

INVENTORY²

103407 and 103408. *ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA* (Thunb.) Lindl. **Malaceae.** **Loquat.**

From Algiers, Algeria. Bud sticks presented by Dr. René Maire, University of Algiers. Received July 8, 1933.

Introduced for the use of Department specialists.

Japanese medlar varieties, originally from Dr. Tanaka, collected in the botanic station at Maison Carrée.

103407. No. 846. *Dr. L. Trabut.*

103408. No. 107. *Madame Perronne.*

103409 and 103410.

From New Zealand. Seeds presented by Brian M. Jeffery, Roxburgh, Otago. Received July 6, 1933

103409. *ASTELIA NERVOSEA* Banks and Soland. **Liliaceae.**

A stout, densely tufted New Zealand perennial often forming extensive masses on swampy grounds in forests. The spreading lanceolate leaves are 2 to 8 feet long, with the midribs and other prominent nerves colored red. The fragrant flowers, borne in large panicles on scapes 1 to 2 feet high, are greenish black and are followed by bright orange-yellow berries.

For previous introduction see 101274.

103410. *CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATA* Forst. **Corynocarpaceae.** **Karakia.**

An ornamental New Zealand tree with a round crown and oblong evergreen leaves up to 7 inches long. The small white flowers, in erect panicles about 4 inches high, are followed by oblong orange fruits an inch long. The flesh of the fruit is extremely poisonous, but the kernel has long been one of the staple articles of diet of the Maoris, the original inhabitants of New Zealand.

For previous introduction see 77997.

103411. *CALOCARPUM MAMMOSUM* (L.) Pierre (*Lucuma mammosa* Gaertn. f.). **Sapotaceae.**

From Puerto Rico. Seeds presented by T. B. McClelland, director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Mayaguez. Received July 5, 1933.

A large erect tree over 30 feet high, native to Mexico and Central America. The obovate to oblanceolate leaves, 4 to 10 inches long and up to 4 inches wide, are light green above and paler or brownish beneath. The subsessile white flowers are followed by russet-brown elliptic fruits the size of a small muskmelon. The rough outer covering contains soft, melting, salmon-colored sweet flesh of rich flavor and a single large, elliptic, glossy brown seed. The fruit is eaten fresh, made into jam, or frozen to form a sherbet.

103412 and 103413. *PETREA VOLUBILIS* L. **Verbenaceae.**

From Trinidad. Seeds presented by R. O. Williams, director, Department of Agriculture, Port-of-Spain, through A. Joseph, manager of the St. Augustine Nursery. Received July 1, 1933.

A woody climber native to tropical South America and the West Indies. The flowers are borne in loose pendent sprays which hang gracefully from the slender arching branches. These combined with the rigid green leaves produce a striking effect.

103412. The typical blue-flowered form.

103413. A variety with white flowers.

103414 to 103420. *SOJA MAX* (L.) Piper. **Fabaceae.** **Soybean.**

From Manchuria. Seeds purchased from L. Ptitin, Harbin. Received July 6, 1933.

A collection of soybeans introduced for the use of Department specialists.

Nos. 103414 and 103415 were collected at Sansing station, on the Sungari River.

103414. No. 1. A medium-small subglobose straw-yellow bean with brown hilum.

103415. No. 2. A medium-sized nearly round straw-yellow bean with brown hilum.

Nos. 103416 to 103420 were collected at Imienpo station, on the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

103416. No. 1-a. A medium-sized nearly round straw-yellow bean with a large black hilum.

103417. No. 2-a. A medium-sized subglobose straw-yellow bean with pale hilum.

103418. No. 3-a. A medium-sized nearly round straw-yellow bean with light-brown hilum.

103419. No. 4-a. A medium-sized elliptic straw-yellow bean with light-brown hilum.

103420. No. 5-a. A large subglobose black bean with yellow germ and pale hilum.

103421 to 103439.

From China. Seeds obtained by native collectors and presented by Henry McLaren, Bodnant Gardens, North Wales. Received July 3, 1933.

The numbers correspond to those of the herbarium specimens at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, Scotland.

² It should be understood that the names of 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 identification, 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.