INVENTORY[1]

100468 and 100469.

From Palestine. Cuttings presented by A. Khazanoff, Jewish Colonization Society, Haifa. Received July 2, 1932.

100468. CERATONIA SILIQUA L. Caesalpiniaceae. **Carob.**

100469. FICUS SYCOMORUS L. Moraceae. **Sycomore fig.**

100470 to 100475. FRAGARIA spp. Rosaceae. Strawberry.

From Australia. Plants presented by Herbert J. Rumsey & Sons, Ltd., Dundas, New South Wales. Received June 20, 1932. Numbered in July 1932.

A collection of Australian strawberries, introduced for the use of Department specialists.

100470. FRAGARIA sp.

Captain Cook.

100471. FRAGARIA sp.

Creswell's Seedling. A variety which forms few runners.

100472. FRAGARIA sp.

Illawarra.

100473. FRAGARIA sp.

Port Macquarie.

100474. FRAGARIA sp.

Phenomenal.

100475. FRAGARIA sp.

Rhodes Special. A very early variety.

100476 to 100478. CAPSICUM ANNUUM L. Solanaceae. Common redpepper.

From Spain. Seeds from the Murcia district, presented through Señor Miquel de Echegary, agricultural attaché, Spanish Embassy, Washington, D.C. Received June 22, 1932. Numbered in July 1932.

A collection of the best commercial varieties of redpeppers grown in the Murcia district of Spain.

100476. *Pimiento del pico.*

100477. *Pimiento gordo.*

100478. *Pimiento morrón.*

100479. LOLIUM PERENNE L. Poaceae. Perennial ryegrass.

From Manchuria. Seeds presented by L. Ptitsin. Received June 27, 1932. Numbered in July 1932.

Collected near Harbin in March 1932 and introduced for the use of Department specialists.

100480. ARGANIA SPINOSA (L.) Skeels (*A. sideroxylon* Roem. and Schult.). Sapotaceae. Argan.

From Morocco. Seeds presented by H. Brayard, Ingenieur Horticole, Directeur de la Ferme Experimentale, Marrakech. Received June 24, 1932. Numbered in July 1932.

The Argan tree of western Morocco is endemic to that part of the African Continent. It grows to a large size and bears an abundance of very acrid fruits, somewhat resembling small plums, that are eaten by cattle and goats. The seeds are very thick-walled and contain an oil which is used by the natives as a food and also for illuminating purposes.

For previous introduction see 91650.

100481. IPOMOEA BATATAS (L.) Poir. Convolvulaceae. Sweetpotato.

From Peru. Tubers collected by H. G. MacMillan and C. O. Erlanson, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 28, 1932. Numbered in July 1932.

No. 317. Collected May 17, 1932, in the region of Cuzco at 11,000 feet altitude. Large, elongated, red tubers with white flesh mottled with purple and purple centers.

100482 to 100496.

From China. Seeds collected by the sixth Forrest expedition, 1930-32, to southwestern China and presented by Maj. Lionel de Rothschild, London, England. Received July 1, 1932.

100482. ANAPHALIS CUNEIFOLIA Hook. f. Asteraceae.

No. 30519. A perennial alpine herb 6 to 12 inches high, native to Sikkim, India. The slender ascending stems are soft woolly, the linear-oblong to spatulate leaves are 1 to 2 inches long, and the small woolly flower heads are borne in corymbose clusters.

100483 to 100485. ASTER spp. Asteraceae.

[1] It should be understood that the names of 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 to 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 identification, 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.