

45075 and 45076. PROSOPIS CHILENSIS (Molina) Stuntz. Mimo-
(P. juliflora DC.) [sacææ. **Algaroba.**

From Oran, Province of Salta, Argentina. Presented by Mr. S. W. Damon.
 Received August 10, 1917.

Introduced for the work of the Office of Forage-Crop Investigations.

45075. *White.*

45076. *Black.*

45077. ANNONA CHERIMOLA Mill. Annonacææ. Cherimoya.

From Jujuy, Argentina. Seeds presented by Mr. S. W. Damon. Received
 August 11, 1917.

Reported to be frost resistant, having withstood 9 or 10 degrees C. of frost.
 Said to be a fine anona, weighing up to 2 kilograms.

45078 to 45081.

From Guatemala. Collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer
 of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received August 8, 1917. Quoted
 notes by Mr. Popenoe.

45078. PERSEA AMERICANA Mill. Lauracææ. Avocado.
(P. gratissima Gaertn. f.)

"(No. 171. Avocado 31. From Mazatenango, Department of Suchitepequez. Altitude 1,148 feet.) *Nimah.* Bud wood of a variety obtained especially for trial in Florida, since it comes from the hot lowlands and may be better adapted to the conditions which obtain in extreme southern Florida than are those from the Guatemalan highlands.

"This is a pear-shaped fruit, sometimes curved, with a well-defined neck. It is of medium size, weighing about 11 or 12 ounces, deep green in color, with a rough surface and a thick, tough skin. The flesh is deep yellow in color, free from fiber, and of rich flavor. The seed is medium sized. On the whole the variety is satisfactory in point of flavor and quality, yet it is not good enough to be included in the Guatemalan collection on these characteristics alone."

45079. CHAMAEDOREA sp. Phœnicacææ. Pacayito palm.

"(No. 168a. July 22, 1917.) Seeds of a dwarf palm which grows in the forests of the Department of Baja Vera Paz at altitudes of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

"The Indians term this plant *ko-kiip*, which means 'small pacaya,' but as this name is applied to several other dwarf palms it does not possess much significance.

"On the mountain sides, under dense forest, this dwarf palm grows abundantly, apparently thriving in the deepest shade and in soils which are nothing but decaying vegetation. It has a slender stem, less than half an inch thick, which at times becomes half trailing, as it grows to 4 or 5 feet in length and is not strong enough to support the weight of the foliage. Probably if the plant received more light than it does in the dense forest it would remain erect and develop a stiffer trunk.

"In the young plants the leaves are once divided, resembling a fishtail in outline. They are about 6 inches in length and breadth and of light-green color. As the plant becomes older, the foliage becomes pinnate, with about three pairs of pinnae, the terminal pair larger than the rest and joined together for some distance along the rachis.