INVENTORY[1]

65048. LODOICEA SONNERATI (Giseke) Baill. (*L. callypige* Comm.). Phoenicaceae. **Double coconut.**

From the Seychelles Islands. Seeds presented by P. R. Dupont, Director of Agriculture. Received October 17, 1925.

The double coconut, or coco de mer, as described by Bailey (Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, p. 1899), is a lofty palm, frequently 100 feet in height, with palmate leaves the blades of which are 6 feet across. The fruits are probably the largest known, the individual nuts sometimes weighing 50 pounds; from the time of flowering to the full maturity of the seeds is said to cover a period of 10 years, and the palm itself does not attain full growth until after a hundred years. It is native to the Seychelles.

65049. ROSA ROULETTII Correvon. Rosaceae. **Rose.**

From Chene Bourg, near Geneva, Switzerland. Plants purchased from H. Correvon. Received December 19, 1925.

A dwarf shrubby rose of the general type *Rosa lawrenciana*, but even smaller than the latter. As grown in my garden, it does not become more than 4 inches high, and the very numerous red flowers are produced continuously from May to January if the plant is sheltered. (*Correvon.*)

For previous introduction, see No. 61853.

65050. ARGYROXIPHIUM SANDWICENSE MACROCEPHALUM (A. Gray) Hillebr. Asteraceae. **Silversword.**

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds presented by C. S. Judd, Superintendent of Forestry. Received October 1, 1925.

Collected in the crater of Haleakala on the island of Maui, at an altitude of approximately 8,000 feet above sea level. (*Judd.*)

The silversword plant of Hawaii is, according to W. J. Hooker (Icones Plantarum, pl. 75), about 2 feet high, with long, narrow, basal leaves copiously covered with long, silvery white hairs, and a flowering stem a foot or two in length which bears a large number of silvery asterlike flowers.

65051 and 65052. PRUNUS spp. Amygdalaceae. **Plum.**

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received October 2, 1925.

65051. PRUNUS BRIGANTINA Vill. **Alpine plum.**

The Alpine plum is a shrub or small spineless tree, native to the French Alps; the small, smooth, subacid fruits are about the size of small green-gage plums.

For previous introduction, see No. 62298.

65052. PRUNUS COCOMILIA Ten. **Italian plum.**

The Italian plum, allied to the Cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), is a bush or small tree with thorny branches, oval, sharp-toothed leaves, and small globular fruits which are fairly good for eating.

For previous introduction, see No. 62299.

65053 and 65054. GUILIELMA UTILIS Oerst. Phoenicaceae. **Pejibaye.**

From Gatun, Canal Zone. Seeds presented by Joseph A. Close. Received October 3, 1925.

Two varieties of pejibaye from the headwaters of the Ciricito arm of Gatun Lake, about 30 miles west of Gatun, at an altitude of about 100 feet. (*Close.*)

65053. No. 1. **65054.** No. 2.

See No. 56158 for a descriptive note.

65055. DENDROCALAMUS SIKKIMENSIS Gamble. Poaceae. **Bamboo.**

From Kew, Surrey, England. Seeds presented by Dr. Thomas F. Chipp, assistant director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received October 12, 1925.

This is described (Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, vol. 7, p. 82) as a beautiful tufted bamboo native to Sikkim, India, where the dark-green culms reach a height of 60 feet or more and a diameter of 5 to 7 inches. The species is easily distinguished by its large, reddish-brown, globular flower heads and densely velvety stem sheath. The long, narrow leaves are said to be poisonous, and from the stems are made the "chungas" or native buckets, used for carrying water and milk and for churning.

For previous introduction, see No. 56457.

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