

37872 to 37936—Contd. (Quoted notes by Dorsett and Popenoe.)

seeds abundant. In appearance the plant is similar to *Psidium guajava*. For guava breeding experiments."

37923. ZIZIPHUS JOAZEIRO Mart. Rhamnaceæ.**Jua.**

"(No. 158a. Joazeiro, Bahia, Brazil. February 23, 1914.) Seed of the jua, collected from wild trees on the caatinga near the river 2 miles below town. This interesting and valuable tree is common on the caatingas or dry lands bordering on the Rio Sao Francisco from Joazeiro nearly up to the border of the State of Minas Geraes. Here at Joazeiro it is quite common, but the trees are usually found scattered among the other plants on the caatinga and do not occur in large groves. In places where cattle and horses can get at the trees while young they are kept eaten off almost to the ground, and have a peculiar dwarfed, stunted appearance. When allowed to develop to mature size the tree forms a beautiful, dense green, umbrageous head of foliage 30 feet in diameter. The leaves are somewhat hard and brittle in texture, oval to ovate, about 2 inches in length. The small wood is armed with short, stiff thorns, which are not, however, particularly dangerous. The fruit varies greatly in size, according to the tree by which it is produced. The best fruits are nearly an inch in diameter, creamy yellow in color, spherical or nearly so. Inside the thin skin is a thick layer of mealy flesh, within which lies the seed and the layer of translucent, mucilaginous pulp which surrounds it. The seed is about the size and shape of a small olive stone. The pulp adheres to it very closely and can scarcely be separated even in the mouth. The flavor is peculiar and somewhat insipid. The trees bear prodigiously, the ground under them being covered with fruits at the end of the season. Sheep, cattle, horses, and swine eat the fruit greedily, and it is considered wholesome for them. The principal value of this tree would seem to be as a source of stock feed in dry regions, both the fruits and the foliage being of value for this purpose. In addition, the ornamental value of the tree and its drought-resisting qualities commend it for culture in arid regions. While it is probably not very hardy, it seems likely to be adapted to the Southwest."

37924. INGA AFFINIS DC. Mimosaceæ.**Jatuba.**

"(No. 181a. Joazeiro, Bahia, Brazil. February 24, 1914.) *Jatuba*. A native leguminous tree of slow growth, furnishing lumber extensively used in boat building. The pod in which the seeds are produced contains a soft, sweet pulp which is sometimes eaten."

37925. PHASEOLUS SEMIERECTUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS Martius. Fabaceæ.

"(No. 183a. Joazeiro, Bahia, Brazil. February 24, 1914.) Seed of a brown-flowered leguminous plant 3 to 4 feet high, very slender and with few branches. Common near the river in Horto Florestal. Grows in clay soil near the bank of the Rio Sao Francisco. Flowers deep brown, pealike in form."

37926. ALEURITES MOLUCCANA (L.) Willd. Euphorbiaceæ. **Lumbang.**

"(No. 190a. Bahia, Brazil. March 9, 1914.) Seeds of the *nogucira*, from the small park in the praça of Piedade. According to Dr. Argollo Ferrão, these seeds are eaten by the natives. A rapid-growing tree, which bears heavily in this climate."

37927. BACTRIS CARYOTAEOFOLIA Mart. Phœnicaceæ.**Palm.**

"(No. 191a. Bahia, Brazil. March 9, 1914.) Palm seeds sold in the market under the name of *manivelho*. The seed is surrounded by