

# INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>

NOTE.—This inventory is a historical record of plant material introduced for Department and other specialists. It is not to be considered as a list of plant material for distribution.

**119267. APLOPAPPUS CUNEIFOLIUS** Nutt.  
Asteraceae.

From Chile. Seeds collected by Clarence Elliott, of England, and presented by Ralph A. Fenton, of Oswego, Oreg. Received January 6, 1937.

A shrubby yellow-flowered composite with stiff alternate leaves; native to Chile.

**119268. CARICA PENTAGONA** Heilborn.  
Papayaceae.

From Ecuador. Cuttings presented by Luis A. Gattoni D., Quito. Received January 19, 1937.

*Babaco.* This is the most remarkable and valuable of the several interesting species of *Carica* cultivated in Ecuador, because of its large, very acid fruits, from which an excellent sauce is made, the relatively low temperatures which the plant can stand, and because of its habit of producing seedless fruits.

The plant is seen only under cultivation where it is a small tree about 3 m. high; the leaves are glabrous, like those of *Carica chrysopetala*, but with fewer and broader lobes. The fruits are about 30 cm. long and 7 to 12 cm. in diameter, truncate at the base and sharply acute at the apex. The flesh is about 1 cm. thick, white, distinctly fragrant, and very acid. It is eaten only after it is cooked. The large cavity in the center contains a quantity of white cottony substance and occasionally a few seeds.

For previous introduction see 62552.

**119269 to 119271.**

From Peru. Seeds presented by Cesar Vargas C., Universidad del Cuzco, Museo de Historia Natural, Sección Botánica, Cuzco. Received January 14, 1937.

**119269. FRAGARIA** sp. Rosaceae.

From Urubamba, 3,100 m. altitude, December 3, 1936.

**119269 to 119271—Continued.**

Nos. 119270 and 119271 were from Pihahuata, Paucartambo Valley, at 2,800 m. altitude, December 5, 1936.

**119270. RUBUS** sp. Rosaceae.

**119271. RUBUS** sp. Rosaceae.

**119272. SACCCHARUM.** Poaceae.

Sugarcane.

From Barbados, West Indies. Seeds presented by the Department of Agriculture, Barbados, through E. W. Brandes, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 15, 1937.

**119273. CITRUS LIMONIA** Osbeck. Ruta-  
ceae. Lemon.

From India. Seeds collected by Walter Koelz, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 4, 1937.

No. 1650. *Gulgul, gombru.* From Bandrole, Kulu; Punjab, at 5,000 feet altitude, November 14, 1936. A remarkable lemon; the tree withstands a temperature of 18° F. and is covered with snow a month or so in the winter. It is quick-growing; one 3-year-old tree (3 feet high when planted) is now bearing and is 8 feet high. The fruit is large, of good flavor, and will keep in ordinary storage for over a year. The tree is quite ornamental, principally on account of its large strongly scented flowers.

**119274 to 119286. GLADIOLUS** spp. Iri-  
daceae.

From the Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by A. Cheverton Buller, Dwarsriviers Hoek, Stellenbosch District, Cape Province. Received January 13, 1937.

**119274. GLADIOLUS ALATUS** L.

A gladiolus with flowers of a delightful fragrance, not unlike that of the sweet brier. The three upper segments are bright

<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.