INVENTORY[2]

98257. ARUNDO PLINII Turra. Poaceae. **Grass.**

From Algeria, Africa. Roots presented by Dr. René Maire, University of Algiers, Algiers. Received April 2, 1932.

This species of Arundo is much smaller than *Arundo donax*, and the leaves are upright. It is native to the Mediterranean region and, in Algeria, is much used as a windbreak and as shading mats by the vegetable growers. Introduced as of possible value in experiments being carried on in the arid southwestern part of the United States.

98258. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L. Solanaceae. **Potato.**

From Germany. Tubers presented by the estate of Herr von Lockow, at Petkus, through Loyd V. Steere, agricultural attaché, Berlin. Received April 4, 1932.

Ackersegen. A wart-resistant table potato, with yellow flesh, that gives a high yield.

98259. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* Maxim.). Fabaceae. **Soybean.**

From Japan. Seeds presented by T. B. Macaulay, Montreal, Canada. Received April 4, 1932.

Fukunaga. From the island of Hokkaido. A medium-sized, nearly round, straw-yellow bean with prominent dark-brown hilum.

98260. CITRUS sp. Rutaceae.

From Morocco. Seeds presented by M. H. Brayard, directeur de la Station Experimentale, Marrakech. Received April 4, 1932.

Rhobz el arsa. Introduced for trial as stock for the better varieties of lemon.

98261. PSEUDOPHOENIX SARGENTII Wendl. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

From the West Indies. Seeds presented by J. J. Albury, commissioner, The Bight, Cat Island, Bahamas, at the request of Hugh M. Matheson, Miami, Fla. Received March 30, 1932. Numbered in April 1932.

The so-called hog cabbage palm which grows wild on several of the Bahama keys. It does well in the rocky limestone formation of the islands.

For previous introduction see 96488.

98262 to 98266. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. (*T. vulgare* Vill.). Poaceae. **Common wheat.**

From Australia. Seeds presented by H. Wenholz, director of plant breeding, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales. Received March 29, 1932. Numbered in April 1932.

Grown at the experiment farm, Glen Innes, Sydney, New South Wales.

98262. *Bombard.*
98263. *Cleveland.*
98264. *Ford.*
98265. *Gluford.*
98266. *Yok.*

98267 to 98269.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Cuttings presented by the director, Botanic Garden, Kamenetz-Podolsk, Ukraine. Received April 5, 1932.

98267. TRADESCANTIA FLUMINENSIS Vell. (*T. albiflora* Kunth). Commelinaceae. **Wandering-jew.**

A trailing or pendulous herbaceous vine with ovate sessile leaves having sheaths with hairs only at the top. The white flowers, 1 inch wide, are hairy inside and are borne in axillary clusters. It is native to Brazil and Argentina.

98268. TRADESCANTIA NAVICULARIS Ort. Commelinaceae.

A stoloniferous creeping herbaceous perennial, native to Peru. The sessile ovate leaves are glabrous, and the bright-rose flowers are borne in terminal umbels.

98269. ZEBRINA PENDULA Schnizl. Commelinaceae. **Wandering-jew zebrina.**

A trailing half-succulent perennial herb native to Mexico, closely resembling *Tradescantia fluminensis*, but the leaf sheaths are hairy at both top and bottom. The sessile lanceolate leaves are silvery white above and red-purple beneath, and the flowers are rose red.

98270. CITRUS GRANDIS (L.) Osbeck. Rutaceae. **Grapefruit.**

From Java. Plant and seeds presented by Mrs. Sophie H. Pownall, Banjoewangi. Received April 5, 1932.

A pink-fleshed grapefruit with a thick skin, introduced for the use of Department specialists.

[2] 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 reponsibility 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.