

land is not well known, the indications are that where this plant grows, long periods of drought occur, but rains are abundant and regular at certain seasons of the year. Winter temperatures probably do not go below freezing. The plant quickly forms a long taproot, bears when only 4 feet high, has evergreen leaves, which if crushed stain the fingers a magenta color, and grows into a large tree. From the investigations which have been made by the Kew Botanic Gardens the indications are that this plant is worthy of a thorough trial in the arid Southwest, at first in the practically frostless areas, and a special effort is being made to get a large enough quantity of the seeds for an extensive experiment. (See *Kew Bulletin*, 1908, pp. 36-44, 141.)

43261 and 43262.

From Lawang, Java. Presented by Mr. M. Buysman. Received September 6, 1916.

43261. *CARICA PAPAYA* L. Papayaceæ. **Papaya.**

"Seeds of a very large papaya fruit, measuring 40 cm. in length and 16 cm. in diameter; the natives say there are fruits of 50 cm., but I have never seen them." (*Buysman.*)

43262. *MEIBOMIA GYRANS* (L. f.) Kuntze. Fabaceæ. **Telegraph plant.**
(*Desmodium gyrans* DC.)

"Flowers and fructifies here as if it were indigenous." (*Buysman.*)

An erect, short-lived woody plant known as gorachand, native of moist districts, such as northern Bengal. In moist weather, when the sap is active, a jerky motion of the leaflets, like that of a semaphore, is observed. It is propagated by seed, which should be sown at the beginning of the rainy season and watered when dry. (Adapted from *Woodrow, Gardening in the Tropics*, p. 247.)

"Because of its remarkably sensitive stipules, which gyrate, it has become one of the most valuable of plants for plant physiological investigations. Those of Dr. Chundu Bose are among the most instructive. It can be grown out of doors in the summer in Washington." (*Fairchild.*)

Mentioned as a fodder plant in *Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting*, p. 591,

43263 to 43268.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. Adn. Hernandez, Director of Agriculture. Received September 1, 1916.

43263. *ANNONA CHERIMOLA* × *SQUAMOSA*. Annonaceæ. **Atemoya.**

Plants very similar in appearance to the cherimoya; the fruit is small, about 10 ounces in weight, yellowish green, with very thick, tough skin and white tender flesh, juicy, subacid. It has four to seven seeds, darker colored than those of the cherimoya. (Adapted from *Wester, Philippine Agricultural Review*, p. 71, Feb., 1914.)

43264. *ANNONA GLABRA* L. Annonaceæ. **Pond-apple.**

"Known as *Anona* in Mexico; *Cachiman creme* in the French West Indies; *pond-apple* in Florida and the West Indies. Vigorous tree, up to 30 feet in height, the trunk 2 feet in diameter. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, deep green above, pale green beneath, glabrous, persistent. Fruit ovate-conical in shape, 2½ inches long; skin yellowish, sometimes reddish; seeds conical, few. Pulp of a buttery consistency, very sweet, sometimes cloying. Prof. Foex says this is the commonest fruit on the Mexican market (Mexico City) with the exception of the cherimoya. It is not highly