

Annona diversifolia (Annonaceae), 46781. **Papauce**. From Mexico. Seeds collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe and presented through Dr. H. J. Webber, Director, Citrus Experiment Station, University of California. "Among the lesser known fruits of Mexico the **papauce** impresses me as one of the most meritorious. It seems strange that it should still be included among the lesser known species, for it is considerably superior in quality to some of its congeners whose cultivation is widespread. For example, it is a vastly better fruit than the custard-apple (*A. reticulata*), and because of its larger size and more sprightly flavor, it is preferable to the sugar-apple (*A. squamosa*),—yet both these species are much more widely grown than the **papauce**. I consider a good **papauce** almost equal to a good cherimoya. Its larger seeds are slightly against it, but the color and texture of the flesh, and the rich, subacid flavor entitle it to a place among the very best of the anonas. I first saw the **papauce** on the border between Guatemala and Honduras, in April, 1918. I did not find ripe fruit at the time, however, and had never had an opportunity to test the quality of this interesting species until I reached Tapachula. Here the fruit is abundant, and though the season is not yet at its height, **papaucés** are to be seen in the market practically every day. I believe they will be abundant from now (June 24) until the middle of August. The season, unfortunately is not long. In Guatemala the common name for this species is **anona blanca** (white anona); so far, here in Mexico I have heard it called nothing but **papauce**. Safford, I believe, says it is called **ilama** in this country, but I have only heard this name applied to *A. purpurea*, which is common in the state of Vera Cruz. The **papauce** tree grows to an ultimate height of about 25 feet in this region. It is slender in habit, the trunk not more than 10 inches thick, often branching from the ground to form 3 to 6 divisions, each 2 or 3 inches thick. Some trees form an erect, slender crown; others are broad and spreading in habit. The foliage somewhat resembles that of *A. squamosa*, but is larger, with the leaf-blades commonly oblanceolate in outline, obtuse to subacute at the apex. A distinguishing character of this species is the presence of orbicular, leaf-like bracts at the base of many of the smaller branchlets. There is a great amount of variation in the productiveness of the trees. About two-fifths of those I have examined here are not carrying any fruit. If they had produced any this year at least part of the crop would still be on