

INVENTORY.¹

43391. PHASEOLUS LUNATUS L. Fabaceæ. Lima bean.

From Maryland. Presented by Mr. H. A. Ernst, Youngstown, Ohio. Received October 2, 1916.

"Colored Lima beans, which I secured in Maryland several weeks ago. I was informed there that this bean has been grown by three or four generations of the Ernst family in Frederick and Carroll Counties, and they refer to it as the *Ernst* bean. There can be no doubt but that it will produce true to type. The sample is somewhat undersized, owing to the unfavorable season." (*Ernst.*)

43392. ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN Durazz. Mimosaceæ.

From Fruitland Park, Fla. Presented by Mr. Louis P. Bosanquet. Received October 2, 1916.

"Seeds of what seems to be a red-flowered form. I have been growing this tree here for a long time. The flowers are much handsomer than the usual form of *Albizzia julibrissin*, and the new growth is a bluer green." (*Bosanquet.*)

See S. P. I. No. 36810 for a description of this species.

43393 to 43401. CHAYOTA EDULIS Jacq. Cucurbitaceæ. Chayote. (*Sechium edule* Swartz.)

From Guatemala, Guatemala. Collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received October 6, 1916. Quoted notes by Mr. Popenoe.

"(No. 25a. September 16, 1916.) The chayote, here called *güisquil*, is one of the commonest vegetables in this part of Guatemala and exists in a number of varieties. The following set includes those which have been seen commonly in the market during the past two weeks.

"Two classes of chayotes are distinguished in the markets as *güisquiles* proper and *güisquiles peruleros* or Peruvian *güisquiles*. The former includes practically all of the larger fruits; they vary from green to white in color, some are prickly and some smooth, and the surface is usually roughened, sometimes with deep sutures from base to apex. The second class, *güisquiles peruleros*, includes small fruits, white to green in color, with the surface smooth and free from prickles or soft spines. Both classes are exceedingly abundant in the market."

¹ Each introduction consists of seeds unless otherwise noted.

It should be understood that the varietal names of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was received by the Office of Foreign Seed and 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 identity fully established, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names in American literature becomes necessary, the designations appearing in this inventory will be subject to change with a view to bringing the forms of the names into harmony with recognized American codes of nomenclature.