

46781 to 46787—Continued.

planted experimentally somewhere in the United States to determine whether or not it possesses any unusual characteristics."

46785. *PASSIFLORA CILIATA* Ait. Passifloraceæ.

"From Puerto Mexico, Vera Cruz; collected September 9, 1918. The granadita, a passion vine which grows upon the beach in the vicinity of Puerto Mexico. Its fruits are unusually handsome and are sold in the market. They are produced upon slender stems about 4 inches long, and are round, an inch in diameter or slightly larger, and brilliant crimson scarlet in color. They are by far the showiest fruits of this genus which I have seen. The outer covering of the fruit is not hard; the seeds are surrounded by white, translucent pulp of slightly acid flavor. In quality this species is inferior to *Passiflora ligularis*, the flavor not being so aromatic and spicy. For the beauty of its fruits alone, however, it should be worth cultivating, and it would be an excellent species to cross with some of the larger fruited passifloras."

46786. *SAPRANTHUS* sp. Annonaceæ.

"From the mountains near Pochutia, Oaxaca; altitude, 3,000 feet. Collected August 18, 1918. A peculiar annonaceous fruit, which is rather common in the mountains. The tree is tall and slender and grows in the dense forest. The fruits are the size and shape of papaws (*Asimina triloba*); that is, oblong, about 3 to 4 inches in length, and 1½ inches in thickness. The flesh is bright orange color, and I do not believe it is edible; at any rate, it is not eaten by the natives of this region."

For an illustration of a cluster of fruits of this tree, see Plate III.

46787. *VITIS* sp. Vitaceæ.

Grape.

"*Totolochc*. Collected at Mogone, Oaxaca, October 1, 1918. A wild grape apparently belonging to the Muscadine group or closely related to it. The plant is said to be abundant in this region, but I have not seen it. The fruit is brought into town by the Indian women from San Juan Guichicovi. This impresses me as the best grape I have ever seen in the tropical lowlands, and I believe it has value. It should, at least, be of importance in connection with the development of a grape for cultivation in the Tropics. It is vastly superior to *Vitis caribaca*, the berries being of much larger size and better flavor. The bunches are usually small and rather loose, but sometimes contain as many as 50 berries and are quite compact. The individual berries are half an inch in diameter, sometimes larger, round, deep purple-maroon or purple in color when fully ripe. The skin is thick and tough, like that of the Scuppernong; it seems to me even thicker and tougher. The pulp is greenish, very juicy, containing two to four seeds, typically the latter number. While the *totolochc* appears to be most commonly eaten out of hand, it is also used in this region to make wine. When fully ripe the flavor is sweet, with a delicious aroma."

46788. *COLOCASIA ESCULENTA* (L.) Schott. Araceæ. Dasheen.

From Port of Spain, Trinidad. Presented by Mr. Eugene André. Received December 2, 1918.

"Tubers of what are being grown here as Chinese eddoes. This aroid gives better results in poor, dry soil than the dasheen, the latter requiring well-watered, low-lying land for remunerative crops." (André.)