INVENTORY[1]

95552. KALANCHOE GLOBULIFERA COCCINEA Perrier. Crassulaceae.

From Germany. Seeds presented by Robert Blossfeld, Potsdam. Received January 5, 1932.

A stout branched succulent perennial up to a foot high, with elongated thick irregularly toothed obovate-spatulate leaves over 2 inches long and numerous bright scarlet flowers in large terminal corymblike cymes. Native to Madagascar.

For previous introduction see 79170.

95553. CUCUMIS MELO L. Cucurbitaceae. **Melon.**

From Martos, Spain. Seeds presented by Frank H. Goll, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Received January 5, 1932.

A very sweet melon with a smooth deep-green skin.

95554 and 95555.

From Scotland. Seeds presented by Dr. J. W. Gregor, Scottish Society for Research in Plant Breeding, Corstorphine, Midlothian. Received January 5, 1932.

95554. PHLEUM ARENARIUM L. Poaceae. **Timothy.**

An annual tufted erect or ascending grass, up to a foot in height, with smooth leaves about an inch long and cylindrical spikes. It is native to Europe and the northern coast of Africa.

For previous introduction see 74170.

95555. PHLEUM PHLEOIDES (L.) Karst. Poaceae. **Timothy.**

A perennial gray-green loosely cespitose grass with short creeping rhizomes and stems 1 to 2 feet high. It is native to the dry stony places throughout central Europe.

For previous introduction see 78799.

95556 to 95560.

From China. Seeds collected by the Forrest expedition, 1930–32, to southwestern China and presented by Maj. Lionel de Rothschild, London, England. Received January 5, 1932.

95556. CASTANOPSIS sp. Fagaceae.

No. 30347.

95557. LILIUM NEPALENSE BURMANICUM W. W. Smith. Liliaceae. **Lily.**

A form having a perianth intermediate between the Martagon and Eulirion sections, and heavily blotched inside with purple.

95558. NOMOCHARIS PARDANTHINA Franch. Liliaceae.

A beautiful liliaceous plant about 3 feet high, which grows on grassy slopes on the outskirts of forests between 9,000 and 11,000 feet altitude. The leaves are ternate, and the large flowers, 3 inches across, are white, pink, purple, or red with deep irregular purple blotches and have salver-shaped corollas.

Forma *farreri*.

For previous introduction see 84020.

95559. STYRAX sp. Styracaceae.

No. 29552.

95560. THEA FORRESTII Diels. Theaceae.

A shrub 3 to 8 feet high with slender branches, ovate or lanceolate papery leaves about an inch long, and small creamy white flowers. Native to wooded gullies in Yunnan, China.

For previous introduction see 93395.

95561. CASTANEA MOLLISSIMA Blume. Fagaceae. **Hairy chestnut.**

From China. Scions collected by Peter Liu and sent through Owen L. Dawson, agricultural commissioner, Shanghai. Received January 7, 1932.

[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 Division 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 division, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification can be made.