

36688 to 36715—Continued.

over from the last crop, the ears in the field being 8 to 10 inches long, yellow flint, 12 and 14 rows. The kernels are hard, with a large proportion of horny endosperm and a large germ. Should be tried in Florida and other Southern States."

36711. *ZEA MAYS* L.

Corn.

"(No. 15a. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. October 30, 1913.) Red Peruvian corn purchased in a seed store here. Kernels very large, starchy."

36712. *ZEA MAYS* L.

Corn.

"(No. 16a. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. October 30, 1913.) White Peruvian corn purchased in a seed store here. Kernels very large, starchy."

36713. *EUGENIA TOMENTOSA* Cambess.

Cabelluda.

"(No. 17a. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. October 30, 1913.) The *cabelluda*, a myrtaceous fruit, native of Brazil. The tree is very handsome, with oblong, lanceolate, glossy leaves. The fruits are slightly less than an inch in diameter, oblate in form, orange yellow, the surface covered with a soft down, whence the name *cabelluda*, or hairy. The seeds are very large, one or two to a fruit, and leave but little room for the juicy pulp. The flavor is very peculiar, subacid, with the tang possessed by many of the eugenias. On the whole, the fruit is not one which would be likely to become very popular, but it is well worthy of a trial by those in Florida and California who are interested in rare fruits. From Shr. Catramby's garden at Porta d'Agua, near Rio de Janeiro, and at Nictheroy.

"This myrtaceous fruit, although a native of the State of Rio de Janeiro, is not commonly cultivated in gardens around the city, so far as we have seen. While an occasional tree is seen here and there, it can not compare in popularity with the jaboticaba or the pitanga, two allied fruits also native to this region. When well grown, the tree is very handsome, and would be of value as an ornamental alone. It reaches a height of 20 to 30 feet, with a broad, dome-shaped head of foliage. The leaves are 2 to 4 inches in length and about 1 inch in breadth, oblong-lanceolate, bright green and slightly tomentose above, dull green and tomentose below.

"The name *cabelluda* is the feminine of the Portuguese adjective *cabelludo*, and has reference to the downy tomentum present on both the leaves and the fruits. The tree flowers in June, and the fruits, which ripen in October and November, are sessile and produced on the small branches in great profusion. In general appearance the fruit somewhat resembles a gooseberry. The largest specimens are slightly under 1 inch in diameter, round or nearly so, the skin firm and thick. To eat the fruit one merely places it against his lips, squeezes it until the skin breaks and the seeds with the pulp surrounding them slide into his mouth. The pulp is rather scanty, but is juicy and of pleasant flavor, similar to the wild May-apple of the United States (*Podophyllum peltatum*). The large seeds are surrounded with short, coarse fibers, something on the order of the fibers surrounding the mango seed.

"The *cabelluda* is said to be tender and suitable only for culture in tropical countries, but it may prove to be adapted to southern Florida, and possibly to southern California as well. Both on account of its value as a fruit and its ornamental appearance it should be given a thorough trial in these regions.

"A pomological description of the fruit, as seen in various gardens around Rio de Janeiro, is as follows: General form round or slightly oblate; cross section round; length about three-fourths inch; width about three-fourths inch; base rounded; apex rounded, crowned by a small disk; surface smooth, downy, color