

43483 and 43484—Continued.**43484.** *ATTALEA* sp. Phœnicaceæ.**Corozo palm.**

"*Corozo*. Very abundant, but little exploited because of the difficulty of breaking the shell."

"An undescribed species, closely related to the Cohune, or Corozo palm (*Attalea cohune*), of the Caribbean coast region of Central America; it differs from the Cohune palm in the smaller and more rounded fruits and the thinner and more brittle shell of the seed. The seed contains a single kernel, smaller than that of the Cohune. The kernels contain a high percentage of oil, said to be the equal of coconut oil and suitable for the manufacture of similar products. The palm is said to grow in great abundance in the vicinity of Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico. The kernels are exported in considerable quantities from Mazatlan to the Pacific ports of the United States for oil extraction." (*C. B. Doyle*.)

43485 to 43487.

From Guatemala. Cuttings collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received November 2, 1916. Quoted notes by Mr. Popenoe.

43485. *ANNOA CHERIMOLA* Mill. Annonaceæ.**Cherimoya.**

"(No. 49. Duenas, Departamento de Sacaterpequez, October 18, 1916.) Bud wood of an unusually choice variety of cherimoya, or *anona* as it is called here, from a garden in the village of Duenas, about 10 kilometers from Antigua. The cherimoya is very common in this region, which lies at an elevation of about 5,200 feet. There is great variation in the shape and character of the fruit, and the trees seem to vary in productiveness. Most of them bear very few fruits. The tree from which this bud wood was taken has a trunk about a foot in diameter, but at a distance of 10 feet from the ground the top has been removed, probably two years ago, and the sprouts which are to form the new top are now about 6 feet long. There are a good number of these sprouts and they are now in bearing, producing more fruit than is usually borne by the ordinary tree of mature size, although the latter would have a crown 10 to 20 feet broad and a vastly greater amount of fruiting wood. Whether the productiveness of this variety is an inherent characteristic or whether it has been induced by topping the tree, I am unable to determine, but on the chance that it may be inherently a heavy bearer I have secured bud wood for propagation and trial in Florida, and more especially in southern California, where cherimoya culture could undoubtedly be developed into a horticultural industry if prolific and otherwise desirable varieties were obtainable. The fruit of this variety is of excellent size and appearance. It varies from 3 to 7 inches in length and from about 6 ounces to nearly 3 pounds in weight. In form it is uniformly conical, blunt at the apex. The surface is nearly smooth, with the carpellary areas indicated by raised lines. The color is light green. The fruit begins to ripen about the first of October, but the season is not at its height until after the end of the year. Many of the fruits are attacked by an insect which burrows in the seeds. Its presence can be detected by small round holes on the surface of the fruit."

43486 and 43487. *PERSEA AMERICANA* Mill. Lauraceæ.**Avocado.**(*P. gratissima* Gaertn. f.)