

I N V E N T O R Y ¹

73050 to 73056.

From Cape St. Mary, Gambia, West Africa. Seeds presented by Archibald J. Brooks, Director, Department of Agriculture, through H. N. Vinal, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 10, 1927.

73050 and 73051. *SORGHUM VULGARE* Pers.
Poaceae. Sorghum.

73050. *Basso.* 73051. *Kinto.*

73052 to 73055. *PENNISETUM GLAUCUM* (L.) R. Br.
(*P. typhoides* Rich.). Poaceae. Pearl millet.

73052. *Majyo.* 73054. *Tanyo.*

73053. *Mor. fingo.* 73055. *Tuno.*

73056. *DIGITARIA EXILIS* (Kippist) Stapf. Poaceae. Fundia.

Findo. A tropical African annual grass 18 inches high. The seeds are used by the natives as food.

For previous introduction see No. 55974.

73057 to 73059.

From Leningrad, Russia. Seeds presented by A. Kol, chief, bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany, through J. W. Pincus, Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York, N. Y. Received June 7, 1927.

73057. *BETULA ERMANI* Champ. Betulaceae.
Birch.

A tree up to 100 feet in height, with peeling, creamy white bark and orange-brown branches. Native to Manchuria, Chosen, and Japan. It is said to be liable to injury by spring frosts, owing to its habit of starting into early growth.

For previous introduction see No. 50289.

73058. *SCHIZANDRA CHINENSIS* (Turcz.) Baill. Magnoliaceae.

A hardy ornamental woody vine with compact bunches of small red berries.

For previous introduction see No. 65287.

73059. *TILIA MANDSHURICA* Rupr. and Maxim. Tiliaceae.

A very large-leaved linden which is locally used for making water troughs, barrels, and also beehives. It may be utilized in the colder parts of the United States as an ornamental park and shade tree.

For previous introduction see No. 57246.

73060. *MEIBOMIA RENSONI* Painter. Fabaceae.

From San Juan, Porto Rico. Seeds presented by O. W. Barrett, agricultural director, Department of Agriculture and Labor. Received June 10, 1927.

As described in the *Revista de Agricultura Tropical*, El Salvador, vol. 1, p. 65, the barajillo is a rapidly growing shrub native to the Republic of El Salvador at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. Under favorable conditions it sometimes becomes a small tree about 18 feet high. The trifoliate leaves are softly hairy and up to 3½ inches in length, and the small purplish flowers are borne in terminal racemes late in October. The roots of the barajillo are very large and penetrate deeply into the soil; the tubercles formed by the nitrogen-gathering bacteria are usually found only on the upper third of the root. All kinds of cattle are exceedingly fond of this plant; furthermore, it is capable of enduring prolonged drought and of thriving in very poor soil.

For previous introduction see No. 65446.

73061. *CAJANUS INDICUS* Spreng. Fabaceae. Pigeon pea.

From Rasikulu, Nadroga, Lautoka, Fiji Islands. Seeds presented by R. B. Howard. Received April 8, 1927.

Rahari. A variety grown in the Fiji Islands.

73062. *SOLANUM TUBEROSUM* L. Solanaceae. Potato.

From Bolivia. Tubers of unknown origin received through the Federal Horticultural Board, May 20, 1927.

A yellow-fleshed variety.

73063 and 73064.

From China. Seeds collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 24, 1927. Numbered June, 1927.

73063. *CUDRANIA* sp. Moraceae.

No. 972. Near Lungnamki, December 19, 1926. A thorny shrub 3 meters high, producing abundant clusters of golden-yellow fruits.

73064. *EUGENIA* sp. Myrtaceae.

No. 977. Wild plants growing near Kan-chow, Kiangsi, December 14, 1926. *Kua tsz cha.* A low compact shrub with dense foliage and black fruits the size of a pea or larger. It is apparently not particular as to soil and does well even on sterile slopes.

¹ 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 designation 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 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.