

I N V E N T O R Y ¹

94283. GOSSYPIUM sp. Malvaceae.
Cotton.

From Bangui, French Equatorial Africa. Seeds presented by the Compagnie Cotonniere Equatoriale Francaise, through T. H. Kearney, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 2, 1931.

Native cotton, introduced for the use of department specialists working with the breeding of Egyptian cotton.

94284 and 94285.

From Manchuria. Seeds purchased from Manchu Nosan Shokai (Inc.), wholesale seed growers and dealers, Dairen. Received October 2, 1931.

94284. VICIA VILLOSA Roth. Fabaceae.
Hairy vetch.

Manchurian-grown seed.

94285. VIGNA SINENSIS (Torner) Savi. Fabaceae.
Cowpea.

Manchurian-grown seed.

94286 to 94288.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Seeds presented by the chief, Bureau of Introduction, Leningrad, at the request of Dr. V. P. Alekseev, Subtropical Branch, Sukhum, Caucasus. Received October 2, 1931.

94286. PASSIFLORA EDULIS Sims. Passifloraceae.
Purple granadilla.

No. 41399. A small woody herbaceous vine, climbing by tendrils, that produces white flowers tinged with purple, followed by egg-shaped edible fruits. These may be eaten fresh or cooked or used as flavoring. Hardy only in almost frost-free regions.

For previous introduction see 49475.

94287 and 94288. PSIDIUM CATTLEIANUM Sabine. Myrtaceae. Strawberry guava.

94287. No. 41400. A red-fruited form.

94288. No. 41401. A yellow-fruited form.

94289. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L. Amygdalaceae.
Apricot.

From China. Seeds presented by W. M. Hayes, Tenghsun, Shantung. Received October 5, 1931.

Apricot kernels of an unusual shape.

94290 to 94293. MANGIFERA INDICA L. Anacardiaceae.
Mango.

From Hawaii. Scions presented by W. T. Pope, senior horticulturist, Office of Experiment Stations, Honolulu. Received October 12, 1931.

94290. Holt. 94292. Mulgoda.

94291. Jamshedi. 94293. Whitney.

94294. PODOPHYLLUM EMODI Wall. Berberidaceae. Himalayan mayapple.

From India. Seeds presented by the conservator of forests, Chamba, Chamba State. Received October 12, 1931.

A herbaceous perennial about a foot high, native to India, much like our native species, with leaves 5-lobed to 7-lobed, marbled and shaded with deep bronze in spring; the flowers, pale rose to white, are followed by egg-shaped fruits of deep reddish color.

For previous introduction see 46092.

94295. CALAMAGROSTIS EPIGEJOS (L.) Roth. Poaceae.
Grass.

From Harbin, Manchuria. Seeds purchased from Mr. Rossiter and sent through Owen L. Dawson, Agricultural Commissioner, Shanghai, China. Received October 13, 1931.

A stout perennial grass, native to Manchuria, which grows on rather poor soil and is rather abundant.

For previous introduction see 90746.

94296 to 94300. FICUS spp. Moraceae.
Fig.

From Java. Seeds presented by the curator, Buitenzorg Botanic Gardens. Received October 14, 1931.

¹ 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.