

numerous, brown, shaped like that of the cherimoya but much larger, being fully one inch long. The tree is grown in dooryards, and is said also to occur in the forests, but up to the present I have only seen it in cultivation. It grows to about the same size as the cherimoya, and is of the same form, but the foliage is much larger, and makes the tree a striking object in gardens. The fruit is a common object in markets and fruit stalls, and seems to be generally used by the Indians, though an overindulgence in it is said to superinduce *paludismo* or malarial fever. The tree grows on deep loamy soils, very rich and generally moist, and is probably suited only to regions with very warm climate. It if succeeds at all in California, it will probably be only in the most protected locations; in Florida it ought to have somewhat more favorable climatic conditions, at least in the lower end of the peninsula. The soncuya, which is probably unknown in cultivation outside of Central America is a fruit of much better quality than most of the wild annonas, and seems to be especially worthy of attention because of its thick outer rind, which makes it easier to handle the fruits without bruising them, than is the case with the cherimoya." (Popenoe.)

Belou marmelos (L.) Lyons. (Rutaceae.) 43478. Seeds of **Bael tree** from Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. J. E. Higgins, Horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station. This plant is the *Bael Tree* of India, ascending to 4000 feet above the sea, and found here and there both wild and cultivated throughout India and also Burma. It finally attains a height of 40 feet. The leaves are trifoliate and deciduous, and the greenish-yellow, nearly globular fruit varies from 2 to 6 inches in diameter, being smaller in the wild trees. The hard shell is filled with pale orange, aromatic pulp, in which occur 10-15 long, narrow cells containing the seeds imbedded in transparent gum. The Hindus are very fond of this fruit, and in its green state it is a specific for dysentery. It is now being tested in several places in the United States. (Adapted from Swingle, in Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, pp. 222, 223, and from Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, p. 20.)

Berberis fremontii Torrey. (Berberidaceae.) 43474. Plants of **barberry** from Lyford, Texas and San Saba, Texas. Collected by Dr. David Griffiths and grown at