

58445. *SANDORICUM KOETJAPE* (Burm. f.) Merr. (*S. indicum* Cav.). *Meliaceae*. **Santól.**

From Dominica, British West Indies. Seeds presented by Joseph Jones, Botanic Garden. Received December 22, 1923.

The santól is a Philippine tree which becomes 80 feet tall in its native country, with trifoliolate, hairy leaves and greenish yellow or straw-colored flowers. The chief value of the tree resides in its yellowish fruit, which is rounded or flattened, about 2 inches in diameter, with rather large seeds inclosed in translucent, acid, edible pulp of good flavor. When peeled, quartered, and cooked in sirup the fruits make a delicious preserve. (Adapted from *Brown, Wild Food Plants of the Philippines*, p. 86.)

This tree is not suited for cultivation in the United States except perhaps in the warmest parts of Florida. It is of interest for trial in Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, and Hawaii. Its fruit is not rated very high among those which are eaten in the Asiatic Tropics.

58446 to 58454. *MUSA PARADISIACA SAPIENTUM* (L.) Kuntze. *Musaceae*. **Banana.**

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Shoots presented by Willis T. Pope, horticulturist, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. Received December 22, 1923.

58446. The *Bluefields*, also known as the *Jamaica*, is one of the most important banana varieties from a commercial standpoint. It is the chief banana of the American trade. The plants are large, and the fruits are of fine appearance, of fair flavor, and well placed on the bunch for convenient handling. It is excellent for shipping. (Adapted from *Bulletin 7 of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station*, p. 42.)

58447. The *Brazilian*, as it is known locally, is considered by some authorities as the finest variety in the Hawaiian Islands for eating raw. It was introduced into Hawaii from Tahiti about 1855 and probably is the same as the variety known in Java as *Pisang rajah* or *Pisang medji*, the "dessert banana" of Java. The plant is a vigorous grower, 25 to 35 feet high, roots firmly and withstands winds, ratoons

58446 to 58454—Continued.

freely, and serves as a windbreak for more delicate varieties. The flower end of the fruit is drawn out into a kind of beak. The skin is yellow, easily separating from the fruit. The variety is not satisfactory for shipping because the fruit falls from the bunch. (Adapted from *Bulletin 7 of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station*, p. 45.)

58448. *Chamaluco*. The plant is from 10 to 15 feet in height, with medium-sized leaves, and when grown in fertile soil the bunches of fruit are rather large. There are two types, one with green and the other with gray fruits. The greater part of these fruits are eaten cooked at the time when other varieties are ripe. (Adapted from *Bulletin 25, Departamento de Agricultura y Trabajo, Porto Rico*, p. 19.)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55246.

58449. *Chinese*. A variety introduced from Tahiti into the Hawaiian Islands about 1855. The plant is of very low growth, the fruit of good flavor, and the bunch of large size. It is an excellent variety for shipping, but will not stand as rough handling as the *Jamaica*. (Adapted from *Bulletin 7 of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station*, p. 44.)

58450. *Ice Cream*.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55247.

58451. *Largo*. Introduced into Hawaii from Mexico. The plant is of medium height and the fruits, borne in long-stemmed bunches, have buttery pink flesh of fair flavor. (*J. E. Higgins, Bulletin 7, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station*.)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55250.

58452. *Platano*.

58453. *Porto Rico*.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55251.

58454. *Red Cuban*. This is the proper name of the largest sized variety of the various red bananas—large both as to plant and fruit. A well-grown bunch has 8 to 10 hands and individual fingers from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. This is the red banana of commerce. (*Goldsmith H. Williams, Crescent City, Fla.*)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55252.