

Blumenau, in Brazil, in 1892. This palm bore its first bunches of fruit four years ago. The large cream-colored flower cluster is inclosed in a spathe densely covered with a felty, brown, soft wool. The fruits have no odor. They are the size of a very large cherry or small plum, are yellow, and are covered with deep-brown spots. The fruit is the most delicious of all the hardy Cocos and reminds one of the flavor of a very good, sweet plum. The palm grows on high, dry pineland and is hardier than the orange." (*Nehrling.*)

Cocos blumenavia Hort., is referred by Beccari, L'Agricoltura Coloniale, vol. 10, p. 612, to his new genus *Butia*, as either *Butia eriospatha* or *B. capitata*.

45046. PYRUS USSURIENSIS Maxim. Malaceæ. Pear.

From Charles City, Iowa. Cuttings presented by Mr. Charles G. Patten. Received August 4, 1917.

The origin of these cuttings is given in the following account: In Grundy Center, Iowa, there is a pear tree which endured the extremely cold winters of 1883 to 1885. This tree, now owned by Mr. O. A. Bardhall, a tailor, was imported from China as a sand pear by John S. Collins & Sons, of New Jersey, and was supposed by them to bear fruit nearly the size of *Flemish Beauty*, but only of cooking quality. The extreme hardiness of the tree appealed to Mr. Charles G. Patten, of Charles City, Iowa, who planted one in his orchard, and the following year planted two more. The second year after that the tree bore fruit, but on account of its early blooming and consequent lack of pollination bore only a scanty number of small, green-colored, hard pears. (Adapted from *Charles G. Patten, Report of the Iowa State Horticultural Society for 1912, p. 162.*)

45047. MELICocca BIJUGA L. Sapindaceæ.

From Caracas, Venezuela. Presented by Mr. Henry Pittier, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received August 6, 1917.

"A small or middle-sized tree with thick foliage. The round or oval fruits are about the size of a pigeon's egg and are borne in racemes hanging from the ends of the branchlets. Each fruit has a single seed, with a layer of sweet, jellylike pulp between the seed and the green pericarp. The roasted seeds are said to be of fine flavor. The tree grows from sea level to 1,200 meters (3,900 feet) and should thrive in Florida." (*Pittier.*)

45048. DOVYALIS TRISTIS (Sond.) Warb. Flacourtiaceæ.

From Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa. Seeds presented by Mr. I. B. Pole Evans, chief, Division of Botany, Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa. Received August 6, 1917.

"A tree which occurs on the kopjes (low hills) around Pretoria and which bears an abundance of small fruits. These fruits make a delicious jelly." (*Evans.*)

Usually an unarmed shrub or small tree, 10 to 15 feet high, with leathery, obovate, glabrous leaves with shining upper surfaces. The inconspicuous flowers appear in November, followed in January by the roundish, yellow, pulpy fruits, which are about half an inch long. The fruits are highly flavored and are eaten raw or made into jelly. (Adapted from *Sim, Forests and Forest Flora of Cape Colony, p. 130.*)