

41385. FERONIELLA LUCIDA (Scheff.) Swingle. Rutaceæ.*(Feronia lucida Scheff.)*

Seeds from Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the director of the Botanic Garden. Received October 2, 1915.

"*Kavista batu*. Small spiny tree, native to Java; leaves odd-pinnate, 3 to 6 paired; leaflets oval or obovate, coriaceous, shiny above, margins entire or slightly crenulate, obtuse or emarginate at the apex; petioles pubescent, the terminal leaflet sessile; rachis pubescent, articulated; flowers perfect or by abortion male, fragrant, white, rather large; sepals small, linear, pubescent; petals pointed oval; stamens four times as many as the petals; fruit globose, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; seeds small, with a thin hard testa, immersed in the glutinous pulp. The pulp is sometimes eaten in Java, like that of the wood-apple (*Feronia limonia*). It grows wild in the drier parts of Java, and has been introduced into the United States, where it is being tested by the Department of Agriculture as a stock for citrus fruits." (W. T. Swingle. In *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 3, p. 1220.*)

41386 to 41388. CITRUS spp. Rutaceæ.

Seeds from Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. P. J. Wester, Linao Experiment Station. Received October 4, 1915.

41386. CITRUS MEDICA L.

Citron.

"A small primitive citron." (Wester.)

41387. CITRUS SOUTHWICKII Wester.

Limao.

"(No. 2049.) *Limao*. A thorny tree, with dense head and drooping branches, attaining a height of 6 meters. The *limao*, though rare, is not uncommon in Bohol, where it is cultivated, and it has also been collected by the writer in Baganga, Mindanao. The flowers appear late in April and during the early part of May, with the fruit ripening in January and February. A few fruits nearly full grown were collected in May. This plant has flowered irregularly from May to December. The fruit is not eaten, but is used in washing by the Boholanos. It is of no economic importance. The tree is evidently quite drought resistant and succeeds well in very scanty soil underlain with limestone. The *limao* belongs in that group of the citrus fruits having free filaments, the most conspicuous characters being the compact growth of the crown, the dark-green, thick, and distinct leaves, the almost sessile stigma, and the attractive, oblate, regular-shaped fruit with its many locules, exceeding in number those in any other citrus fruit known to the writer. This species has been named in honor of Mr. E. F. Southwick. For a full description, see *The Philippine Agricultural Review*, first quarter, 1915. Fruits scarcely edible; plant may make a good stock." (Wester.)

41388. CITRUS WEBBERII MONTANA Wester.

Cabugao.

"(No. 2266.) *Cabugao*. Seeds from plant from which this species was described. Fruit makes a fair ade." (Wester.)

"A shrubby tree with slender branches and small, weak spines, sometimes absent; young growth green; leaves 8.5 to 14 cm. long, 3 to 3.5 cm. broad, ovate to ovate-oblong, crenate, dark green above, shining, base broadly acute to rounded, apex blunt pointed, usually retuse; petiole 24 to 38 mm. long, with narrow wing margin, in large leaves sometimes 17 mm. broad; flowers not seen; fruit roundish oblate, about 45 mm. across, somewhat corrugate, 8-loculed. The general character of the plant and fruit indicates that the *cabugao* is a form of the *alsem* (*Citrus webberii*)." (Wester *The Philippine Agricultural Review, vol. 8, p. 14, first quarter, 1915.*)