and fruit, see Plates IV and V.

**37018. SPONDIAS TUBEROSA** Arruda.

Imbu.

"(No. 46a. December 26, 1913.) Seeds of the *imbu*, from fruits purchased in the Bahia market. This tree is not common here on the coast, but is said to grow profusely on the dry caatinga lands of the interior of Bahia State. The tree is low and spreading in habit, with a dense, umbrageous head of light-green foliage. The leaves are compound, about 6 inches in length. The fruits are oval to nearly round, about 1 inch in diameter on an average, and pale greenish yellow in color when fully ripe. The large, hard seed is surrounded by soft, juicy pulp, of a rather acid flavor, much esteemed when prepared with milk to form the popular *imbuzada*. For trial in California and Florida."

For an illustration of the imbu tree, see Plate VI.

**37019. AMBURANA CLAUDII** Schwacke and Taub.

Umburana.

"(No. 47a. December 26, 1913.) *Umburana*. Seed presented by Mr. Gulins Frank, of Conquista, State of Bahia. Said to be a large tree, very common in the interior of that State. The seeds are aromatic and are used by the natives to mix with tobacco."

**37020.** (Undetermined.)

"(No. 48a. December 26, 1913.) *Fructa de sabão* (soap fruit). Seeds presented by Mr. Gulins Frank, of Conquista, State of Bahia. The ripe fruits are macerated, put in boiling water, and the fat skimmed off as it rises to the surface. The fruit ripens in August and September. The fat is used in place of soap. For trial in California and Florida."

**37021. COCOS SCHIZOPHYLLA** Mart.

Nicuri palm.

"(No. 49a. December 26, 1913.) Seeds of the *Nicuri* palm, obtained from trees growing on a hillside at Retiro, near Bahia. For a description of a related species, see S. P. I. No. 36927."