

J. C. Roach. "(July 23, 1917.) **Long John papaw**. Grown on the John Cole farm, 3 miles south of De Kalb." (Roach.) The fruit of this variety is of unusual shape, being very long in proportion to its breadth (sometimes almost like a banana in form), and weighs 7 or 8 ounces. The quality is good but not equal to that of several others, and the fruit is a good shipper, perhaps the best of all, the skin being notably tough and thick. (Adapted from Journal of Heredity, January, 1917, in which is published the offer of the American Genetic Association which brought this and many other varieties of papaw together for comparative study.)

Canavali ensiforme (L.) DeCandolle. (Fabaceae.) 44938. **Sword bean** seeds from Mombasa, British East Africa. Presented by Kerslake Thomas & Company. Gotian Estate, Changanwe, at the request of Mr. Henry P. Starrett, American Consul, Mombasa. "**Go-ta-ni bean**. It is an exceedingly heavy cropper, yielding about 2200 pounds per acre under ordinary conditions. It is very hardy and a great drought-resister. In this country it is a perennial, 2½ feet in height, and grows well on a clay loam and also on a light sandy soil. It would probably do well in southern United States and California. Upon analysis it is found that the bean contains an exceptionally high percentage of albuminoids and oil, while the moisture is low. The high percentage of fiber is accounted for by the tough consistency of the outer covering of the bean. There is nothing to indicate that it would not be fit for food, although the tough outer covering would better be removed. No prussic acid has been detected in the macerated product." (Kerslake Thomas & Co.)

Chamaedorea sp. (Phoenicaceae.) 44994. **Palm** plants from Guatemala. Collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, of this Bureau. "(No. 150. July 9, 1917.) A dwarf palm collected in dense forests near Purulá, Department of Baja Verapaz, at an elevation of approximately 5500 feet. This species is usually called by Spanish-speaking Guatemalans **pacayito**, which means "small pacaya." By the Indians of the Alta Verapaz, who speak the Quekchi language, it is called **ko-kiip** which also means "small pacaya," and in Purulá I heard it called **pamak**. This name is doubtless given because of the resemblance to the common **pacaya**, a palm which is extensively cultivated in Guatemala for its edible flower buds. Probably