

43413 to 43421—Continued.

43419. ENTADA POLYSTACHYA (L.) DC. Mimosaceæ.

“(No. 25.) *Bejuco de garza*.” A woody vine, entirely glabrous, with bipinnate leaves and terminal panicles of white almost sessile flowers. Most of these flowers, which are about a millimeter long, fall immediately after opening, only a very few forming fruit. The smooth, slightly curved pod reaches 9 or 10 inches in length. Seeds oval, compressed, with calloused margins. (Adapted from *DeCandolle, Memoires sur la Famille des Légumineuses*, pp. 421 and 434-436.)

43420. PITHECOLOBIUM LIGUSTRINUM Klotzsch. Mimosaceæ.

“(No. 5.) *Payandé*.” A stout tree found in the hot regions of Colombia, called by the natives *payandé* in Magdalena and *gallinero* in Socorro. (Adapted from *Cortés, Flor de Colombia*, p. 144.)

This plant is without spines or thorns, and the leaves are composed of only one pair of leaflets, with oblong-lanceolate pinnæ. The flowers occur in spikes, are slender and glabrous, and the pods are flattened. (Adapted from *Bentham, London Journal of Botany*, vol. 3, p. 213.)

43421. STYLOGYNE RAMIFLORA (Oerst.) Mez. Myrsinaceæ.

(*Ardisia ramiflora* Oerst.)

“(No. 46.) May be valuable possibly as a dye plant.”

A woody plant, with dark, terete, smooth branches and papery, short-petioled, entire, oblong-lanceolate acute leaves. The sessile axillary panicles of 5 to 10 flowers are in umbellike clusters at the end of the branches. The fruits, about the size of those of the genus *Piper*, are subglobose drupes. In habit this species is close to *Stylogyne cauliflora* and *S. longifolia*, differing in the inflorescence. (Adapted from *Oersted, in Videnskabelige Meædelser Naturhistoriske Forening Kjöbenhavn*, p. 132.)

43422. CHAYOTA EDULIS Jacq. Cucurbitaceæ.

Chayote.

(*Sechium edule* Swartz.)

From Guatemala, Guatemala. Collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received October 14, 1916.

“(No. 26a.) Large white *perulero*. Undoubtedly one of the very best varieties of chayote or *guisquil* grown in Guatemala. Its attractive appearance, smooth surface, freedom from spines and deep sutures, and its excellent quality make it seem worthy of a careful trial in the southern United States. This variety belongs to the class known as *perulero*, or Peruvian chayote, a group which includes a good many small to medium sized smooth varieties, as distinguished from the *guisquiles* proper, larger fruits, usually with sutures on the surface and often spiny. This large white *perulero* is considered of superior quality, the flavor being very delicate. Owing to the absence of spines and sutures it is very easily prepared for the table.” (*Popenoe*.)

43423. MIDA ACUMINATA (R. Br.) Kuntze. Santalaceæ.

(*Fusanus acuminatus* R. Br.)

Quandong.

From Sydney, Australia. Seeds presented by Mr. Fred Turner, of the Linnean Society, through the American consul general. Received October 9, 1916.