

45348. HOLCUS SORGHUM L. Poaceæ.**Sorghum.***(Sorghum vulgare Pers.)*

From Johannesburg, Union of South Africa. Presented by the Agricultural Supply Association, Ltd., through Mr. J. Burt Davy, botanist. Received November 1, 1917.

"Kafir corn grown by the natives in the Vereeniging district of the Transvaal, and claimed by them to be earlier in maturing than any other sorts grown in the neighborhood. This strain may prove of immense value in areas having a short growing season. The rainfall at Vereeniging averages about 27 inches and comes almost entirely in the summer." (*Davy.*)

45349 to 45357.

From Guatemala. Collected by Mr. Wilson Jopenoe, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received November 6, 1917. Quoted notes by Mr. Jopenoe.

45349. CHAMAEDOREA sp. Phœnicaceæ.**Pacayito.**

"(No. 174a. Finca Chejel, Baja Vera Paz, Guatemala. October 15, 1917.) Seeds of the *pacayito*, of which plants have been sent in under No. 174 [S. P. I. No. 44994]. These seeds are from the garden of Doña Ines Dieseldorff, in Coban, and are from the taller, more slender, and more graceful of the two probable species included under No. 174 [S. P. I. No. 44994]."

45350. CHAYOTA EDULIS Jacq. Cucurbitaceæ.**Chayote.***(Sechium edule Swartz.)*

"(No. 181a. Finca Chejel, Baja Vera Paz, Guatemala. October 15, 1917.) Seeds of a rather small variety but little larger than a hen's egg. It is a waxy white in color, oval or subpyriform in shape, spineless, and considered by the Guatemalans a very choice vegetable.

"This variety of güisquil or chayote from San Cristobal Vera Paz is known as *perulero*, or as *chima* in the Kekchi dialect, which is that spoken in the Alta Vera Paz region."

See notes under S. P. I. Nos. 43393 to 43401 for further data in regard to the various forms of chayotes found in Guatemala.

45351. INGA sp. Mimosaceæ.

"(No. 183a. Finca Chejel, Baja Vera Paz, Guatemala. October 15, 1917.) *Cojiniquil*. Seeds of an indigenous species of Inga common along watercourses in Alta Vera Paz and also planted for shade in coffee plantations. The tree is medium sized, reaching about 40 feet in height, with a broad, open crown and scant foliage. The leaves are large, compound, with three to four pairs of leaflets. The fruits, which are produced in abundance during September and October, are slender pods about 6 inches in length. They contain 6 to 10 irregularly oblong, dark-green seeds, each surrounded by white, jellylike pulp of sweet, aromatic flavor, strikingly suggestive of the lychee (*Litchi chinensis*). While the quantity of pulp is not great, the flavor is really excellent, and the fruit seems to be popular among the inhabitants of the region.

"Though it is not anticipated that this fruit will become of commercial importance in the United States, the species is well worthy of trial by plant fanciers in Florida for the interest which it possesses."