

52574 to 52580—Continued.

52580. PRUNUS CERASIFERA MYROBALANA (L.) C. Schneid. Amygdalaceæ.
Plum.

"(No. 535a. Ambato, Ecuador.) *Mirabel*. This plum was brought from Europe in the early colonial days and is quite successful under the conditions which obtain in the region of Ambato (8,500 feet), the trees growing to large size and producing their popular fruits in great abundance. Propagation is by suckers, less commonly by seed, and occasionally by cuttings. The species is often used as a stock plant on which to graft the so-called *Reina Claudia* plum (properly *Chabot* or *Bailey*). The fruits ripen earlier than those of other plums now cultivated at Ambato, the season being from December to January; they are round to broadly oval in form, up to an inch long, bright red when fully ripe, with soft juicy flesh of pleasant flavor, much inferior in quality, however, to that of good northern varieties such as the *Bailey* and *Wickson Perfection*, both of which are now grown commercially at Ambato. For trial in the United States as a stock plant."

52581 to 52583.

From Beira, Mozambique. Seeds presented by Thomas Honey, acting Director of Agriculture, Governo do Territorio da Companhia de Mozambique. Received March 3, 1921. Quoted notes by Mr. Honey.

52581 and 52582. ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE L. Anacardiaceæ.

Cashew.

52581. "Large red-fruited variety."

52582. "Large yellow-fruited variety."

52583. LANDOLPHIA KIRKII Dyer. Apocynaceæ.

"Indigenous rubber vine."

A scandent shrub native to the Nile Land and Mozambique, with thinly coriaceous leaves, very variable in size and shape on the same branch, lanceolate to oblong, 1 to 4 inches long. The whitish flowers, 1½ inches long, are in many-flowered corymbs or in somewhat loose panicles, ovoid or much elongated, with spreading branches often passing into tendrils. The ovoid-globose fruits are 1 to 3 inches in diameter. This is one of the most important rubber plants of East Africa. (Adapted from *Thiselton-Dyer, Flora of Tropical Africa, vol. 4, sec. 1, p. 55.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 5023.

52584 and 52585. DATURA INNOXIA Mill. Solanaceæ.

From Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Seeds presented by Frank Anderson Henry, American consul. Received March 3, 1921.

"This species, indigenous in Mexico and tropical America, was introduced into the Canary Islands, southern Europe, and India at a very early day. It has been confused by many writers with the Old World *Datura metel*, but is easily distinguished from that species by the 10-angled limb of its corolla and the soft pubescence of its foliage and young branches. It was figured by Sims, in Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 1440, in 1812, under the incorrect name *D. metel* and published by him in De Candolle's *Prodromus*. This species is identical with the *nacazcul*, or downy *tolotzin* of the Aztecs, who used it as a