

annum on land which will not produce 25 bushels of corn. The species is decidedly drought-resistant as tropical plants go." (Fairchild.)

Chrysophyllum cainito (Sapotaceae), 46150. **Star-apple.** From Panama, Republic of Panama. Presented by Mr. Ramon Arias-Feraud. "Purple **star-apple** seeds." (Arias-Feraud.) A handsome tropical American fruit and ornamental tree, evergreen, up to 50 feet high, with beautiful broad leaves, smooth and green above and silky and golden yellow on the under surface. Fruit the size of an apple with star-shaped core and purple flesh and skin. The pulp is said to be delicious if the fruit is left on the tree until ripe. Will not stand frost.

Elaeis melanococca (Phoenicaceae), 46048. **Noli palm.** From San Lorenzo, Tolima, Colombia. Presented by Mr. M. T. Dawe, Estacion Agronomica Tropical. A palm with practically no stem, the leaves, 8 to 10 feet long, being borne from within 2 to 6 feet from the ground. The fruits, which are compressed, irregular, and orange-red in color when ripe, are borne in dense clusters. Two classes of oil are obtained: red oil from the coating of the seeds, and a clear oil from the kernels; the latter is very much prized as a cooking oil. The palm is common in the lowlands among flooded areas under conditions similar to those of our flooded bottom land along the Mississippi and other Gulf Coast rivers. (Adapted from Curran.) "This palm is called **noli palm** in Colombia, **coquito** in Costa Rica, and **corozo colorado** in Panama." (C. B. Doyle.)

Fraxinus floribunda (Oleaceae), 46083. **Ash.** From Darjeeling, India. Presented by Mr. G. H. Cave, Director, Lloyd Botanic Garden. "This is a large deciduous tree found growing in the Himalayas from Indus to Sikkim, at elevations between 5,000 and 8,500 feet. A concrete, saccharine exudation called manna is obtained from the stem of this tree and is employed as a substitute for the officinal manna. The sugar, mannite, contained in this exudation, differs from cane and grape sugar in not being readily fermentable, although under certain conditions it does ferment and yields a quantity of alcohol varying in strength from 13 to 33 per cent. Like the officinal manna this is used for its sweetening and slightly laxative properties. The wood is white with a reddish tinge and