

36688 to 36715—Continued.

36694. CITRUS AURANTIUM L.**Bitter orange.**

“(No. 13. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. October 30, 1913.) *Laranja da terra*. Bud sticks from the Catramby ranch. Banca Velha, near Rio de Janeiro. From a large, vigorous, and healthy tree. Should be propagated and fruited for trial as stocks in both California and Florida.”

36695. HIBISCUS MUTABILIS L.

“(No. 24a. Bahia, Brazil. November 12, 1913.) Seeds of a beautiful malvaceous shrub found in a garden near Barra, in the outskirts of the city. The plant is 15 or 18 feet high, with large, entire, light-green leaves, resembling those of the abutilon. The flowers are 4 inches in diameter, double; the color a beautiful rose pink. If not already grown in Florida, this plant is well worthy of a trial.”

36696. MORUS ALBA L.**Mulberry.**

“(No. 17. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. November 1, 1913.) Cuttings of a mulberry growing on the property of Shr. José Elias Esteres, Rua Sao Gonçalo, in Nictheroy, across the bay from Rio de Janeiro. This appears to be the same variety as the one grown at the Catramby ranch, Porta d'Agua. We sampled a preserve made from the fruits of Shr. Catramby's tree, and it struck us as being different from the mulberries grown in the United States and of very good flavor. The fruit appears to be rather small, but the seeds are also small. It may prove of value for the manufacture of jams and preserves.”

36697. CARICA PAPAYA L.**Papaya.**

“(No. 27a. Bahia, Brazil. November 27, 1913.) Seeds of the large-fruited papaya, called here *mamão da Índia*. The specimen from which these seeds were taken measured $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width at its broadest point. The flesh was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, bright orange color, and of rich, agreeable flavor, practically free from musky odor. This type is sometimes propagated by cuttings, according to Dr. Argollo Ferrão, in order to perpetuate choice strains. The fruits are prepared for eating by making four or five shallow incisions from base to apex and allowing the milky juice to run out; after standing for a day or two they are ready for the table. Should be grown in southern Florida, in connection with the papaya breeding work.”

36698. CITRUS GRANDIS (L.) Osbeck.**Pomelo.**

“(No. 1a. Bridgetown, Barbados, British West Indies. October 10, 1913.) Grapefruit, purchased in the town of Bridgetown from one of the native women. The fruit cut contained 51 seeds; globular shape, smooth skin, dull ivory-white color; $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; flesh tender, no core, fairly juicy, good flavor; badly stained with black-scale smut. Its seedy character prohibits it from being of any special use in the United States unless as a stock for other citrus fruits. Twenty-four cents was paid for 12 fruits.”

36699. ZEA MAYS L.**Corn.**

“(No. 2a. Barbados. October 10, 1913.) Yellow flint corn, 14 rows, 38 kernels in a row, dry and sound; evidence of corn earworm attacks at end of cob but not in kernels; ears tightly inclosed by a heavy husk, which extends 1 to 2 inches beyond the end of the ear. Stalks about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, frequently two ears to the stalk. Mr. Shamel's estimate of the yield from the field where the sample was secured is 40 bushels per acre. Hills 4 by 4 feet; hand cultivation; dark, rich soil about 2 feet deep on coral rock. Seed corn dried in the husk on the ridges of houses and in trees. Secured on a return trip to St. John's Church. Corn usually planted from April to June, harvested from October to December.