

tute for the potato, is productive, and the tubercles keep for several months without deterioration." (*Argollo Ferrão.*)

"Aerial tubers constitute the crop of this yam. The angular form of the tuber suggests the name 'turkey liver.' The flesh is of a yellowish color and very firm when cooked. The tubers are eaten boiled, fried, or baked. The flavor is mild, and there is just a suggestion of sharpness in the taste, which is in its favor." (*R. A. Young.*)

For an illustration of these aerial tubers, see Plate II.

47565. CASIMIROA EDULIS La Llave. Rutaceæ. **White sapote.**

Plants growing at the Plant-Introduction Field Station, Miami, Fla. Numbered June 27, 1919, for convenience in recording distribution.

"A productive, large-fruited variety which originated at the Miami garden. The fruits are oval to round, yellow-green, and sometimes nearly 4 inches in length. The flesh is cream colored, smooth, and sweet, with a trace of bitterness." (*Wilson Popenoe.*)

47566. TABERNAEMONTANA sp. Apocynaceæ.

From Guinea Grass, British Honduras. Presented by Mr. D. Masson. Received June 4, 1919.

"A sample of chicle and seeds from the same tree which in Central America is called *courgeton*." (*Masson.*)

47567. PRUNUS SERRULATA Lindl. Amygdalaceæ.

Flowering cherry.

From Chevy Chase, Md. Collected by Dr. David Fairchild, at his home "In the Woods." Received June 8, 1919.

"*Daizen*. Seeds from a tree at the southeast corner of my study. This tree, in fact all the *daizen* trees on my place, have characterized themselves by their regular fruiting habit, the cherry fragrance of their single white flowers, and the vigor of their trunks and freedom from suckers. These trees have been particularly free from disease and have struck me as promising for stock purposes. They were bought originally from the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama, Japan, in the spring of 1906, and are now 13 years old and 20 feet or so high, with trunks about 6 inches in diameter.

"It is possible, of course, that the plants from these seeds will show the result of crossing with other varieties, such as *Murasaki* and *Jobeni* and *Naden*, with which they are closely planted. These varietal names are the ones attached to the trees when they were sent by the Yokohama Nursery Co." (*Fairchild.*)

47568. DOLICHOS LABLAB L. Fabaceæ. **Bonavist bean.**

From St. Vincent, British West Indies. Presented by Prof. S. C. Harland, assistant for cotton research, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received June 11, 1919.

"*St. Vincent Bush*. I discovered this type of bean in a peasant holding in St. Vincent in the spring of 1915 and found that it bred true when put into pedigree culture. Under cultivation it produces a wiry bush from 18 inches to 2 feet in height, and bears a heavy crop when environmental conditions are favorable. As a cover crop for orchards in Florida I think it is worth a trial.