

## INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>

### 90837 to 90865.

From New South Wales, Australia. Seeds Presented by the Director, Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Received January 2, 1931.

### 90837 to 90842. ACACIA spp. Mimosaceae.

#### 90837. ACACIA CRASSIUSCULA Wendl. (*A. adunca* A. Cunn.).

A shrub several feet high with acutely angled branchlets, thick linear falcate 1-nerved phyllodes 2 inches long, and short racemes made up of small dense globular heads of 20 or more flowers. It is native to Australia and Tasmania.

For previous introduction see 90677.

#### 90838. ACACIA BUXIFOLIA A. Cunn.

An Australian shrub 4 feet high, with angular branchlets and small rather thick phyllodia. The short racemes, scarcely longer than the phyllodia, bear globular heads of flowers.

For previous introduction see 75581.

#### 90839. ACACIA DECORA Reichenb.

A shrub with spatulate phyllodes 2 inches long and numerous racemes made up of globular heads of small flowers. Native to Queensland, Australia.

For previous introduction see 75582.

#### 90840. ACACIA DISCOLOR Willd.

An unarmed shrub or small tree native to southeastern Australia and Tasmania. The terminal axillary clusters of yellow flowers are produced during the autumn.

For previous introduction see 75587.

#### 90841. ACACIA MELANOXYLON R. Br.

An Australian evergreen tree up to 100 feet high, with lanceolate leathery phyllodes 4 inches long, heads of creamy flowers in short racemes, and reddish-brown twisted pods. The dark wood is very similar to black walnut and is used for the same purposes. The tree makes a rapid growth while young.

### 90837 to 90865—Continued.

For previous introduction see 76921.

#### 90842. ACACIA SUAVEOLENS (J. E. Smith) Willd.

An Australian shrub up to 6 feet high with linear to lanceolate phyllodes and small heads of yellow flowers in axillary racemes.

For previous introduction see 78670.

#### 90843. BANKSIA MARGINATA Cav. Proteaceae.

Usually a shrub 10 to 15 feet high, but varying from a low straggling shrub to a tree of considerable size. The entire or serrate leaves, 1 to 2 inches long, vary from broadly linear to oblong-lanceolate, with recurved margins, and are white beneath. The flowers are in spikes varying from nearly globular to oblong-cylindrical and up to 4 inches long. It is native to Australia.

#### 90844 to 90848. CALLISTEMON spp. Myrtaceae.

##### 90844. CALLISTEMON ACUMINATUS Cheel.

An Australian shrub with lanceolate sharp-pointed leaves and spikes of ornamental flowers.

For previous introduction see 75548.

##### 90845. CALLISTEMON HORTENSIA Hort.

A name for which a place of publication or a description has not been found.

##### 90846. CALLISTEMON CITRINUS (Curtis) Skeels (*C. lanceolatus* DC.). Lemon bottlebrush.

An evergreen shrub up to 12 feet high, with lanceolate leaves 1 to 3 inches long, reddish when young, and spikes, 2 to 4 inches long, of small flowers with long bright-red stamens. Native to southeastern Australia.

For previous introduction see 78532.

##### 90847. CALLISTEMON CITRINUS × ACUMINATUS.

A hybrid between *Callistemon citrinus* and *C. acuminatus*.

<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.