

44406. DAHLIA sp. Asteraceæ.**Tree dahlia.**

From Guatemala. Cuttings collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Numbered March, 1917.

"(No. 106. From Tactic, Alta Vera Paz.) A double white variety of the common tree dahlia. The plant was not seen in bloom, and there is a possibility that it may not be true to name, but the Indian from whom it was obtained assured me that it was the double white form and not the common single pink. The flowers of the double white variety (which seems to be the most beautiful form of all) are used extensively by the Indians of Tactic for decorating the images of the saints. This seems to me to be a very promising plant for cultivation in California. It is likely that this is a cultivated form of *Dahlia maxoni* Safford." (Popenoe.)

44407 to 44417.

From Buenos Aires, Argentina. Seeds presented by the Jardin Botanico. Received March 10, 1917.

44407. AEXTONICON PUNCTATUM Ruiz and Pav. Euphorbiaceæ.

A Chilean tree, sometimes reaching a height of 40 feet, with beautiful dark-green foliage. It thrives in both the dry and moist portions of Chile. (Adapted from note of W. F. Wight, May 7, 1913.)

See also S. P. I. No. 36123 for further description.

44408. CHENOPODIUM sp. Chenopodiaceæ.

A very small seeded variety, apparently allied to *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

44409. GEVUINA AVELLANA Molina. Proteaceæ.**Avellano.**

A Chilean evergreen tree, reaching a height of 12 meters. Its large, dark-green, glossy pinnate leaves and axillary racemes of white flowers make a very pleasing combination during the winter. The pleasant-flavored nuts resemble the hazelnut in taste and are eaten raw or cooked. The wood is suited for general carpentry and for cabinetwork, the medullary rays giving it a pleasing appearance. (Adapted from Castillo and Dey, *La Jeografía Botánica del Rio Valdivia*, p. 39, and from Bailey, *Standard Cyclopædia of Horticulture*, vol. 3, p. 1335.)

44410. MYRCIARIA CAULIFLORA (Mart.) Berg. Myrtaceæ. **Jaboticaba.**

"One of the best indigenous fruits of Brazil, and at the same time one of the most curious and interesting, due to its habit of producing its fruits directly upon the trunk and larger branches (cauliflory). Several species are grown under the name of *jaboticaba*, and they are still somewhat confused botanically, but it appears that most of the plants common in cultivation belong either to *Myrciaria cauliflora* or *M. jaboticaba*, fruits of the latter being distinguishable from those of the former by the presence of a slender stem.

"The *jaboticaba* occurs in southern Brazil, both wild and cultivated. It is a very handsome tree, reaching a height of 35 or 40 feet, with a dense dome-shaped crown. The leaves are small, lanceolate, light green in color, and the flowers are white, with four petals and a conspicuous tuft of stamens. The fruits are produced in the greatest abundance and are the size of large grapes, with a tough, leathery skin, white, juicy pulp of rather acid, aromatic flavor, and two to four flattened oval