

Campomanesia sp. (Myrtaceae.) 37491. Seeds of a guabiroba from Sitio, Minas Geraes, Brazil. "A wild myrtaceous fruit called *guabiroba* by the natives. The plant is 10 to 12 feet high, and upright in growth. The fruits are oblate in form, an inch in diameter, orange yellow when ripe, containing one or two perfect seeds and several abortive ones, surrounded by white melting pulp, of rather acid and guava-like flavor." (Dorsett, Popenoe, and Shamel introduction.) For distribution later.

Carica papaya. (Caricaceae.) 37577. Seeds of a so-called 'seedless' papaya from Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. William S. Lyon, collaborator. "One of these so-called seedless fruits has now perfected 26 and the other 35 seeds and at the same time we are still getting plenty of entirely empty fruits. After all, seedlessness is no especial virtue in a papaya even though the normal fruit found here bears always a double handful of seeds, several hundred at least, but seedlessness has the undoubted value of decreasing the size of the placental cavity and of greatly increasing the thickness of the flesh. Most of our seedless fruits have had a pulp of from 30 to 32 mm. in thickness as opposed to an average of from 12 to 15 mm. in the unimproved kinds. These figures are from measurement and not by guess. If prolificacy be a trait worth cultivating, then this variety has it in a superlative degree. Only now about 16 months from the seed, we are eating the last of the third crop, aggregating for the three about 110 fruits, and a fourth crop due to begin to ripen in about one month. The greater part of the first crop I have sold at the rate of \$15 per hundred, although as I indicated to you before, the greatly reduced size of the subsequent crops would depreciate their market value. Still another freak development I notice that would make the fixation of the variety even by vegetative means a matter of doubt. The freak noted is a sudden variation in form, the present crop showing a preponderance of oblong fruits, while a few are as round as a pomelo. This is a feature however that I surmise may lie much within the control of the cultivator. The immense size of the fruits and their position, one bearing down upon the other, has an undoubted tendency to elongate them. Careful thinning I believe would modify this to the extent of producing the rounder fruits that are desired." (Lyon.) For distribution later.

Castanea spp. (Fagaceae). 37547-548. Cuttings and seeds of chestnuts from the mountains south of Sianfu, Shensi, China. Two varieties, one remarkably large fruited and of low growth, the other said to have large fruits.