

INVENTORY¹

75845. PRUNUS SERRULATA SACHALINENSIS (Schmidt) Makino (*P. sargentii* Rehder). Amygdalaceae.

Sargent cherry.

From Benenden, Kent, England. Cuttings presented by Capt. Collingwood Ingram. Received March 1, 1928.

Yamazakura (northern form). The mountain cherry of northern Japan, which under favorable conditions becomes a large tree 70 feet tall, with a spreading crown. It is hardy and long lived and is said to be one of the most handsome of the wild cherries of eastern Asia. The young foliage is bronze green, and the mature leaves assume brilliant colors in autumn, changing to shades of yellow, orange, and crimson. The numerous single flowers, pink or at times nearly white, are up to 4 centimeters across, and the black fruits are about the size of peas. An important feature of this wild cherry is the possibility of its use as a stock for cultivated forms, for which purpose it appears to be well suited.

For previous introduction see No. 73381.

75846. SORGHUM VULGARE Pers. Poaceae. **Sorghum.**

From Tanganyika Territory, Africa. Seeds presented by A. H. Kirby, Director of the Department of Agriculture, Dar es Salaam. Received March 1, 1928.

Bonganhilo. A medium-early, semidwarf variety which gives a good yield.

75847. PHALARIS sp. Poaceae. **Grass.**

From San Remo, Italy. Roots presented by Dr. Mario Calvino. Received July 6, 1927. Numbered March, 1928.

From the western part of San Remo. A native perennial flat-bladed grass, said to be drought resistant.

75848. RADICULA ARMORACIA (L.) Robinson. Brassicaceae. **Horseradish.**

From Erfurt, Germany. Roots purchased from Haage & Schmidt. Received March 6, 1928.

A variety grown locally.

75849. RADICULA ARMORACIA (L.) Robinson. Brassicaceae. **Horseradish.**

From Erfurt, Germany. Roots purchased from Otto Putz. Received March 6, 1928.

A variety grown locally.

75850. LILIUM sp. Liliaceae. **Lily.**

From Japan. Bulbs collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December, 1927. Numbered January, 1928.

No. 262. From Shizuoka Ken, Tagata Gun, Kitakano Mura, Kashiwakubo. November 25, 1927. A wild variety bearing white flowers spotted with brown. Seeds of this lily were sent in under No. 263 [No. 75826].

75851. SALIX MATSUDANA Koidz. Salicaceae. **Willow.**

From Verrieres le Buisson, Seine et Oise, France. Plants purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received February 2, 1928.

Variety *tortuosa*. The stem-growing points of this variety appear to have gone crazy, losing all sense of direction of gravity and light. The tree is striking in appearance and may have limited use as an ornamental, but it may prove to be especially useful in a physiological study on geotropism.

75852. ONOBRYCHIS VULGARIS Hill (*O. viciaefolia* Scop.). Fabaceae. **Sanfoin.**

From Edinburgh, Scotland. Seeds purchased from John Donaldson & Co. Received February 2, 1928.

A pink-flowered herbaceous perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, native to Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 72977.

75853. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM ANGULATUM Thunb. Aizoaceae.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Prof. D. Bois, of the Paris Museum of Natural History. Received January 27, 1928.

A herbaceous, procumbent South African plant with angular stems and branches. The leaves, which are opposite on the stem and alternate on the branches, are covered with minute white papillae.

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 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 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.