

INVENTORY*

103777. BRASSICA sp. Brassicaceae.

From southwestern China. Seeds collected by Dr. J. F. Rock, agricultural explorer for the University of California Botanical Garden expedition. Received October 2, 1933.

Ko Mgyu A. (Tibetan name). *Maiting* (Chinese name). Rape turnip. The leaves are edible when young, and the root is boiled and eaten. The root is also cut up and used as fodder for cows, horses, and pigs, and is said to be very fattening.

103778. PHLEUM PHLEOIDES (L.) Karst. Poaceae. Timothy.

From Sweden. Seeds presented by Prof. Hernalfrid Witte, director, Swedish State Seed Testing Institute, Stockholm. Received October 5, 1933.

A variety, native to Sweden, introduced for the use of Department specialists.

103779. ANEMOPAEGMA CHAMBERLAINII (Sims) Bur. and K. Schum. Big- noniaceae.

From Venezuela. Seeds presented by C. A. Davila, commercial attaché to the Legation of Venezuela, Washington, D. C. Received October 10, 1933.

From the mountains near Caracas. A perennial vine which climbs by means of clawlike tendrils. The trumpet-shaped flowers are clear bright yellow.

For previous introduction see 9662.

103780. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (*T. vul- gare* Vill.). Poaceae.

Common wheat.

From Denmark. Seeds presented through Prof. H. C. Rafter, Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing, Mich. Received October 18, 1933.

Danish-grown wheat, introduced for the use of Department specialists.

103781 to 103785. Phoenicaceae.

Palm.

From the Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by the director of forestry, Manila. Received October 2, 1933.

103781 to 103785—Continued.

103781. CORYPHA ELATA Roxb.

A tall palm up to 60 feet high, with spiny stems and fan-shaped leaves. It is native to the Philippine Islands.

For previous introduction see 74425.

103782. HETEROSPATHE ELATA Scheff.

A tall unarmed palm with a straight slender stem and long pinnate leaves, growing in protected situations where the rainfall is evenly distributed. It is one of the most attractive and graceful palms and will make a good plant for the conservatory and, possibly, a good house plant.

For previous introduction see 101212.

103783. LIVISTONA ROTUNDFOLIA LUZON- ENSIS Becc.

A Philippine palm up to 35 feet high, with a straight terete trunk 6 to 10 inches thick. The fan-shaped leaves, 3 to 5 feet in diameter, are used for thatching. Native to the island of Luzon, Philippine Islands.

103784. ORANIA PALINDAN (Blanco) Merr.

Banga. A tall unarmed ornamental palm, native to the interior of Bukidnon, Mindanao, found between 900 and 1,500 feet altitude. The trunk is straight and remarkably uniform in diameter, rarely exceeding 6 inches. The leaves are pinnate and silvery beneath. The natives use the straight-grained durable wood for floors, fences, etc.

For previous introduction see 94197.

103785. PINANGA INSIGNIS Beccari.

A rather small palm with a slender smooth trunk about 6 inches in diameter, very graceful feathery leaves, and oval fruits 2 inches in length. The seeds are used by the natives as a substitute for the betel nut in preparing "buyo", a mixture of leaves of *Piper betle*, lime, and betel nuts which, when chewed, colors the saliva a characteristic red and is held to be a tonic and general stimulant.

For previous introduction see 54986.

*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 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 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.