INVENTORY[1]

67837 to 67847.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received July 27, 1926.

The following seeds were obtained at the tea experiment station, Buitenzorg, May 22, 1926.

67837. ACACIA VILLOSA (Swartz) Willd. Mimosaceae.

No. 803. A native of Venezuela which is used in Java for the same purpose as *Leucaena glauca;* that is, as a shade for field crops, and is preferred because of its slower growth. It is said to be used in the teak forest plantings as a permanent leguminous undershrub to add nitrogen and humus to the soil.

For previous introduction see No. 44865.

67838. ALYSICARPUS VAGINALIS NUMMULARIFOLIUS (L.) Baker. Fabaceae.

No. 808. A low creeping annual legume.

For previous introduction see No. 33640.

67839. BRADBURYA PUBESCENS (Benth.) Kuntze (*Centrosema pubescens* Benth.) Fabaceae. **Butterfly pea.**

No. 806. A climbing tropical American annual legume of great value in Java as a cover crop, having roots which penetrate 11½ feet into the soil in one year's time.

For previous introduction see No. 65315.

67840. CRACCA CANDIDA (DC.) Kuntze (*Tephrosia candida* DC.). Fabaceae.

No. 799. A low leguminous shrub with slender branches and large clusters of reddish or white flowers, which is used as a cover crop.

For previous introduction see No. 60642.

67837 to 67847—Continued.

67841. CRACCA NOCTIFLORA (Bojer) Kuntze (*Tephrosia noctiflora* Bojer). Fabaceae.

No. 796. A bushy brown-hairy leguminous plant which is used as a cover crop. It has compound leaves about 4 inches long and lax terminal racemes of reddish flowers which open late in the afternoon. Native to tropical Africa.

67842. CROTALARIA ALATA Buch.-Ham. Fabaceae.

No. 805. A bushy annual leguminous plant, about a foot high, with pale-yellow flowers; suitable for use as a cover crop.

For previous introduction see No. 51832.

67843. CROTALARIA USARAMOENSIS Baker f. Fabaceae.

No. 804. One of the less important cover crops. A leguminous plant which forms a dense low growth and endures partial shade.

For previous introduction see No. 64064.

67844. INDIGOFERA ENDECAPHYLLA Jacq. Fabaceae.

No. 809. A native of southern British India, which is considered one of the best cover crops used in Java on the tea estates. It roots from the internodes, as well as from the nodes, and stands drought well.

For previous introduction see No. 63605.

67845. INDIGOFERA SUFFRUTICOSA Mill. (*I. anil* L.). Fabaceae.

No. 807. A slender yellow-flowered bushy legume, 3 to 5 feet high, producing a rather scanty growth, which is not considered one of the best cover crops.

For previous introduction see No. 64036.

[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 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.