

# INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>

**81620. PTEROCARPUS SERICEUS Benth.**  
Fabaceae.

From Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Africa. Seeds presented by the Forest Officer, Department of Agriculture, Salisbury, at the request of C. E. Legat, Chief Conservator of Forests, Pretoria. Received October 22, 1929.

An unarmed evergreen tree, native to southern Africa, with alternate, unequally pinnate leaves, shining silky beneath or on both sides, and oval-roundish pods about an inch and a half long.

For previous introduction see No. 50179.

**81621 and 81622. VITIS VINIFERA L.**  
Vitaceae. European grape.

From Bulgaria. Seeds obtained through George L. Husmann, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 23, 1929.

81621. A red variety.

81622. A green variety.

**81623. LILUM sp. Liliaceae.** Lily.

From Japan. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 26, 1929.

No. 1378. Obtained from plants growing in the Ainu village of Shirai, southern Hokushu, September 29, 1929. An edible species.

**81624 to 81633.**

From Quetta, India. Seeds purchased from the manager, Quetta Fruit Agency. Received October 24, 1929.

81624 to 81627. CITRULLUS VULGARIS Schrad. Cucurbitaceae. Watermelon.

81624. A black-striped variety.

81625. *Mashedi quality.*

81626. *Pishin.*

81627. *Quetta.*

**81624 to 81633—Continued.**

81628 and 81629. CUCUMIS MELO L. Cucurbitaceae. Melon.

81628. *Mastung.*

81629. *Sarda.*

81630 and 81631. PISTACIA VERA L. Anacardiaceae. Pistache.

81630. [No data.]

81631. [No data.]

81632 and 81633. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceae. Apricot.

81632. [No data.]

81633. [No data.]

**81634. ACONITUM YEZOENSE Nakai.** Ranunculaceae. Monkshood.

From Sapporo, Hokushu, Japan. Roots collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 1, 1929.

No. 1193. Botanical Garden, Hokkaido Imperial University, September 24, 1929. A hardy herbaceous perennial native to northern Japan, which becomes about 5 feet high. The leaves are palmately 3-parted to 5-parted, and the large, deep purplish-blue flowers are borne in large clusters.

**81635 and 81636. PITHECOLLOBIUM spp.** Mimosaceae.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by Dr. W. M. Docters van Leeuwen, Director, Botanic Gardens. Received December 16, 1929.

81635. PITHECOLLOBIUM CLYPEARIA (Jack) Benth.

A low tropical ornamental tree with fine-cut foliage and small whitish flowers. Native to the East Indies.

For previous introduction see No. 73254.

81636. PITHECOLLOBIUM HYMENEAEFOLIUM (Humb. and Bonpl.) Benth.

<sup>1</sup> It should be understood that the names of horticultural varieties of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was received when introduced by the Division of Foreign Plant Introduction, and, further, that the printing of such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country. As the different varieties are studied, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names for them in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign varietal designations appearing in this inventory will be subject to change with a view to bringing the forms of the names into harmony with recognized horticultural nomenclature.

It is a well-known fact that botanical descriptions, both technical and economic, seldom mention the seeds at all and rarely describe them in such a way as to make possible identification from the seeds alone. Many of the unusual plants listed in these inventories are appearing in this country for the first time, and there are no seed samples or herbarium specimens with ripe seeds with which the new arrivals may be compared. The only identification possible is to see that the sample received resembles seeds of other species of the same genus or of related genera. The responsibility for the identifications, therefore, must necessarily often rest with the person sending the material. If there is any question regarding the correctness of the identification of any plant received from this division, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in, so that definite identification can be made.