

43425 to 43440—Continued.

and bland, like that of a very good avocado, but with a faint suggestion of sweetness. The outer seed coat is developed into a thick husk which may practically be considered an endocarp. Within lies the seed, which is long and pointed, with the inner seed coat, thin and membranous, surrounding the cotyledons closely. While the outer seed coat is extended clear to the base of the fruit, the inner does not always reach the apices of the cotyledons. The embryo lies immediately at the base of the cotyledons, while the avocado has the embryo located some distance above this point. From a practical standpoint the *anay* can not be considered of great value, inasmuch as the flesh is scanty in quantity. If the flesh were more abundant its excellent flavor would make the fruit of great value. The fruit falls to the ground while still hard and requires two or three days to soften and be in condition for eating. The seeds germinate on the ground beneath the trees, and the young plants start off lustily. The larva of some insect attacks the fallen fruits and tunnels through the seeds. Very few fruits found on the ground had not been attacked in this manner. The remarkable similarity of this species to the cultivated avocado and the fact that its fruit is edible and is used by the natives make it a subject of particular interest in connection with the study of the cultivated avocados. It is to be hoped that specimens can be reared and fruited in the United States. The region where the tree is found lies at an elevation of about 1,200 feet and is quite moist. On this account it seems doubtful whether the *anay* will succeed in California. It might be tried in the most protected localities. In southern Florida its chances of success seem good."

For an illustration of the *anay*, see Plate III.

43433. HUFELANDIA ANAY Blake. Lauraceæ. **Anay.**

"(No. 34. Mazatenango, Guatemala.) *Anay*. Young seedlings collected under a large tree in the finca 'El Compromiso,' where the fruit had fallen. See 34a [S. P. I. No. 43432] for a description of this plant."

43434 to 43436. NEPHROLEPIS spp. Polypodiaceæ. **Fern.**

43434. "(No. 36. Mazatenango, Guatemala, September 23, 1916.) *Cola de quetzal* (quetzal's tail). Plants of a fern very common on large forest trees of this region (1,200 feet elevation). It grows usually at some height above the ground. The fronds hang down to a length of 6 feet or more."

43435. "(No. 37. Mazatenango, Guatemala, September 23, 1916.) *Palmito*. Plants of a coarse fern with stout rootstocks, which grows in this region (1,200 feet elevation) on the trunks of large forest trees. The pinnae are long and rather coarse. Commonly grows closer to the ground than the *Cola de quetzal* (No. 36), being found within 8 to 10 feet."

43436. "(No. 38. Mazatenango, Guatemala, September 23, 1916.) Plants of a small fern found clinging to the trunks of large forest trees, usually close to the ground and in very moist situations."

43437. PASSIFLORA LIGULARIS JUSS. Passifloraceæ. **Sweet granadilla.**

"(No. 43a. Guatemala, Guatemala, October 7, 1916.) *Sweet granadilla*. Seeds of a species of *Passiflora* cultivated in the highlands of Guatemala, up to elevations of 6,000 feet or more. The fruit is the size of a hen's egg, orange yellow in color when fully ripe, with a thick, brittle