

Leaves produced in a cluster at the end of the twig, or alternate on strong growths; obovate to oval, tapered more gradually toward the base, finely toothed, 1 to 2½ inches long, one-half to 1¼ inches wide, hairy on the veins of both surfaces, dull green; stalk one-eighth to five-eighths inch long. Flowers produced during May from the terminal bud of the previous year's growth in a hairy raceme sometimes almost reduced to an umbel. Corolla bell shaped, one-third inch long, pendulous, with five rounded lobes, pale creamy yellow, veined and tipped with red; calyx with five lanceolate, pointed divisions one-sixth inch long; stamens very short; flower stalk downy, one-half to 1 inch long. Seed vessel egg shaped, one-third inch long.

“Native of Japan, introduced in 1880 by Maries, for Messrs. Veitch. This is the most satisfactory of the species of *Enkianthus* in our gardens, being quite hardy and flowering freely. It is sometimes cut by late frost. In the Arnold Arboretum, Massachusetts, where the frosts are much more severe than ours, it succeeds remarkably well. The leaves turn golden and red in autumn.” (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 512.*)

#### 40075. *PASSIFLORA EDULIS* Sims. Passifloraceæ. **Passion fruit.**

From Guemes, Argentina. Presented by Mr. H. F. Schultz, director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Guemes. Received March 4, 1915.

“Seed from fruits cultivated in San Lorenzo de Jujuy. I consider this variety of passion fruit a very important acquisition for the localities where it may be feasible to grow it in the United States. I have eaten different varieties of *P. edulis* and the very large *P. quadrangularis* of Panama, the fruits of which, as you know, sometimes attain a length of 25 cm. and a diameter of 15 cm. I consider the fruits very delicious and peculiarly tempting to the palate, as well for a breakfast fruit as for dessert, and most important perhaps for soft-drink manufacture, this latter especially on account of its rich and pleasing flavor and fragrance. The few plants which I have been growing here and which are now about a year old, have already yielded quite a number of fruits, which are light-purple skinned, of usual egg-shaped form, and from 5½ to 7 cm. long and 4½ to 5 cm. in diameter. The seeds are eaten, together with the peculiarly tinted, greenish pulp, because they form no disturbing element at all. It requires a little practice to separate the mass of pulp and seeds from the tough, leathery exterior by means of a teaspoon after the fruit is halved, just as it is necessary for the novice to acquire the desired proficiency in eating a grape-fruit without danger to his own and his neighbor's eyes and clothes. The fruits do not seem to possess any of the narcotic principles which Grisebach states are present in some *Passiflora* species, for I have repeatedly eaten a dozen fruits at a sitting, and my children eat from 10 to 20 a day without any bad effects. The fruits keep a very long time and are palatable and wholesome even after the leathery skin has dried or crumpled up. I presume that these *passifloras* are more peculiarly suited to California than to Florida conditions, because San Lorenzo is situated in a dry, warm climate where frosts are very uncommon. Truly enough the short rainy season, which lasts from about January until March, during which time there are copious precipitations, agrees quite well with these plants, too, for which reason they may also do surprisingly well in Florida. Mr. Smyth, from whom I obtained this strain, states that his plants last, according to soil conditions, from 3 to 8 years, while I understand that in Queensland they fruit for 20 to 50 years.” (*Schultz.*)