

"Var. *chrysocarpa*. A rare Australian tree. From an economic point of view the yellow quandong is a fruit superior to the red quandong and grows under precisely similar climatic conditions." (Turner.)

A beautiful evergreen tree, up to 30 feet in height, with opposite lanceolate leaves, mostly 2 or 3 inches long, and rather numerous insignificant flowers appearing on small terminal branches. The reddish globular fruits are about three-fourths of an inch in diameter and are eaten as preserves and jelly and in the dried condition. The kernels, which are spherical, are quite palatable and so full of oil that they will burn entirely away with a clear light. The tree, when full of fruits, is decidedly ornamental. The bark contains a large amount of tannic acid, and the wood is used for turnery, carving, and cabinet-work. In cultivating this tree it is best raised from seeds planted in the places where it is intended that the trees are to grow permanently. This tree is found throughout Australia, except Tasmania and Queensland. (Adapted from F. Turner, *Sydney Morning Herald*, December 16, 1911.)

43424. VIROLA SURINAMENSIS (Roland) Warb. Myristicaceæ.

(*Myristica surinamensis* Roland.)

Ucuúba.

From Para, Brazil. Seeds presented by Mr. George H. Pickerell, American consul. Received October 16, 1916.

"Myristicaceæ are more important as timbers than the Annonaceæ, in spite of being represented by a much smaller number of species. The commonest species of the Amazon region are *ucuúba branca* (*Virola surinamensis* Warb.) and *ucuúba vermelha* (*Virola sebifera* Aubl.). The first, especially, is one of the most useful trees of the Amazon region, not only for its easily worked moderately hard wood, but also for its seeds, which furnish a kind of vegetable wax rich in stearin. While the *ucuúba branca* is found principally in the tillable plains, it is not excluded from the uncultivated parts of the country; the *ucuúba vermelha*, which is distinguished by its large leaves and smaller fruits, is a tree of the dry lands and is found principally in the forests. Both these species, especially when young, have a characteristic manner of growth, with slender whorled branches furnished with regularly distichous leaves. The regularity of its branching reminds one of the European conifers. Without doubt other Amazonian species of *Virola* and probably also some species of *Iryanthera* furnish wood which could be utilized, but I have no positive knowledge in regard to this." (J. Huber, *Mattas e Madeiras Amazonicas*, *Boletim de Museu Goeldi*, vol. 6, p. 173.)

The wood of this Brazilian tree is used for interior work and general carpentry. The bark is medicinal and the fruits contain 55 per cent of myristin, a waxy substance of the consistency of beef tallow, used in the trade for candles and soap. (Adapted from Correa, *Flora do Brazil*, p. 70.)

43425 to 43440.

From Guatemala. Collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received October 14, 1916. Quoted notes by Mr. Popenoe.

43425. PRUNUS SALICIFOLIA H. B. K. Amygdalaceæ.

Capuli.

"(No. 27a. Mazatenango, Guatemala, September 27, 1916.) *Cereza*. Seeds of a wild cherry brought to the market of Mazatenango from the tierra fria, or high lands.

"In the highlands of Guatemala, at elevations of 4,000 to 9,000 feet, occurs, both wild and cultivated, a fruit which possesses more than ordinary interest to those occupied with the cultivation and improve-