INVENTORY[1]

78509. ERYTHROXYLON COCA Lam. Erythroxylaceae. **Cocaine-tree.**

From Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Seeds presented by R. M. Grey, superintendent, biological laboratory and botanical garden, institute for tropical biology and medicine, Harvard University. Received June 10, 1927. Numbered in January, 1929.

A tropical shrub, native to Peru, 5 to 6 feet high, with rusty brown slender branches bearing clusters of obovate leaves at their tips. The yellowish flowers are borne in clusters of three to five in the axils of small scales which line the branchlets. It is grown commercially on a large scale throughout the warmer parts of South America, also in Java and Ceylon, for the sake of cocaine, which is extracted from the dried leaves.

For previous introduction see No. 67943.

78510. CYRTANTHUS FLAMMEUS Hort. Amaryllidaceae.

From Philadelphia, Pa. Bulbs presented by James Lambert, superintendent of the botanical laboratories of the University of Pennsylvania. Received March 8, 1929.

A South African bulbous perennial which is a rapid grower. It has linear to lanceolate leaves and umbels of red flowers.

78511. DIOSPYROS SINENSIS Hemsl. Diospyraceae. **Persimmon.**

From Nanking, China. Plants obtained through W. T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 6, 1929.

A small semievergreen Chinese tree with a short thick trunk, wide-spreading branches and spiny branchlets, thick oblong-lanceolate leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and globose or ovoid golden edible fruits nearly an inch in diameter.

78512 and 78513. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. (*Prunus persica* Stokes). Amygdalaceae. **Peach.**

From Nikita, Yalta, Crimea, Russia. Trees presented by I. N. Riaboff, Government Botanical Garden. Received February 11, 1929.

78512. *Pahhnn.* **78513.** ***Yennoh.***

78514 and 78515.

From Japan. Seeds obtained by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 21, 1929.

Collected by Shimoyaku Eirinsho, at Nakama Kaikon, Shimoyaku Mura, Kumage Gun, Kagoshima Ken, in January, 1929.

78514. CASTANOPSIS CUSPIDATA (Thunb.) Schottky. Fagaceae. **Japanese chinquapin.**

No. 850. *Shihi.* In Japan this tree is commonly cultivated from Tokyo southward. It grows from 30 to 75 feet high, with massive wide-spreading branches. The leaves are variable in size and shape and vary in color on the under side from brownish to nearly white. The small, sweet acorns are baked, boiled, or roasted, and regularly sold in the Japanese markets. This tree is hardy only in the southernmost United States.

For previous introduction see **No.** 75864.

78515. QUERCUS sp. Fagaceae. **Oak.**

No. 849. *Ubamegashi.*

78516. GOSSYPIUM STOCKSII Masters. Malvaceae. **Cotton.**

From Nagpur, Central Provinces, **India.** Seeds presented by W. Youngman, economic botanist to the Government. Received March 1, 1929.

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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 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.