

This species has fruited in the Miami Plant Introduction Garden and its large attractive fruits prove it to be one worthy of serious study by Florida horticulturists.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 21030.

For illustrations of a white sapote and its fruits, see Plates I and II.

55446. MEIBOMIA RENSONI Painter. Fabaceæ.

From San Salvador, Salvador. Seeds presented by Dr. Carlos Renson, Director del Laboratorio Químico. Received May 23, 1922.

"These seeds gave a perfect germination in from 4 to 10 days." (*Renson.*)

The *barajillo* is a rapidly growing shrub, native to the Republic of El Salvador at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. Under favorable conditions it sometimes becomes a small tree about 18 feet high. The trifoliolate leaves are softly hairy and up to 3½ inches in length, and the small purplish flowers are borne in terminal racemes late in October. The roots of the *barajillo* are very large and penetrate deeply into the soil; the tubercles formed by the nitrogen-gathering bacteria are usually found only on the upper third of the root. All kinds of cattle are exceedingly fond of this plant; furthermore, it is capable of enduring prolonged drought and of thriving in very poor soil. (Adapted from *Revista de Agricultura Tropical, El Salvador, vol. 1, p. 65.*)

For illustrations of the *barajillo*, see Plates III and IV.

55447. MICROCITRUS INODORA (Baill.) Swingle. Rutaceæ.
Russell River lime.

(*Citrus inodorus* Baill.)

From Brisbane, Queensland. Seeds presented by C. T. White, Botanic Museum and Herbarium, Botanic Gardens. Received May 25, 1922.

In general appearance the Russell River lime resembles the orange, having the same dark-green foliage. The very small white flowers are odorless, and the oval or oblong ribbed fruits are about 2½ inches long, with pulp having a sharp but agreeable flavor. This tree is native to the Bellenden Ker Mountain region of northern Queensland and is the only species of the genus which yields fruits of sufficiently good quality to be of promise for culture even without any improvement by cross-breeding or selection. (Adapted from *Swingle, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol. 5, p. 577*, and from *Bailey, Report of the Government Expedition to Bellenden Ker Range, p. 34.*)

55448 to 55450. CERATONIA SILIQUA L. Cæsalpiniaceæ. Carob.

From Jerusalem, Palestine. Cuttings presented by I. Wilkanski, Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station. Received May 25, 1922. Quoted notes by Mr. Wilkanski.

55448. "*Habathi*. This is poorer in quality than the other two varieties, but gives a larger crop."

55449. "*Sandalawi*. This is the best variety as far as quality is concerned."

55450. "*Schehabi*. This is quite mediocre both in quality and yield."

55451 to 55453. GOSSYPIUM spp. Malvaceæ. Cotton.

From Bela Vista, Angola, Africa. Seeds presented by H. A. Neipp, American Mission. Received May 19, 1922. Quoted notes by Mr. Neipp.

55451. *GOSSYPIUM* sp.

"Collected in dry season at 5,400 feet altitude."

55452. *GOSSYPIUM* sp.

"Collected during the wet season at 5,400 feet altitude."

55453. *GOSSYPIUM* sp.

"Collected in Lobito, sea level."