

"The **marang** is one of the coming tropical fruits. It is very sweet and rich in flavor, and has the unique quality of having a flesh that separates easily from the seeds and the skin. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the **marang** occurs only on the south coast of Mindanao and in the Sulu Archipelago. On my return to Manila I met on the steamer a missionary who had lived in Borneo for three years, part of which time was spent in Sandakan; she had neither heard of nor seen the fruit before. The **marang** will probably not succeed except where the climate is warm and humid throughout the year and the atmosphere close and still. In my opinion it is the best fruit of the genus. Iced, it is very delicious indeed." (Wester, The Philippine Agricultural Review, November, 1912, and letter of August 15, 1918.)

Berberis pruinosa (Berberidaceae), 46711. **Barberry**. From San Rafael, California. Seeds presented by Mr. R. H. Menzies. "This barberry is one of the handsomest of the seventy-odd species I have under cultivation. It is the first to flower, the large, clear yellow flowers being very showy. The white, powdery berries are borne profusely and are carried through the winter, a few remaining on the plant along with the next season's flowers. While an evergreen in California, it will probably be deciduous in the east. The foliage becomes very handsomely colored in the fall. I know of no barberry that puts on a greater growth, almost from the start; my plant throws out new shoots each year, all the way from 5 to 6½ feet from the base." (Menzies.)

Carica candamarcensis (Papayaceae), 46623. From Ecuador. Collected by Dr. J. N. Rose, Associate Curator, National Herbarium, Washington, D. C. "From Ambato. Called **Chamburo** in Ambato but a different species from No. 20 sent in from Huigra as **Chamburo**. Fruit small." (Rose.)

"It is very similar to the papaya. The plants grow to a height of about 10 feet, and resemble those of the papaya except in the distinctly darker color of the foliage and the less deeply lobed leaves. Staminate and pistillate flowers seem always to be produced on separate plants. The fruits are borne singly, not in clusters as is often the case in the wild papayas of Florida. They are obovoid-elliptic in shape, 2 to 4 inches in length, orange-yellow in color when ripe, with a more pronounced aroma than in the papaya. The flesh is about half an inch thick; each of the numerous seeds, which fill the large cavity, is enclosed in a