

Manila markets, and sells at a good price. A cluster of the fruits looks not unlike a cluster of loquats, except in the less attractive color. *Lansium domesticum* is a medium sized, rather slender tree, native of the Malayan archipelago. The compound leaves are made up of six or eight oblong-lanceolate, glabrous leaflets, about 4 inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, the petiole very short. Except for the difference in the size of the fruit clusters the two forms are, as far as could be ascertained, practically the same in characters of growth and foliage." (Popenoe.) Dr. B. T. Galloway during his brief visit in Java in 1910, was much impressed with the possibilities of this fruit. These impressions agreed with my own made in 1896 and led us to request Mr. Popenoe to make a special examination of its culture in the East Indies. (Fairchild.) For distribution later.

MANGIFERA VERTICILLATA. (Anacardiaceae.) 34431. Seeds of the baño from the Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. W. S. Lyon, Manila, who procured them through Mr. P. J. Wester, Horticulturist, Philippine Bureau of Agriculture. "A large tree sometimes exceeding 12 meters in height with a trunk 50 centimeters in diameter, growing in inundated regions in several parts of Mindanao, being particularly abundant around Butuan and in many places in the Agusan Valley and Davao, and occurring also in the Sulu Archipelago. The baño resembles the mango in habit and appearance though it is somewhat more upright in habit, of sparser foliage, more gnarled, and less attractive in appearance than the mango. The leaves are 12-18 centimeters long, elliptical to lanceolate or oblanceolate, coriaceous, smooth, with a prominent midrib. The flowers are small, blue, and appear in terminal panicles like the mango. There is considerable variation in the appearance, size, and quality of the fruit in the numerous trees. The fruit of the best is somewhat larger than a Carabao mango, from 11 to sometimes exceeding 13 cm. in length, with an equatorial diameter of 7 to 8 cm., oblong oval to pyriform; stem usually inserted obliquely in a more or less irregular sinus; stigmatic area depressed; surface smooth; color yellowish green; lenticels numerous, small; skin very thin and tender, adhering closely to flesh; flesh white, very juicy, rich, sub-acid, quite aromatic, of excellent flavor, partaking somewhat of the flavor of apricot and soursop combined. The one seed is monoembryonic, large, oblong, and encased in matted coarse fibers that penetrate the flesh to more or less extent. The tree blooms in July and August and the fruit ripens in August and September. The largest and best flavored baños were obtained in Zamboanga; very good fruits were found in Davao and Butuan and some that were very poor in Butuan and