INVENTORY [1]

58455. JUGLANS REGIA L. Juglandaceæ. **Walnut.**

From Spain. Seeds presented by Howard Spence, The Red House, Ainsdale, Southport, England. Received January 18, 1924.

These walnuts are from Huelva, Spain, and are supposed to represent the best quality of that region. (*Spence.*)

58456. MANGIFERA INDICA L. Anacardiaceæ. **Mango.**

From Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, West Indies. Budwood presented by W. H. Snider. Received February 14, 1924.

Bacas. The fruits of this variety weigh about a pound, and the skin is dark, with a lighter cheek, tough and free from blemishes. The flesh is firm, free from fiber, and of rich, pleasing flavor. The seed is of medium size and flat. The tree is not an unusually heavy bearer. (*Snider.*)

Introduced for trial in the warmest parts of the United States.

58457. CITRUS GRANDIS (L.) Osbeck. Rutaceæ.

From Amanzi, Uitenhage, Cape of Good Hope. Plants presented by Alan Fitzpatrick, Amanzi, at the request of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, London, England. Received February 12, 1924.

Cecily. This variety orginated at Amanzi, as a sport or mutation from the Walters grapefruit. The latter originated in Florida, where it was formerly one of the principal commercial sorts.

Sir Percy in his letter of December 20, 1923, describes this mutant as differing from its parent in being "practically devoid of seeds." If it retains this characteristic in the United States, it will be of much interest to test it alongside our own seedless variety, the Marsh. The transplantation of the Walters grapefruit to South Africa, the development there of a form superior in being nearly seedless, and its return to the United States in this improved condition forms an interesting tale. In regard to a name for this mutant, Sir Percy writes: "Among ourselves we call it 'Cecily,' after my daughter who had the good fortune to discover it."

58458. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceæ. **Red clover.**

From Lausanne, Switzerland. Seeds purchased from G. Martinet, chef, Établissement Fédéral d'Essais et de Contrôle de Semences. Received March 12, 1924.

(No. 1171. A good Mont-Calme selection, derived from a perpetual Berne clover from Ruti (Mattenklee). (*Martinet.*)

58459 and 58460.

From Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. Seeds presented by W. G. Freeman, director of agriculture. Received January 28, 1924.

58459. BARRINGTONIA ASIATICA (L.) Kurz. Lecythidaceæ.

A large, handsome East Indian tree with thick, leathery, shining bright-green leaves and very conspicuous flowers with four white petals and numerous crimson-tipped stamens, resembling a brush. The fruit is large and is the shape of a 4-sided pyramid; it is smooth on the outside and contains one seed. The tree forms extensive forests along the shores of some of the Pacific islands. In the Moluccas an illuminating oil is extracted from the seeds, and the dry fruits are gathered by the natives and used as floats for their fish nets. (Adapted from *Rock, The Ornamental Trees of Hawaii, p. 668.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 54963.

58460. COLVILLEA RACEMOSA Boj. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

A leguminous tree 40 or 50 feet high, native to Mauritius and Madagascar, with the general aspect of *Poinciana regia* but with a thicker trunk, reddish gray bark, and more ample foliage. In early spring it bears large, erect racemes of bright-scarlet flowers which make the tree a very showy ornamental.

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[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 Office 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 related genera. The responsibility for the specific 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 office, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification can be made.