INVENTORY[1]

74213. TERMINALIA SAFFORDII Merr. Combretaceae.

From the island of Guam. Seeds presented by C. W. Edwards, director, Guam Agricultural Experiment Station. Received August 11, 1927.

A tropical ornamental tree with broadly oval leaves and axillary racemes of small oblong fruits. Native to Guam.

74214 and 74215.

From Sumatra. Seeds collected by H. H. Bartlett, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Received August 12, 1927.

74214. CYPERUS sp. Cyperaceae. **Sedge.**

No. 8214. *Galamaija.* Seeds collected between Djoema Tombak and Aek Na Gerger. A tall, soft-stemmed species used for making mats and bags. It grows wild in the little swamps, and where it occurs naturally it is increased by cutting up the clumps and tucking the divisions into new places.

74215. JATROPHA CURCAS L. Euphorbiaceae.

No. 8213. *Doelang patila.* Seeds collected between Djoema Tombak and Aek Na Gerger. A poisonous plant 5 or 6 feet high, used as a hedge plant and ornamental by the natives.

For previous introduction see No. No. 68966.

74216. BAMBUSA sp. Poaceae. **Bamboo.**

From Dehra Dun, United Provinces, India. Seeds presented by R. N. Parker, forest botanist, Forest Research Institute and College. Received August 15, 1927.

A tall bamboo, native to India, which is said to resemble *Bambusa tulda.*

74217. MERCURIALIS ANNUA L. Euphorbiaceae.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Prof. D. Bois, Paris Museum of Natural History. Received August 15, 1927.

An erect European annual which bears seeds said to contain a high percentage of drying oil.

74218 and 74219. MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA F. Muell. Proteaceae. **Macadamia.**

From Sydney, Australia. Seeds purchased from Anderson & Co. Received August 11, 1927.

Evergreen trees up to 50 feet in height, which are cultivated for their edible nuts.

74218. A thin-shelled variety.

74219. A medium-shelled variety.

74220. LITCHI CHINENSIS Sonner. Sapindaceae. **Lychee.**

From Tela, Honduras. Plants presented by Dr. Wilson Popenoe, United Fruit Co. Received September 29, 1927.

Seedling plants procured for further experimental testing in southern Florida.

For previous introduction see No. 51472.

74221. LILIUM TIGRINUM Ker. Liliaceae. **Tiger lily.**

From Yaomin, Manchuria. Bulblets collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received September 22, 1925. Numbered September, 1927.

No. 4004. August 14, 1925. Aerial bulblets from leaf axils of plants 4 feet high. These plants have from three to eight or more good flowers and leaf-axil bulblets.

74222. QUERCUS MYRSINAEFOLIA Blume. Fagaceae. **Oak.**

Trees growing at the Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden, Savannah, Ga. Numbered September, 1927.

Bell No. 1232. A handsome evergreen Japanese oak 30 to 40 feet high, with lanceolate-serrate leaves 3 to 5 inches long, smooth and shining above and covered with a whitish bloom underneath. The ovoid acorns, nearly an inch long and one-third covered by the smooth cup, are borne in short spikes.

[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.