

43425 to 43440—Continued.

shell inclosing a large number of small, thin seeds surrounded by white gelatinous pulp. The flavor is delicate, aromatic, almost perfumed, certainly more delicate and agreeable than most of the other Passifloras. This species should be given a more thorough trial in Florida and California than has been accorded it in the past."

For an illustration of the granadilla of Guatemala, see Plate IV.

43438. *RUBUS TUERCKHEIMII* Rydb. Rosaceæ.

"(No. 44a. City of Guatemala, Guatemala, October 7, 1916.) *Mora*. Seeds of a wild species of *Rubus* which is common in the vicinity of San Lucas at an altitude of nearly 7,000 feet. The fruits greatly resemble our cultivated blackberries, being about the same size, with the individual drupelets like those of the blackberry, but slightly lighter in color. The flavor is acid, suggesting both the blackberry and the loganberry. The fruit is gathered from the wild plants and brought by the Indians to the market of the city of Guatemala. It is used for preserves and for stewing."

43439. *ACHRADELPHA VIRIDIS* (Pittier) O. F. Cook. Sapotaceæ.

Green sapote.

"(No. 46a. Palin, Guatemala, October 7, 1916.) *Injerto*, or *green sapote*. Seeds from fruits purchased in Palin, but said to have been grown at Santa Maria de Jesus, between Palin and Antigua. The *injerto* is a common tree in this part of Guatemala. Unlike its near relative, the sapote (*Achradelpha mammosa*), which seems to thrive only at comparatively low elevations in the Tropics, the *injerto* is grown as high as 5,000 or 6,000 feet, and therefore should stand a better chance of succeeding in California and Florida than the sapote, which has so far been a failure in those States. The tree grows to a height of about 40 feet in this region and has long, slender leaves suggesting those of the sapote. The fruits vary in shape, but are commonly round to oval, often pointed at the tip. They are 2 to 3½ inches in diameter, smooth, dull yellow-green in color, sometimes almost dull yellow. The skin is not thick. It adheres closely to the flesh, which is red-brown in color, soft and melting, sweet, with a pleasant flavor somewhat resembling that of the sapote, but better. The large seed (sometimes there are two) is hard and polished, deep brown in color, and easily removed from the pulp."

For an illustration of the green sapote, see Plate V.

43440. *SICANA ODORIFERA* (Vell.) Naud. Cucurbitaceæ. Melocoton.

"(No. 47a. Guatemala, Guatemala, October 7, 1916.) Seeds of a peculiar melon purchased in the market of Guatemala, but said to have come from Escuintla. It is identical with the one sent in under No. 29a [S. P. I. No. 43427] except in color; 29a was shining black, while this variety is bright red. See 29a [S. P. I. No. 43427] for description."

43441. Undetermined. Myrtaceæ.

From El Coyolar, Costa Rica. Presented by Mr. Carlos Wercklé. Received October 18, 1916.

"A long black plum, quite good, but a little astringent (some sorts more, some less). It is a stately, very large, dense, evergreen tree; leaves large, dark