

## INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>

**107748 and 107749. ALLIUM SATIVUM L.**  
Liliaceae. Garlic.

From Germany. Bulbs presented by Rudolf Neumüller, Frankenthal. Received January 10, 1935.

Locally grown varieties introduced for the use of Department specialists.

**107748.** From Furth.

**107749.** From Schweinfurt.

**107750 to 107754.**

From Surinam. Seeds collected by W. A. Archer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 1, 1934.

**107750. CALOPOGONIUM MUCUNOIDES** Desv.  
Fabaceae.

No. 2651. From near Scotelweg, November 2, 1934. A stout twining vine with rhombic-ovate leaflets and long-stalked racemes of pale-blue flowers. It forms a mat of foliage 1 to 2 feet thick and is used as a cover crop. Native to tropical America.

For previous introduction see 106838.

**107751 to 107753. PHASEOLUS** spp. Fabaceae.

**107751. PHASEOLUS CAMPESTRIS** Mart.

No. 2690. About 8 miles northwest of Paramaribo along the highway, November 6, 1934. A herbaceous climber with hairy trifoliolate leaves, the leaflets rhombic-ovate, and small flowers, which vary in color from red to yellow shading to green. Native to tropical South America.

**107752. PHASEOLUS PANDURATUS** Mart.

No. 2661. Near Scotelweg, November 2, 1934. A tropical vine with small, ovate-rounded, pubescent leaflets less than 1 inch long and white, purple-tinged flowers. Native to tropical South America.

**107750 to 107754—Continued.**

**107753. PHASEOLUS** sp.

No. 2703. About 8 miles northwest of Paramaribo along the highway, November 6, 1934.

**107754. SESBANIA GRANDIFLORA** Poir. Fabaceae.

No. 2693. About 8 miles northwest of Paramaribo along the highway, November 6, 1934. A small, rapid-growing, soft-wooded tree, 15 to 20 feet high, with pinnate leaves and large pendulous white flowers, followed by sickle-shaped pods. The leaves and young shoots are sometimes used as fodder.

For previous introduction see 69143.

**107755. LESPEDEZA UEKII** Nakai. Fabaceae.

From Japan. Seeds presented by Dr. T. Kaburaki, Director, Forest Experiment Station, Government General of Chosen, Keijo, Chosen. Received January 2, 1935.

Introduced for Department specialists.

A shrub with a creeping rhizome, broadly oblong, acute leaflets over an inch long, and reddish flowers in axillary racemes. Collected in Chinkai, Shogen-Gun, and Kelsho-Nan-Do, Chosen, where it is native.

**107756. GOSSYPIUM TRANSVAALENSE** Watt. Malvaceae.

From the Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by Dr. R. A. Dyer, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria. Received January 11, 1935.

A small bush with three- to five-lobed, reniform, velvety leaves 1 inch long and over an inch wide. The seeds are clothed with harsh, gray-white, greasy floss. Native to the Transvaal.

<sup>1</sup> 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.