

finca 'El Compromiso', about one-half mile from Mazatenango. Others are said to occur in the forest, and are known to the natives, who eat the fruits in the same way as avocados, and consider them a variety of avocado, - 'tipo de aguacate', as they say. The *anay* is a tall, rather slender tree, reaching to a great height in the forest, the two which were seen being, probably, between 60 and 70 feet in height. The bark is nearly smooth, and of a rich red-brown color, grayish in places. The young branchlets are light brown, and finely pubescent. The leaf blades are broadly elliptic to oblong-lanceolate in outline, 8 to 13 inches long, 3 to 6 inches broad, acute to shortly acuminate at the apex, rounded to broadly acute at the base, rigidly chartaceous, bright green and glabrous above, with the exception of the costa and primary transverse veins, which are sparsely hairy, the lower surface slightly lighter in color and glabrate. The young leaves are softly pubescent below, sparsely hairy above. Petiole  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, terete, slender, but swollen just below the point of union with the lamina. The foliage, when crushed, has no aromatic odor as does the Mexican type of *P. americana*. The flowers are said by the natives to be produced in May. The fruits ripen in August and September. In form they are slender pyriform, sometimes curved, and sometimes pointed at the apex. Often the neck is long and sharply defined. The body of the fruit is slightly compressed on two sides. In length the fruit varies from 4 to 6 inches. The surface is smooth, glossy, and purplish black in color. The epicarp is exceedingly thin and membranous, and adheres closely to the firm, oily flesh, which is divided into two zones of color, the outer being pale green, and the inner, which is of the same thickness as the outer, greenish cream color. The two zones are more sharply defined than they ordinarily are in the cultivated avocados. The flavor of the flesh is rich and bland, like that of a very good avocado, but having a faint suggestion of sweetness. The outer seed coat is developed into a thick husk which may be practically be considered an endocarp. Within lies the seed, which is long and pointed, with the inner seed coat, thin and membranous, surrounding the cotyledons closely. While the outer seed coat is extended clear to the base of the fruit, the inner does not always reach the apices of the cotyledons. The embryo lies immediately at the base of the cotyledons, while the avocado has the em-