INVENTORY[1]

NOTE.—This inventory is a historical record of plant material introduced for Department and other specialists. It is not to be considered as a list of plant material for distribution.

118411. ZEPHYRANTHES sp. Amaryllidaceae.

From Mexico. Bulbs purchased from Dr. C. A. Purpus, Zacuapam, Huatusco, Veracruz. Received October 15, 1936.

Salto de Agua. From the high sierra north of the volcano Orizaba.

118412. COCCOCYPSELUM LANCEOLATUM (Ruiz and Pav.) Pers. Rubiaceae.

From Brazil. Seeds collected by Dr. Doris Cochran, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Received November 11, 1935. Numbered in October 1936.

A herbaceous creeper, densely pubescent throughout, with opposite, lanceolate, acute leaves, pale-violet flowers in small umbels, and small brilliant blue berries. Native to Peru.

118413. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. Aizoaceae.

From California. Plants presented by Morris Schick, Glendale. Received October 19, 1936.

A hybrid mesembryanthemum (*Mesembryanthemum linguiforme* × *echinatum*), freely branching, forming a low mound of weak terete stems, yellow-green to bright-green falcate leaves, and light-yellow flowers.

118414. NICOTIANA TABACUM L. Solanaceae. **Common tobacco.**

From Mexico. Seeds received through the American Legation, Mexico City, D. F., at the request of W. A. Archer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 20, 1936.

Tabaco Habanero.

118415 and 118416. CASSIA spp. Caesalpiniaceae.

From Australia. Seeds presented by J. Howard Johnson, St. Peters, South Australia. Received October 13, 1936.

118415. CASSIA EREMOPHILA A. Cunn.

An Australian shrub 8 to 10 feet high, with 2 pairs of long narrow terete leaflets and yellow flowers. Found growing in red sandy soil on limestone at Murray Bridge. The shrub has a long blooming season and the leaves and pods are eaten by stock.

For previous introduction see 113760.

118416. CASSIA STURTII R. Br.

A bushy attractive evergreen shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with pinnate leaves of 3 to 5 pairs of linear to almost obovate leaflets and short dense axillary racemes of small yellow flowers. Native to Australia.

118417. ALLIUM sp. Liliaceae.

From Ankara, Turkey. Bulbs collected by H. L. Westover and F. L. Wellman, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 7, 1936.

No. 940. From the Erzinjan bazar, August 8, 1936. Wild garlic brought in from the mountains.

118418. DILLENIA INDICA L. Dilleniaceae. **Indian dillenia.**

From India. Seeds collected by Walter Koelz, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 26, 1936. Numbered in October 1936.

No. 709. From the Saharanpur Gardens, United Provinces, April 21, 1936. A handsome medium-sized tree with a round com-

[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.