

ly prosperous in this region, but it is not now very remunerative and only small quantities are exported. The leaves are used for brooms, etc." (Dorsett, Popenoe, and Shamel introduction.)

*Eugenia arrabidae*. (Myrtaceae.) 37830. Plants of the cambuhy da India from Rio de Janeiro. Purchased of Eickhoff, Carneiro Leao & Co. "A small, highly ornamental tree, native of Brazil. It is commonly known as Cambuhy da India or Uvaria do campo. The leaves are small, linear-lanceolate, opposite, deep green in color. The flowers, which are produced in September, are axillary and terminal, and are followed by small, yellow, rather acid fruits which are appreciated by the natives. The bark is said to be astringent and aromatic." (Dorsett, Popenoe, and Shamel introduction.)

*Eugenia myrcianthes*. (Myrtaceae.) 37831. Plants of the Cereja do Rio Grande, from Rio de Janeiro. Purchased of Eickhoff, Carneiro Leao & Co. "The cereja do Rio Grande, a small tree native of Brazil, with small, oblong, acute, dark green leaves, producing in June oblong, purplish red fruits about the size of an olive, with greenish flesh. It is said to bear prodigiously; the fruits are rather hard when ripe, and for this reason are usually mashed into a paste before being eaten." (Dorsett, Popenoe, and Shamel introduction.)

*Genipa americana*. (Rubiaceae.) 37833. Plants of the genipap from Rio de Janeiro. Purchased of Eickhoff, Carneiro Leao & Co. "A large tree, native of the American tropics. In the British West Indies it is called genipap, in Brazil 'genipapo'. At Bahia it is very common, and during the season the markets are full of the fruit. Some of the finest specimen trees we saw were fully sixty feet in height, symmetrical and stately in appearance, but devoid of foliage for a part of the year as the species is deciduous in this climate. The leaves are a foot or more in length, oblong-obovate, sometimes entire, sometimes more or less dentate, dark green in color. The flowers, which are produced in November, are small, light yellow in color. The fruits are the size of an orange, broadly oval to nearly spherical in form, russet brown in color. After being picked they are not ready to be eaten until they have softened and are bordering on decay. A thin layer of granular flesh lies immediately under the tender membranous skin, and enclosed by this is a mass of soft, brownish pulp in which the numerous small, compressed seeds are embedded. It is difficult to eat the pulp without swallowing the seeds. The flavor is characteristic and quite