

## INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>

**66699. DURIO ZIBETHINUS Murr.**  
Bombacaceae. Durian.

From Java. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received June 28, 1926.

No. 787. Seeds from a durian obtained at the market in Soerabaya, May 17, 1926. According to Macmillan (Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting), this is a very large, handsome pyramid-shaped tree, native to the Malay Archipelago, and commonly cultivated [in the Straits Settlements, Burma, Java, etc.], for the sake of its celebrated fruit. The latter, produced on the older branches, varies somewhat from round to oval in shape, and usually weighs from 5 to 7 pounds, though sometimes as much as 10 pounds. It is armed with thickly set formidable prickles about one-half inch long; when ripe it becomes slightly yellow and has an offensive odor. The cream-colored pulp surrounds the seed in the edible portion; this is most highly prized by the Malays and other oriental races and is also relished by the Europeans who acquire a taste for it. The large seeds may be roasted and eaten like chestnuts. Durian fruits are variable in size, shape, flavor, and quantity of pulp, according to variety. The trees also vary in productiveness, some varieties being almost barren. Selection and high cultivation should therefore be practiced, in order to obtain the best fruits. The tree is readily propagated by seed if sown fresh. The large fleshy seed is of short vitality and germinates in seven to eight days.

For previous introduction see No. 45179.

**66700 and 66701. MEDICAGO SATIVA L.**  
Fabaceae. Alfalfa.

From Sable, Sarthe, France. Seeds obtained from A. Coutard, through H. L. Westover, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 1, 1926.

French-grown varieties.

66700. From Provence.

66701. From Sarthe.

**66702. CITRUS GRANDIS (L.) Osbeck**  
(*C. decumana* Murr.). Rutaceae.  
Grapefruit.

From Los Banos, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by J. D. Bagarino, through W. T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 1, 1926.

A Philippine variety.

**66703. LILIUM sp.** Liliaceae. Lily.

From Canton, China. Bulbs collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 2, 1926.

No. 343. These bulbs were obtained from the wild at the foot of the Lungtaushan, January 9, 1926. *Paak hop fa*. The white flowers are borne on stems 1 to 1.5 meters high.

**66704. PASPALUM NOTATUM Fluegge.**  
Poaceae. Grass.

From San Jose, Costa Rica. Seeds purchased from J. Alfredo Quiros. Received April 6, 1926.

A perennial grass which has shown promise as a pasture grass in the southern United States; now introduced for further testing in that region.

For previous introduction see No. 62049.

**66705. SALPICHROA RHOMBOIDEA (Gill and Hook.) Miers.** Solanaceae.

From Buenos Aires, Argentina. Seeds presented by Dr. Carlos L. Thays, director, botanic garden. Received April 3, 1926.

An ornamental relative of the tomato, with white flowers and edible white transparent berries which resemble the pineapple in flavor. Because of its attractive appearance and creeping habit it is very effective for trellises and arbors. Native to Argentina.

For previous introduction see No. 55478.

<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.