

40339 to 40344—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. T. R. Gwynn.)

40342. *Gossypium* sp. Malvaceæ. **Kidney cotton.**

"*Mandiyu*. I planted this in August, and it is now just beginning to bloom. If a cold snap comes in June or July there will be no yield this year, but the plant, cut down something like a foot from the ground, will produce next year. The plant grows to be some 3 to 4 yards in height and yields to its full capacity for some 8 to 10 years. It is no good in comparison with our cotton."

40343. *Psidium guajava* L. Myrtaceæ. **Guava.**

"Fruit about the size of a walnut; green skin and red meat; leaf thick, coarse, and rough. Tree about the size of a grafted apple. It is not cultivated here. There are several varieties of this fruit; I send the one I think the best."

40344. *Rollinia* sp. Annonaceæ.

"*Aretácu*. Luxuriant tree. Fruit small and of little use on account of seed."

40345 to 40348.

Presented by Mr. H. M. Curran. Received April 30, 1915. Quoted notes by Mr. Curran, except as otherwise indicated.

40345. *Anacardium* sp. Anacardiaceæ. **Cashew.**

"From Para, Brazil. An edible, wild, red-fruited cashew nut. Large tree."

40346. *Carica papaya* L. Papayaceæ. **Papaya.**

"From Santos, Brazil. Similar in size to the Philippine papaya."

40347. *Chrysophyllum cainito* L. Sapotaceæ. **Star-apple.**

"From Trinidad, British West Indies. Star-apple; purple fruit."

"A fairly handsome West Indian tree, with striking dark-green leaves, which are copper colored underneath. The purplish black, smooth fruit is round in shape, about 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, and usually two to four seeded, the seeds being brown and one-half inch long. In an unripe state the fruit contains a sticky white latex, but when fully matured the white, transparent, jellylike substance surrounding the seed is sweet and agreeable. The fruit when cut across presents a stellate form, the cells with their white edible contents radiating from the central axis; hence the name star-apple. The tree is well worth cultivating for ornamental purposes, or as shade for roadsides, etc. It thrives at Peradeniya, where it was first introduced in 1802. Propagated by seed, and thrives best in deep, rich, and well-drained soil." (*Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting, p. 135.*)

40348. *Pouteria caimito* (Ruiz and Pavon) Radlkofer. Sapotaceæ.
(*Lucuma caimito* Ruiz and Pavon.) **Abfu.**

"From Para, Brazil. Edible sapotaceous fruit; large, yellowish in color."

See S. P. I. No. 37929 for previous introduction and description.

40349 and 40350. *Lathyrus* spp. Fabaceæ.

From Groningen, Netherlands. Presented by the director, University Botanic Gardens. Received May 1, 1915.