INVENTORY[1]

105933 to 105935. CYNODON spp. Poaceae. **Kweek grass.**

From the Union of South Africa. Seeds and plants presented by I. B. Pole Evans, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria. Received July 9, 1934.

105933. CYNODON sp.

Plants of a cold-resistant variety collected at nearly 6,000 feet altitude in the high country around Johannesburg.

105934. CYNODON sp.

Plants collected near Vereening, at nearly 3,000 feet altitude.

105935. CYNODON sp.

Seed from the Rietondale Pasture Station, Pretoria.

105936 to 105943.

From the Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by Ellis Thomas, School of Agriculture, Grootfontein, Middleburg Cape. Received July 9, 1934.

A collection of plants native to South Africa, introduced for Department specialists.

105936. ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS L. Chenopodiaceae. **Garden orach.**

Vaalbrak.

105937. EURYOPS MULTIFIDUS (Thunb.) DC. Asteraceae.

A stout bush a foot or more high, with linear-filiform leaves one-half to 1½ inches long and numerous small yellow flower heads on slender stems an inch long.

105938. PEGOLETTIA sp. Asteraceae.

Members of this genus are small, rigid, shrubby plants with yellow flower heads.

105939. PENTZIA SPHAEROCEPHALA DC. Asteraceae.

A rigid twiggy shrub with long erect branches and trifid leaves an inch or more long with linear lobes. The yellow flower heads are half an inch across.

105936 to 105943—Continued.

105940. PHYMASPERMUM PARVIFOLIUM (DC.) Benth. and Hook. Asteraceae.

A rigid, much-branched shrub, 1 to 2 feet high, with thinly silky tufted linear leaves up to an inch long and chrysanthemumlike flowers having reddish or yellow disk flowers and white rays. It is said to be a valuable pasture plant for sheep.

For previous introduction see 93291.

105941. SALSOLA GLABRESCENS Burtt-Davy. Chenopodiaceae.

A dwarf shrub 1 to 3 feet high, with very small ovate or triangular, spirally arranged leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

105942. TETRAGONIA ARBUSCULA Fenzl. Aizoaceae.

A much-branched, semishrubby perennial with fleshy leaves less than 1 inch long, varying from linear to ovate-oblong. The small inconspicuous flowers are borne in leafy racemes and are followed by 3- to 4-winged nutlike fruits.

For previous introduction see 91238.

105943. TRIPTERIS PACHYPTERIS Harv. Asteraceae.

A bushy shrub 1 to 3 feet high, with alternate linear leaves, entire or 3-toothed, and numerous small flower heads.

105944. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae. **Sugarcane.**

From the Dominican Republic. Cuttings presented by James C. Scarffe, San Pedro de Macoris. Received July 14, 1934.

Porvenir-30. An erect vigorous variety which becomes 7 to 9 feet high. It matures in 5 months, is fairly drought resistant, and has never been seen with mosaic.

Introduced for the use of Department specialists working with sugarcane.

105945 to 105949. IPOMOEA BATATAS (L.) Lam. Convolvulaceae. **Sweetpotato.**

[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 Plant Exploration and 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 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.