INVENTORY[1]

80019 to 80030. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L. Solanaceae. **Potato.**

From Latvia. Seeds obtained through William Stuart, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December, 1928. Numbered in May, 1929.

80019. No. 1.
80020. No. 2.
80021. No. 3.
80022. No. 4.
80023. No. 5.
80024. No. 6.
80025. No. 7.
80026. No. 8.
80027. No. 9.
80028. No. 10.
80029. No. 11.
80030. No. 12.

80031. CUCUMIS SATIVUS L. Cucurbitaceae. **Cucumber.**

From Keijo, Chosen. Seeds presented by John V. Lacy, Korea Council of Religious Education. Received May 2, 1929.

This cucumber is said to have a flavor superior to that of the ordinary varieties found in the United States. The fruit is slightly smaller, but in addition to the rich flavor it has small seeds and sometimes is almost seedless.

80032. LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM Mill. Solanaceae. **Tomato.**

From Tela, Honduras. Seeds presented by Alfred F. Butler, Horticulturist of the Research Department of the United Fruit Co. Received May 2, 1929.

Variety *pimpinellifolium*. From the La Fragua farm. A vigorous and comparatively hardy South American variety, sometimes called the "currant tomato," which grows wild in Peru and Brazil. The red fruits, somewhat larger than a large currant, are produced in racemes of eight or nine, and are excellent for preserving. This variety is quite common in Honduras.

For previous introduction see No. 56797.

80033. SPARTINA TOWNSENDI H. and J. Groves. Poaceae. **Grass.**

From Poole, Dorset, England. Plants purchased from Bob Cartridge, through H. N. Vinall, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 27, 1929.

Prof. F. W. Oliver, University College, London, regards *Spartina townsendi* as a probable hybrid between *S. stricta* and *S. alterniflora*. It appeared at Hythe, Southampton, England, about 1879, and has spread rapidly on the mud flats, reclaiming the land. It is eaten eagerly by cattle and pigs and is also promising as a paper-making material, but at present the cost of harvesting is large.

For previous introduction see No. 58986.

80034. PHYLLOSTACHYS EDULIS (Carr.) H. de Lehaie. Poaceae. **Bamboo.**

From Anderson, S. C. Rhizomes presented by Rufus Fant about April 15, 1926, and subsequently grown at the Barbour Lathrop Plant introduction Garden, Savannah, Ga. Numbered in May, 1929.

The rhizomes of this giant hairy-sheath edible bamboo were taken from the bamboo grove in the city cemetery at Anderson, one of several groves of this bamboo started by Mr. Fant from the increase from a plant he procured about 1890 or 1893 from an importer on the Pacific coast. It was understood to have come from Japan.

80035. PISTACIA INTEGERRIMA Stewart. Anacardiaceae. **Pistache.**

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Dr. W. J. Bean, Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received May 4, 1929.

A large tree up to 40 feet high, native to the warm slopes of the Himalayas in northern India. The aromatic pinnate leaves are made up of four to five pairs of lanceolate leaflets with an oblique base. The small inconspicuous flowers are in racemose clusters and are followed by the bright-green drupes which are about a fourth of an inch across. This tree yields the famous zebra wood of India.

For previous introduction see No. 36065.

---

[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.