

INVENTORY²

102378. PHOENIX RECLINATA Jacq.
Phoenicaceae. Senegal date palm.

From Africa. Seeds collected at Zana, Algeria, and presented by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. Received April 6, 1933.

Introduced for the use of Department specialists. Hausa name, *Kajinjira* or *Dabino bivi*. A date palm 20 to 30 feet high, native to tropical and subtropical parts of Africa. The reclinate, pinnate leaves are 6 to 9 feet long and have rigid green leaflets. The yellowish fruits, with edible sweetish pulp, are half an inch long.

For previous introduction see 102368.

102379 and 102380. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L. Solanaceae. **Potato.**

From Brazil. Tubers presented by the Instituto Agronomico de Estado de São Paulo, Campinas. Received April 12, 1933.

102379. No. 21, *Ouro* (gold). Seeds from Clone no. 173. A variety introduced from Portugal many years ago.

102380. No. 16. Variety *Richter's Jubel*. Introduced from Germany in 1929; almost immune from common scab.

102381. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L. Solanaceae. **Potato.**

From St. John's, Newfoundland. Tubers presented by H. A. Butler, secretary of agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Mines. Received April 14, 1933.

Arran Victory; a wart-resistant variety.

102382. STAGBUS FLEXUOSA (Mart.) Becc. (*Cocos flexuosa* Mart.). Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

From Cuba. Seeds presented by Robert M. Grey, superintendent, Atkins Institution of the Arnold Arboretum, Soledad, Cienfuegos. Received April 10, 1933.

102382—Continued.

A low Brazilian palm, 9 to 12 feet high, with lax terminal pinnate leaves, 3 to 6 feet long, having 70 to 90 pairs of rigid leaflets.

For previous introduction see 91875.

102383 to 102385. DANTHONIA spp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

From Australia. Seeds presented by A. B. Cashmore, Waite Agricultural Research Institute, University of Adelaide, Glen Osmond, South Australia. Received April 5, 1933.

A collection of selected strains that give the best results under South Australian conditions.

102383. DANTHONIA DUTTONIANA Cashmore.

Ga 65. A perennial grass, native to Australia, with stems 2 to 3 feet high, bearing broad leaves 6 to 9 inches long and open panicles 3 to 6 inches long. Said to be valuable both for hay and as a pasture grass.

102384. DANTHONIA RICHARDSONII Cashmore.

Ga 63. A perennial grass, native to Australia, with stems 2 to 3 feet high, lanceolate leaves about 1 foot long, and dense panicles 4 to 6 inches long. Said to be of value as a pasture grass.

102385. DANTHONIA SEMIANNULARIS (Labbill.) R. Br. **Wallaby grass.**

Ga 60. A perennial fine-leaved tussocky grass, 1 to 2 feet high, which provides feed for the greater part of the year. It is said to be a good winter grass, will stand a great amount of grazing, and its palatability, both for cattle and sheep, is well known.

For previous introduction see 100671.

² 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 Plant Exploration and 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 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.