

# INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>

## 58931 and 58932. *CASTANOPSIS* spp. Fagaceæ.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by the Director of the Botanic Gardens. Received April 25, 1924.

### 58931. *CASTANOPSIS ARGENTEA* (Blume) A. DC.

This East Indian relative of the chestnut is an evergreen tree 50 to 60 feet in height, with narrow papery leaves and very dense clusters of spiny burs; each bur contains normally a single edible nut about an inch in diameter.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 57732.

### 58932. *CASTANOPSIS TUNGURRUT* (Blume) A. DC.

In Java, where this species is native, it is called "tungurrut" by the natives, who eat the small greenish nuts. The tree is very tall, becoming over a hundred feet in height, and the leathery greenish gray leaves are 5 to 8 inches in length. The burs, an inch and a half in diameter, are densely covered with tufts of curved spines and enclose one to three nuts.

## 58933. *SOLANUM TUBEROSUM* L. Sola- naceæ. **Potato.**

From Bogota, Colombia. Tubers presented by Hermano Apolinar Maria, Instituto de la Salle. Received June 6, 1924.

The yellow-fleshed potato is one of the most interesting varieties found in the Andean region, home of many remarkable potatoes. The tubers are rather small and have deep eyes, so that they are not as easily prepared for the table as those of some other varieties, but in point of quality they yield to none that I have tasted. The flesh is the color of American butter and has a rich, nutty flavor, suggesting that of the chestnut. It seems to me the variety might be improved so as to do away with the objectionable eyes and that it would then be worthy of extensive cultivation. (*Wilson Popene, Bureau of Plant Industry.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56803.

## 58934 to 58944. *SOJA MAX* (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceæ. **Soy bean.**

From Nanking, China. Seeds presented by T. S. Kuo, associate dean, College of Agriculture, National Southeastern University. Received June 9, 1924.

Introduced for soy-bean specialists.

58934. *I-ow* (green coat).

## 58934 to 58944—Continued.

58935. *I-ow* (white coat).

58936. *Nanking* (black).

58937. *Nanking* (green).

58938. *Nanking* (green coat).

58939. *Nanking* (large green).

58940. *Nanking* (small yellow).

58941. *Nanking* (tiger coat).

58942. A small bean used especially for sprouting and for curd.

58943. *Nanking Tea* (yellow).

58944. *Ver-nen* (green coat).

## 58945 to 58953. *SOJA MAX* (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceæ. **Soy bean.**

From Sapporo, Japan. Seeds presented by T. Abiko, agronomist, Hokkaido Agricultural Experiment Station. Received June 12, 1924.

Introduced for soy-bean specialists.

58945. *Chusci-Kuro-Daidzu*.

58946. *Gin-Daidzu*.

58947. *Kan-ro*.

58948. *Kuro-Saya*.

58949. *Kuro-Shoryu*.

58950. *Midzu-Kuguri*.

58951. *Nagaha-Saidzu*.

58952. *Ran-Koshi*.

58953. *Ishikari-Shiro*.

## 58954 to 58956. *SOJA MAX* (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceæ. **Soy bean.**

From Weih sien, Shantung, China. Seeds presented by Arthur L. Carson, Point Breeze Academy. Received June 11, 1924. Notes by Mr. Carson.

Introduced for soy-bean specialists.

58954. *Black beans*. A tall variety, used largely for animal feed.

58955. *Common yellow variety*; one of the most popular in Weih sien.

58956. *Green swamp beans*. A very tall variety adapted to swampy places.

<sup>1</sup> It should be understood that the names of horticultural varieties 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 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 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 specific 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 office, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in, so that definite identification can be made.