

Mr. Adn. Hernandez, Director, Bureau of Agriculture. "This, like the mangosteen, is a delicious Oriental fruit not yet well established in America. While it is not as famous as the mangosteen, it is highly esteemed throughout the Malayan region and is praised by many travelers. Judging from our limited experience with it, the **langsats** is slightly hardier than the mangosteen, and there seems to be no reason why it should not succeed with us. A few plants have been grown in the West Indies and other parts of the American tropics, but I have yet to hear of its fruiting outside the Orient. The **langsats** has two allies in America: one the well-known umbrella tree (*Melia azedarach*) of the United States; the other the tropical mahogany (*Swietenia*). The genus *Lansium*, to which the **langsats** belongs, is a small one; and is the only one cultivated for its fruit. The duku, a fruit closely resembling the **langsats**, is commonly considered a botanical variety of *L. domesticum*. The tree is rather slender in habit, with a straight trunk and compound leaves composed of 3 or more pairs of elliptic to obovate leaflets 3 or 4 inches in length. The fruits, which ripen in the Straits Settlements from July to September, are produced in small clusters; in general appearance they suggest large loquats, the surface being straw-colored and slightly downy. The skin is thick and leathery and does not adhere to the white translucent flesh which separates into 5 segments. Each segment normally contains an oval seed, but some of the segments in each fruit are usually seedless. The flavor is highly aromatic, at times slightly pungent. The fruit is commonly eaten while fresh but it is said also to be utilized in various other ways. The name **lanzons** is applied to this fruit in the Philippine Islands, **langsats** or **langseh** being the form used in the Malay Peninsula." (Wilson Popenoe.)

*Passiflora ligularis* (Passifloraceae), 45614. From Caracas, Venezuela. Presented by Mr. H. Pittier. "Unquestionably one of the best of the **granadillas**. In Guatemala it is common at elevations of 4,000 to 7,000 feet, but I have never seen it in the lowlands; it appears therefore, that it is adapted to subtropical climates, and judging from its presence in portions of Guatemala almost too cold for the avocados, I feel that it ought to succeed in California. The behavior of other species, such as *P. edulis*, in that state indicates that conditions in general are favorable to the passifloras, and the question has generally been one