

INVENTORY¹

56791. DILLENIA INDICA L. Dillenia- ceæ.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Adn. Hernandez, director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received May 25, 1923.

A handsome medium-sized tree with a round compact crown; the dark-green leaves are 15 inches long and 3 inches wide. The large white flowers are fragrant and very attractive. The smooth greenish heart-shaped fruits, 3 inches long and 4 inches wide, are produced in great profusion, maturing in September and October. The edible part consists of the large fleshy sepals which inclose the carpels and are pleasantly acid, suggesting the flavor of an unripe apple. In India the sepals are used in making jelly and cooling drinks and are also used in curries. (Adapted from *Philippine Agricultural Review*, vol. 10, p. 16.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49713.

56792. PRUNUS SEROTINA Ehrh. Amygdalaceæ. Capulin.

From Cuenca, Ecuador. Seeds presented by Dr. Federico Malo. Received May 26, 1923.

"Capulin seeds of a number of good varieties, collected in the vicinity of the Challuabamba Valley, about 11 kilometers from Cuenca, Ecuador." (Malo.)

To be grown for selection of promising seedlings.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55765.

56793. TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM L. Fabaceæ. Crimson clover.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by H. Fauchet and A. Plessis. Received May 26, 1923.

Locally grown seed introduced for department specialists engaged in clover breeding.

56794. CUCUMIS sp. Cucurbitaceæ.

From Johannesburg, South Africa. Seeds presented by A. J. Bester. Received May 23, 1923.

"A 'cucumber' which I found being grown by the natives. It makes a very fine salad." (Bester.)

56795. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fa- baceæ. Red clover.

From Wellington, New Zealand. Seeds presented by A. H. Cockayne, biologist, Department of Agriculture. Received May 29, 1923.

"Grown on the Canterbury Plains in the South Island, New Zealand." (Cockayne.)

Locally grown seed introduced for department specialists engaged in clover breeding.

56796 and 56797. LYCOPERSICON ESCU- LENTUM Mill. Solanaceæ. Tomato.

From Nancy, France. Seeds presented by Edmond Gain, director, Botanic Garden. Received May 31, 1923.

Introduced for department specialists engaged in the study of tomato diseases.

56796. Var. *puriforme*. A pear-shaped form of the common tomato.

56796 and 56797—Continued.

56796. Var. *pimpinellifolium*. A South American form, sometimes called the "currant tomato," with 2-ranked racemes of red fruits somewhat larger than a large red currant. The plant grows wild in Peru and Brazil, is very vigorous and comparatively hardy, and the fruits are excellent for preserving. (Adapted from *Sturtevant, Notes on Edible Plants*, p. 547.)

56798. STYLOSANTHES ERECTA Beauv. Fabaceæ.

From Boma, Belgian Congo. Seeds presented by the General Secretary, Belgian Congo Government General. Received May 26, 1923.

"This plant prospers in sandy soils, but does not thrive in black, humid soils. It is very drought resistant. In Guadeloupe horses search through the pastures for this plant." (*The General Secretary*.)

A copiously branched ascending shrub about 4 feet high, with broad, rather stiff, compound leaves, and terminal oblong heads of inconspicuous flowers. It is native to tropical Africa. (Adapted from *Oliner, Flora of Tropical Africa*, vol. 2, p. 156.)

Introduced for department forage-crop specialists.

56799. GARCINIA BUCHANANI Baker. Clusiaceæ.

From Dominica, British West Indies. Seeds presented by Alfred Keys, assistant curator, Botanic Gardens. Received June 6, 1923.

A tropical African relative of the mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*), introduced for breeding experiments with the mangosteen.

56800. PHYTOLACCA CLAVIGERA W. W. Smith. Phytolaccaceæ.

From Edinburgh, Scotland. Seeds presented by William W. Smith, regius keeper, Royal Botanic Garden. Received May 19, 1923.

A robust perennial about 4 feet high, first discovered in Yunnan, China, by George Forrest. It bears rounded terminal spikes of small rosy flowers which are followed by dense club-shaped masses of black fruits. The plant has flowered and fruited freely at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland. (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser. 3, vol. 71, p. 39.)

56801 and 56802. SORGHUM spp. Poa- ceæ.

From Salisbury, Rhodesia. Seeds presented by H. G. Mundy, Chief Agriculturist and Botanist of the British South Africa Co., through H. N. Vinall, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 7, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Mundy.

Introduced for department agronomists.

56801. *SORGHUM ARUNDINACEUM* (Willd.) Stapf.

"This is called locally 'perennial Sudan grass'; it is closely related to Sudan grass. In its natural habitat it grows on heavy, black, fertile lands and is apparently quite

¹ 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 when introduced 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 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 American modes of nomenclature.