

## 52702 to 52714—Continued.

of the common and Persian lilacs, and in somewhat loose clusters. The growths made during the summer produce the following May a pair of flower trusses 3 to 6 inches long at each joint toward the end, so that the whole makes a heavy arching, compound panicle. The seeds are fertile only occasionally. Native to China. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 566.)

Received as *Syringa correlata*, which is now referred to *S. chinensis*.

## 52714. VIBURNUM sp. Caprifoliaceæ.

Received without description.

## 52715 to 52735.

From Ambato, Ecuador. Seeds collected by Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received February 12, 1921. Quoted notes by Mr. Popenoe.

## 52715. BUNCHOSIA ARMENIACA (Cav.) DC. Malpighiaceæ.

"(No. 541a. Banos, near Ambato, Ecuador, 6,000 feet altitude. January 10, 1921.) *Ciruela verde* or *ciruela silvestre*. This species is considered to be indigenous in the Pastaza Valley below Banos. It is commonly cultivated in the latter town, and occasionally in the gardens of Ambato, but the climate of the latter region is slightly too cool for it. In Loja it is well known, as also in Otavalo and Ibarra. The plant attains about 15 feet in height and is quite attractive. The glossy deep-green leaves are elliptic-acuminate, 3 to 6 inches long, and rather leathery; the small yellow flowers are produced in short axillary racemes. The fruits are round or nearly so, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, and light green to yellowish green. Within the thin delicate skin is a mass of cream-colored, very sweet pulp in which one or two large seeds are embedded. The plant is probably too tender for any section of the United States except southern Florida."

## 52716. CARICA sp. Papayaceæ.

Chamburo.

"(No. 546a. Ambato, Ecuador. January 12, 1921.) This plant is called *chilhuacan* in the gardens of Imbabura Province, where it is quite common; the same name is also used at Quito, where the species is fairly well known. In Tungurahua Province it is termed *chamburo*, while in the Azuay it is known as *siglalon*. In Loja it is more frequently seen as a wild than as a cultivated plant and is called *chamburo*. Its zone is approximately from 6,000 to 10,000 feet.

"The plant, which reaches a height of 15 to 20 feet, has a trunk somewhat stouter than that of the papaya and leaves which strongly resemble those of the latter in size and character. It is irregularly dioecious, at least when brought under cultivation. I have seen at Ambato plants bearing principally staminate flowers, but carrying at the same time a good number of fruits apparently normal in form and size. Many specimens produce pistillate flowers only, and some staminate only. The fruits, which are sold in the markets of numerous interandean towns, are elliptic, sharply pointed at the apex, and deeply five ribbed. By means of this latter characteristic they can easily be distinguished from those of the *higacho* (*Carica* sp., S. P. I No. 53758). They are deep orange when fully ripe, and possess a fragrance quite distinct from that of the papaya. The flesh is about half an inch in thickness; it is eaten usually after cooking in the form of a sweet conserve. The numerous