

## 47584 to 47592—Continued.

47585. *ANNONA SQUAMOSA* L. Annonaceæ. Sugar-apple.

"One of the best of the anonas. It succeeds only in regions where there is little frost. It does well in southern Florida, but has never been successfully grown in California. New varieties should be tested to obtain superior ones combining productiveness with good size and quality of fruit."

47586. *CARICA PAPAYA* L. Papayaceæ. Papaya.

"The papaya succeeds admirably in southern Florida. The greatest difficulty which has been encountered thus far is the perishable nature of the fruit. This variety may aid in the production of varieties with better shipping qualities."

47587. *CARYOCAR* sp. Caryocaraceæ.

"This genus yields the souari nut, sometimes exported from South America to Europe. There are several species which produce edible nuts. Probably the only section of the United States in which they can be planted with reasonable hopes of success is extreme southern Florida."

47588. *CROTALARIA* sp. Fabaceæ.

A legume which may have possibilities as a green-manure or as a cover crop.

47589. *MIRABILIS JALAPA* L. Nyctaginaceæ.

Seeds of this herbaceous perennial with fragrant red, white, yellow, and variegated flowers are always interesting to grow in the search for new varieties.

47590. *PHASEOLUS COCCINEUS* L. Fabaceæ. Scarlet Runner bean.

A rather small variety having light-brown seeds with dark-brown markings.

47591. *PHASEOLUS VULGARIS* L. Fabaceæ. Common bean.

Small tan-colored beans with dark-brown markings.

47592. *ZEA MAYS* L. Poaceæ. Corn.

Ears of a small variety having flat, flinty kernels resembling pop corn.

47593. *OCHROMA LAGOPUS* Swartz. Bombacaceæ. Balsa wood.

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Presented by Dr. M. Calvino, director, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received June 24, 1919.

A wild tree, rather abundant, growing about 40 feet high and a foot or more in diameter. The wood is white, stained with red, luminous, and sometimes silky in aspect. It is very porous, the lightest of all woods, lighter even than true cork. In Trinidad and other places it forms an article of commerce with fishermen who use it in place of cork on their nets. (Adapted from *Cook and Collins, Economic Plants of Porto Rico, p. 205.*)

"In the past ten years this wood has sprung into prominence as an insulating material and for use in life rafts. Refrigerators, the thick walls of which are made of this wood, have kept ice for two weeks; refrigerator cars of unusual lightness and extraordinary insulating qualities are now being made of it, and a motor boat has been made nonsinkable by using it to fill the air spaces in its hull. Plantations of Balsa trees are even now being made in Central America under the stimulus of a large commercial company." (*David Fairchild.*)