

51388. XANTHOSOMA SAGITTAEFOLIUM (L.) Schott. Araceæ.**Yautia.**

From Coban, Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. Tubers presented by Harry Johnson. Received October 12, 1920.

"The *Kesh-camote*, purchased in the market place, Coban. These appear to be very good examples of the common variety seen about here. Those grown at Chama are as a rule smaller. They are usually sold boiled and peeled, to be eaten out of hand, by the Indians. The custom of cooking the various native vegetables and selling them by portion is evidently an old one, as it is everywhere apparent." (Johnson.)

"The tuber of the *Kesh-camote* received is a white-fleshed yautia of very good quality. It is short and thick and about 5 ounces in weight." (R. A. Young.)

51389 to 51395.

From Bogota, Colombia. Seeds collected by Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received October 13, 1920. Quoted notes by Mr. Popenoe.

51389. CARICA CANDAMARCENSIS Hook. f. Papayaceæ.

"(No. 456a. September 20, 1920.) *Papaya*. Evidently this hardy species, which is common in gardens on the mesa or plateau of Bogota, goes by the same name as the papaya of the lowlands, the true *Carica papaya*, although the two species are quite distinct in the character of their fruit.

"*Carica candamarcensis* is sufficiently hardy to be grown in many parts of southern California, and I believe it worth establishing in that State. I have grown it myself at Altadena, but unfortunately the plants were all of one sex, and I never had any fruit.

"In general appearance the species greatly resembles *C. papaya*, except that it is somewhat smaller in its leaves and fruits. It grows to about 20 feet in height. The fruits are the size of a large lemon, or about 4 inches long, elliptic in form and deeply ribbed. They are deep yellow or orange when ripe and very aromatic—quite a contrast in this respect to the true papaya. The flesh is scarcely half an inch thick, and the seed cavity is filled with seeds and the arils which surround them. The fruit is not eaten out of hand but is cooked in sirup, to make a very good dulce."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49473.

A fruiting tree of this species is shown in Plate I.

51390. CYCLANTHERA PEDATA (L.) Schrad. Cucurbitaceæ.

"(No. 458a. September 20, 1920.) A cucurbit commonly sold in the market of Bogota and falsely called *pepino* (cucumber), since it is not eaten as a salad, like the cucumber, but is served relleno or stuffed with forcemeat and baked, as are sweet peppers in the North. It is long and slender, tapering to a point at the apex; about 5 inches long, light green, with a hollow cavity in the center."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 29330.

Fruits of this vine are shown in Plate II.

51391. LAVATERA ASSURGENTIFLORA Kellogg. Malvaceæ.

"(No. 455a. September 20, 1920.) *Malvisco*. A malvaceous shrub cultivated in dooryards at Nemocon, north of Bogota, at an altitude of about 8,600 feet. The plant reaches about 8 feet in height, is half woody and bushy in habit. The flowers are about 2 inches broad, somewhat like hollyhocks in form, and purplish red."

51392. TACSONIA sp. Passifloraceæ.

"(No. 461a. September 20, 1920.) *Curuba*. This is a somewhat rare species with red fruits (wherein it differs from the common *curuba* of this region). Also, I believe the plant is somewhat more decorative than the common species, the flowers being of a livelier shade of pink.