

45010. SPONDIAS LUTEA L. Anacardiaceæ. Yellow mombin.

From Bahia, Brazil. Presented by Dr. Leo Zehntner. Received July 24, 1917.

"This species is generally considered inferior in quality to the red mombin (*Spondias mombin*). Its cultivation is much less extensive, but it occurs abundantly as a wild tree in many tropical regions. The name hog-plum, which has been applied to it in the West Indies, has perhaps given it a worse reputation than it merits. This name should not, as Cook and Collins point out, cast any reflection on the character of the fruit, inasmuch as it refers to the fact that hogs are extremely fond of it and fatten upon the fruit which falls to the ground from wild trees in the forest.

"The tree is tall and stately in appearance. Under favorable conditions it may reach 60 feet in height. The leaves are 8 to 12 inches long, composed of 7 to 17 ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate-serrulate leaflets, oblique at the base and 2½ to 4 inches in length. The yellowish white flowers are borne in loose panicles 6 to 12 inches long. The fruit is ovoid, commonly an inch in length, bright yellow, with a thin skin and an oblong seed of relatively large size. The flesh is yellow, very soft and juicy, and of subacid, rather pungent flavor. Many varieties are scarcely pleasant to the taste; others are sweet and agreeable. The fruit is usually eaten while fresh.

"This species is considered to be cosmopolitan in the Tropics. In Spanish-speaking countries it is called *jobo*. In Brazil it is known as *cajá*. In the French colonies the names *mombin jaune* and *prune myrobalan* are current.

"Occasional trees are seen in cultivation throughout tropical America. Cook and Collins state that it is planted extensively in Porto Rico. In southern Florida it succeeds, but has never become common. In California no trees of fruiting age are known. The species is rather susceptible to frost; it is found in the Tropics only at low elevations, and it probably will not withstand temperatures much below the freezing point, particularly when young." (*Wilson Popenoe*.)

45011 to 45018.

From Venezuela. Presented by Mr. H. M. Curran. Received July 24, 1917.

45011. ACACIA sp. Mimosaceæ.

"(Caracas, 500 to 3,000 feet elevation.) *Cuji*. A Prosopislike tree with a short trunk; requires more moisture than Prosopis." (*Curran*.)

45012. ACACIA FARNESIANA (L.) Willd. Mimosaceæ.

"*Cassie*. From Caracas."

A much-branched shrub 6 to 10 feet high, with compound leaves having linear leaflets and very fragrant deep-yellow flowers in large, globular heads. The cylindrical, indehiscent pods finally become turgid and pulpy. The shrub is probably a native of tropical America, but is now cultivated as an ornamental in many places and is grown in France for perfume. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 1, p. 188*.)

45013. BUMELIA sp. Sapotaceæ.

"(La Guaira, June, 1917.) A small tree growing in the forests along the coast, bearing large quantities of edible black fruits." (*Curran*.)

45014. FURCRAEA sp. Amaryllidaceæ.

"(No. 1128. Caracas and Puerto Cabello, 4,000 to 5,000 feet. June 27, 1917.) The cultivated *cocuisa*, one of the fiber plants of Venezuela." (*Curran*.)