

52298 to 52304—Continued.

size under good cultivation. The surface is fairly smooth, the eyes being only slightly deeper than those of Smooth Cayenne. The flesh is pale yellow, exceedingly juicy, of rich, subacid flavor, and quite tender. While it does not equal Smooth Cayenne in sweetness and delicacy of flavor, it is a much better fruit. The plant is a large and vigorous grower with serrate leaves."

52299. *CARICA* sp. Papayacæ.

"(No. 523a. November 22, 1920.) Seeds of *red-fruited papayuela*. From a garden near Armenia, Depto. de Caldas, at an altitude of about 5,000 feet. This is the most interesting form of *Carica* which I have discovered in Colombia. It is remarkable for the rich crimson color of its fruits. Whether or not this color will be inherited by its seedlings I do not know; if it is, then we have in this form a papaya of much interest for use in breeding. The stem and petioles of the plant are deep purple. The fruits are oblong-elliptic, about 4 inches long, and as they mature they assume a crimson color which is at length deep and rich and very attractive. The flesh is white, like the normal form of the species, rather acid, with an applelike scent. A cross between this species and *Carica papaya* might produce a new fruit of most attractive appearance."

52300. *PASSIFLORA MALIFORMIS* L. Passifloracæ.

Granadilla.

"(No. 531a. December 3, 1920.) Seeds of *granadilla*, from the Cali market. This is a species which I have not seen elsewhere in Colombia. The fruit is remarkable for its unusually hard shell. Except for this character and its pale-green color, it greatly resembles the fruit of *Passiflora edulis*. It is a better fruit than some of the other species of *Passiflora* found in Colombia."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43330.

52301. *RHEEDIA MADRUNO* (H. B. K.) Planch. and Triana. Clusiaceæ.

"(No. 528. December 3, 1920.) Seeds of *madroño*. From the Hacienda Manuelita, near Palmira. This is a common tree, both wild and cultivated, in the Cauca Valley and a favorite fruit. It occurs at altitudes of 3,000 or 4,000 feet and probably will not, therefore, be sufficiently frost resistant for cultivation in California. It may succeed in southern Florida, and will, of course, be adapted to tropical regions, such as the West Indies.

"The tree, which reaches about 35 feet in height, is a handsome one. It is commonly pyramidal, sometimes rather slender, and its abundant foliage is dark green. The leaves are elliptic and about 6 inches long. The fruits are the size of a small lemon, and about the same color. The skin is thick and leathery and very rough; the flesh is whitish, translucent, and of an aromatic subacid taste which is very agreeable. The two or three rather large seeds are oblong.

"Compared with the more important tropical fruits, such as the mango, the *madroño* can not be considered of great value; yet the ornamental appearance of the tree and the pleasant flavor of the fruit make it well worth growing in tropical gardens."

52302. *RUBUS GLAUCUS* Benth. Rosacæ.

"(No. 522a. November 22, 1920.) Seeds collected near the Hacienda Cajamarca, on the Quindío trail between Ibagué and Armenia, at an altitude of about 3,000 feet. [This plant has been described under S. P. I. No. 50691.] It is a common species in Central America and northwestern South America, sometimes cultivated for its fruit, which is an excellent berry. Where not cultivated, the fruit produced by wild plants is very commonly gathered and sold in the markets of towns and cities.

"These seeds were taken from an unusually productive plant. Since scanty productiveness is the principal defect of this species, viewed from a horticultural standpoint, an effort to obtain strains more productive than the average seems well worth while. In addition to being a productive plant, this number can be recommended as producing fruits of excellent quality."