

INVENTORY 1

57680. PRUNUS⁷CERASOIDES⁷D. Don.
(*P. puddum* Roxb.). Amygdalaceæ.
Cherry.

From Benenden, Kent, England. Seeds presented by Collingwood Ingram. Received September 17, 1923.

"The pendulous flowers are campanulate and deep rosy red. They are said to appear before the foliage, which is a bright glossy green. The tree, native to the highlands of Burma, is said to endure some frost in its native country." (*Ingram.*)

57681. OPSIANDRA MAYA O. F. Cook.
Phœnicaceæ. **Palm.**

From Washington, D. C. Plants presented by O. F. Cook, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received September 21, 1923.

A new genus and species from Peten, Guatemala, discovered and described by O. F. Cook. This palm has a slender, tapering trunk about 6 inches in diameter at the base; it grows to a height of 60 feet or more and is supported on a conical mass of thick roots. The leaves are few, usually about five or six, 8 to 9 feet long with about 90 pinnae on each side of the midrib. The flowers appear several joints below the leaves. The fruit is red and borne in clusters.

The palm is of special interest as having been discovered growing on the ruins of one of the ancient Maya cities. It is a tropical species, of value mainly for botanic gardens and private collections. Adapted from *The Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, vol. 13, p. 132.)

57682. MILLETTIA THONNINGII
(Schum. and Thonn.) Baker. Fabaceæ.

From Loanda, Angola, Africa. Seeds presented by John Gossweiler. Received September 18, 1923.

^f "A beautiful avenue tree of Loanda; it is easily cultivated here, since it grows well with an annual rainfall of only 360 mm. (12 inches) and can readily be propagated by cuttings 2 meters (6 feet) in length. It evidently is a poisonous species" (*Gossweiler.*)

^f "A very handsome tree, with large drooping racemes of pale-lilac flowers. It grows to a height of 30 to 40 feet, has compound leaves about 6 inches in length, and very narrow woody pods. (Adapted from *Oliver, Flora of Tropical Africa*, vol. 2, p. 128.)

Introduced for department drug-plant specialists in response to a request for fish-poisoning plants.

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 codes of nomenclature.

It is a well-known fact that botanical descriptions, both technical and economic, seldom mention the seeds 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 specific identifications must necessarily rest with the person sending the material until the plants are grown. If there is any question regarding the correctness of the identification of any plant received from this office, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification can be made.

57683. RUBUS sp. Rosaceæ.

From Likiang, Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Received September 29, 1923.

"(No. 9502. August 11, 1923.) Seeds of three species of edible-fruited Rubus, accidentally mixed, collected on the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of 14,000 feet. These were sent separately last year." (*Rock.*)

57684 and 57685.

From Ekaterinoslav, Russia. Seeds presented by the Russian Bureau of Applied Botany, through D. Borodin, New York, N. Y. Received June 14, 1923. Numbered July, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Borodin.

From the Ekaterinoslav Agricultural Experiment Station. Introduced for department agrostologists.

57684. CHAETOCLOA ITALICA (L.) Scribn.
(*Setaria italica* Beauv.). Poaceæ. **Millet.**

"1914 crop. Originally from Gergana."

57685. ELYMUS SIBIRICUS L. Poaceæ. **Grass.**

"1921 crop."

57686 to 57692. AMYGDALUS PERSICA
L. (*Prunus persica* Stokes). Amyg-
dalaceæ. **Peach.**

From Santiago, Chile. Trees presented by Salvador Izquierdo. Received July 9, 1923. Quoted notes by Señor Izquierdo, unless otherwise stated.

"These are my best canning varieties."

57686. "Selection No. 1. A variety originated at Señor Izquierdo's nursery, Santa Ines. It is described as a large white cling, round in form, very sweet, and of pleasant flavor. It ripens there in February and is considered excellent both for table use and for preserving." (*Wilson Popenoe.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 54622.

57687. "Selection No. 2. A variety originated very recently at Señor Izquierdo's nursery, Santa Ines, and not yet named. It is a cling of somewhat elliptical form with a sharp point at the apex, white fleshed, and weighing up to 450 grams. It ripens in February at Santa Ines and is considered to be a promising new sort." (*Wilson Popenoe.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 54623.