PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED BY THE DIVISION OF PLANT EXPLORATION AND INTRODUCTION, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1937 (Nos. 124626 to 124968)

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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This inventory, No. 132, records the plant material received by the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction during the period from July 1 to September 30, 1937 (Nos. 124626 to 124968).

The botanical determinations of seeds have been made and the nomenclature determined by Paul Russell, who has had general supervision of this inventory.

B. Y. MORRISON,
Principal Horticulturist, in Charge.

DIVISION OF PLANT EXPLORATION AND INTRODUCTION,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1941.

INVENTORY

NOTE.—This inventory is a historical record of plant material introduced for Department and other specialists. It is not to be considered as a list of plant material for distribution.

124626 to 124628.

From Africa. Seeds purchased from the Mount Elgon Nurseries, Kitale, Kenya Colony. Received July 3, 1937.

124626. STREPTANTHERA CUPREA Sweet. Iridaceae.

1 A herbaceous perennial with several sword-shaped leaves, a stem about 6 inches high, and 2 to 4 yellow-copper-colored, short-tubed, campanulate flowers. Native to southern Africa.

435769—42—1


1 A tropical African species with 3 to 4 oblong leaves, 6 to 10 inches long, on a short separate stem, and a straight scape, 1 to 3 feet high, bearing a large umbel of 30 to 100, usually blood-red flowers with long exserted red filaments and prominent yellow anthers.

For previous introduction see 118421.

124628. HOMERIA sp. Iridaceae.
From Mexico. Seeds presented by E. O. Matrinez, Farnal, Chihuahua. Received July 2, 1937.
124629. An orange apricot, very sweet when ripe, with no fiber. Fruit 1½ inches long by 1 inch wide, slightly acid.
124630. A white apricot. Fruit small, round to 1 inch in diameter, of excellent quality, not at all acid, no fiber.
From Peru. Bulbs presented by the Director, Jardfn Botanico de las Escuela de Agricultura, Lima. Received July 9, 1937.
124631. *P Y R O L I R I O N  A U R E U M  (Ruiz and Pav.) Herb. (Zephyranthes aurea Benth. and Hook. f.).
A Peruvian pyrolirion with several narrow-linear leaves about 1 foot long and erect, bright-yellow, funnel-shaped flowers.
A pyrolirion with scapes 4 to 12 inches high or higher, exceeding the leaves, and a large, bright-yellow flower. Apparently known only in cultivation through introduction from Peru.
124633 to 124637. *H I B I S C U S  Malvaceae.
124633. Variety *P a i n t e d  L a d y. A seedling of an unnamed Hawaiian variety, raised at the Plant Introduction Garden. It is vigorous in growth with some branches tending to droop. The flower is 4½ to 5 inches across, thulite pink merging into a white center. The narrow petals are touched with carmine on margins at base, and the stigmas are granadine red. The flower with its light center is a striking contrast to most other hibiscus varieties.
124634. Variety *A l d e b a r a n. A seedling of an unnamed Hawaiian variety raised at the Plant Introduction Garden. This plant is vigorous in growth and of upright habit, with the new stems dark-brownish red and foliage a rich dark green. The flower, about 4½ inches across, is spectrum red, merging into an indefinitely marked carmine eye at the center. The petals are broad. This is one of the most intensely red varieties and the brilliant flowers make a pleasing contrast with the very deep-green foliage.
124635. Variety *J u p i t e r. A seedling of an unnamed Hawaiian variety. It is a vigorous grower. The flowers, ¾ to 6½ inches across, are apricot yellow, mottled with light coral. The coral fades as the day advances, leaving the color a fairly clear yellow. The eye is flesh colored and the stigmas scarlet. This is one of the most admired of the yellow hibiscus.
124636. Variety *G e r r i t  W i l d e r. This variety is vigorous, bushy, somewhat recurved at habit, and free flowering. The flower color is particularly pleasing; it shades from rhodonite pink at the petal apex to a carmine center. The stigmas are bright yellow. Flowers measure 4½ to 5 inches in diameter. Cuttings root easily.
From California. Seeds presented by John McLaren, Superintendent, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Received July 12, 1937.
A handsome Tasmanian eucalypt up to 30 feet high, with leaves of two forms; in young trees these are opposite and erect and in full-grown trees they are alternate, stalked, and very narrow. The small flowers are white.
Cider gum.
A small, often scrubby alpine eucalypt, growing at altitudes of 2,000 to 5,000 feet in Australia and Tasmania. The linear-lanceolate leaves, 2 to 3 inches long, are eaten readily by cattle. The small white flowers are in axillary clusters. The sugary sap is sometimes used to make a sweet cider. In Florida the tree thrives in deep sandy soil.
For previous introduction see 54469.
White gum.
An Australian tree 100 feet in height and about 4 feet in diameter. It grows well in swampy lowlands and the timber is used for general building purposes.
For previous introduction see 75644.
124641 and 124642. From Tasmania. Seeds presented by L. A. Evans, Sandy Bay, Hobart. Received July 12, 1937.
Nightshade.
A bushy shrub 6 to 8 feet high, with laciniate leaves 10 inches long, small cymes of large dark-purple flowers, and yellowish fruits 1 inch in diameter which are used for making marmalade.
For previous introduction see 115531.
From Africa. Seeds presented by the Domira Bay Experimental Station, Saima, Nyasaland, through the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, London, England. Received July 9, 1937.
124643. S. G. 27. A selection from the original Nyasaland Upland cotton.
124645. Over-the-Top.
JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1937

From the British West Indies. Seeds presented by J. B. Hutchinson, Cotton Research Station, Trinidad, through the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Received July 12, 1937.

124670. H-10.
124652. Type 12.
124655. Type 24.
124656. Type 26.
124657. Type 256-G-7498.
124658. Type 2190.
124659. Type 4-G-7576, New World.
124660. Type 14-S. Grenadine White Pollen.
124661. Type 9-G-10473-S. Meade.
124662. Type 261-G-7519-S. Moco.
124663. Type 279-35-22377-S. Red Tabagsite, a semiwild type.
124665. Type 15-G-10465-S. Sea Island White Flower.
124667. HA. 259-G-10599-S. Red Sea Island.
124668. Type 15-S. Aristie.
124669. Type 14-S. Grenadine White Pollen.
124670. Type 9-G-10473-S. Meade.
124671. Type 261-G-7519-S. Moco.
124672. Type 279-35-22377-S. Red Tabagsite, a semiwild type.
124674. Type 15-G-10465-S. Sea Island White Flower.
124676. HA. 259-G-10599-S. Red Sea Island.
124677. Type 15-S. Aristie.
124678. Type 14-S. Grenadine White Pollen.
124679. Type 9-G-10473-S. Meade.
124680. Type 261-G-7519-S. Moco.
124681. Type 279-35-22377-S. Red Tabagsite, a semiwild type.
124683. Type 15-G-10465-S. Sea Island White Flower.
124685. HA. 259-G-10599-S. Red Sea Island.
124686. Type 15-S. Aristie.
124687. Type 14-S. Grenadine White Pollen.
124688. Type 9-G-10473-S. Meade.
124689. Type 261-G-7519-S. Moco.
124690. Type 279-35-22377-S. Red Tabagsite, a semiwild type.
124692. Type 15-G-10465-S. Sea Island White Flower.
124694. HA. 259-G-10599-S. Red Sea Island.
124695. Type 15-S. Aristie.
124696. Type 14-S. Grenadine White Pollen.
124697. Type 9-G-10473-S. Meade.
124698. Type 261-G-7519-S. Moco.
124699. Type 279-35-22377-S. Red Tabagsite, a semiwild type.
124701. Type 15-G-10465-S. Sea Island White Flower.
124703. HA. 259-G-10599-S. Red Sea Island.
124704. Type 15-S. Aristie.
124705. Type 14-S. Grenadine White Pollen.
124706. Type 9-G-10473-S. Meade.
124707. Type 261-G-7519-S. Moco.
124708. Type 279-35-22377-S. Red Tabagsite, a semiwild type.
124710. Type 15-G-10465-S. Sea Island White Flower.
124712. HA. 259-G-10599-S. Red Sea Island.

124672. Firmiana. Fabaceae.
124673. Sycamore. Populus. (Acer circinatum.)
124674. An ornamental tree, native to tropical Africa, with rounded coriaceous leaves and loose panicles of small coral-pink flowers. The wood is light and used as floats for fish nets, and the fiber is used for making rope.

For previous introduction see 80659.

From Cuba. Seeds presented by F. G. Wal- singham, Atkins Institution of the Arnold Arboretum, Soledad, Cienfuegos. Received July 17, 1937.


Presented by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India. A large gregarious leguminous tree up to 100 feet high, with leaves composed of 2 oblique-ovate leathery leaflets resembling those of a baumia. The small greenish-yellow flowers are in large axillary and terminal panicles. Native to southern India.


Presented by the Experiment Station, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. A small tree with shining, leathery, 2- to 5-foliolate leaves and pink flowers about 2 inches long in clusters. Native to the West Indies.


From China. Seeds presented by Dr. F. A. McClure, Lingnan University, Canton. Received July 21, 1937.

No. 1240. From the Lingnan University Bamboo Garden.

For previous introduction see 101503.

124676. Caesalpinia sp. Caesalpinia- ceae.

From the Belgian Congo. Seeds received through the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture. Received July 22, 1937.


From Mexico. Seeds presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus, Zacuapam, Huatusco. Received July 15, 1937.

A subtropical ornamental vine with cylindrical fruits over a foot long, which have finely mottled dark-reddish rind and yellow flesh with a pleasing odor somewhat like that of the muskmelon. The fruit is used for preserves or dulces.

For previous introduction see 109872.

124678 and 124679. Trifolium pratense L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From New Zealand. Seeds presented by the Grasslands Division, Plant Research Bu- reau, Palmerston North. Received July 20, 1937.

124678. Sta. No. As. 442. Montgomery Ex- tra Late Flowering.
124679. Sta. No. As. 446. New Zealand Broad.
From Brazil. Seeds presented by P. H. Rolfs, of L. C. Corbett, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 24, 1937.

124683. CITRUS GRANDIS (L.) Osbeck. Grapefruit.
Zambôa pumello. Fruits smaller than the average for grapefruit; pyriform; color darker yellow than grapefruit to almost as dark as a Dancy tangerine when fully ripe.

124684 and 124685. CITRUS LIMONIA (L.) Osbeck. Lemon.
Fruit about as heavy as the Dancy, but more spherical; color lemon to orange; some seedling trees very seedy; leaves small, about one-half the length of those of Dancy. The tree fruits later than the Satsuma but earlier than the Dancy.

124686. CITRUS NERIIFOLIA (Ten.) Swingle. Mandarin orange.
Fruit about as heavy as the Dancy, but more nearly spherical; color lemon to orange; some seedling trees very seedy; leaves small, about one-half the length of those of Dancy. The tree fruits later than the Satsuma but earlier than the Dancy.

124687 to 124689. CITRUS SINENSIS (L.) Osbeck. Orange.

From Brazil. Seeds presented by P. H. Rolfs, Escola Superior de Agricultura e Veterinaria, Viçosa, Minas Gerais, at the request of L. C. Corbett, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 24, 1937.

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124687 to 124689. CITRUS SINENSIS (L.) Osbeck. Orange.

124687. Selecta de Viçosa. The parent variety from which the Washington Navel is doubtless a bud or a seed mutant.

124688. Laranja Cipó, "trailing or vining orange," so called on account of the long trailing habit of the limbs. Fruit equal to the Washington Navel, size 150 and larger, very uniform in size; matures about the same date and retains its excellent qualities much longer. Its spreading habits and dense foliage make it especially attractive as an arbor. Planted close (12 feet) it forms a low dense screen.

124689. Pera Camargo, "Camargo's pear-shaped orange." A new variety, later and smaller than the Valencia, which is rapidly taking first place as a commercial variety.

124690 to 124694. Oryza Sativa L. Rice.

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124690 to 124694—Continued.

124690. Adt. 9. Strain from Poonkar.
124691. Ptb. 5. Velutharikayama.
124693. No. 10. Thekkandcheera.
124694. T. 699. A long type of grain which matures in 102 days.

124695 to 124722.
From China. Seeds presented by the Director, Lu-shan Arboretum and Botanical Garden, Kuling, Kukiang. Received July 21, 1937.


124695. ACER DURERGIANUM Miquel. Trident maple.
A small tree with glabrous branches, 3-lobed, bright-green, papery leaves with entire margins, inconspicuous greenish flowers appearing at the same time as the leaves, and glabrous fruits about four-fifths of an inch long. Native to eastern China and Japan.

For previous introduction see 44680.

124696. ACER DAVIDII Franch. A native Chinese maple, 50 to 60 feet high, with large, oval, heart-shaped, coarsely toothed leaves and long pendent clusters of fruits.

For previous introduction see 103112.

124697. ACER OLIVERIANUM Pax. A deciduous shrub up to 12 feet high, with oblong-elliptic leaves, pubescent beneath, 1 to 2 inches long, and small yellow flowers followed by round black drupes.

For previous introduction see 116558.

124698. LINDERA GLAUCA (Sieb. and Zucc.) Blume (Benzoin glaucum (Sieb. and Zucc.) Blume). A deciduous shrub up to 12 feet high, with oblong-elliptic leaves, pubescent beneath, 1 to 2 inches long, and small yellow flowers followed by round black drupes.

For previous introduction see 116558.

124699. LINDERA UMBELLATA SERICEA (Sieb. and Zucc.) Makino (Benzoin sericeum Sieb. and Zucc.). A variety with somewhat narrower leaves acute at both ends, globose berries the size of peas. Native to Japan.

124700. LINDERA RUBRONERVIA Gamble (Benzoin rubronervium (Gamble) Rehder). A shrub 6 to 18 feet high, growing in thickets, with thin-elliptic leaves about 3 inches long, dark shining green above, and small globose black fruits. Native to China at altitudes of about 4,000 feet.

124701. LINDERA STYCHNIFOLIA (Blume) Villar (Benzoin stychnifolium Blume). A small evergreen tree up to 20 feet high, with shining elliptic leaves, dark green above, and small greenish, ellipsoid berries. Native to Japan.

124702. LINDERA UMBELLATA Thumb. A shrub up to 9 feet high, with elliptic to obovate-oblong entire leaves and umbels of small yellow flowers appearing with the leaves and followed by small subglobose, black fruits. Native to Japan.
LILIUM CATHAYANUM—Continued.

124703. LILIUM MUSCARI / Liliaceae. An evergreen shrub or small tree up to 20 feet high, with oblong-elliptic, membranous leaves 2 to 4 inches long and clustered on several small yellow flowers. Native to Szechwan Province, China. For previous introduction see 97393.

124704. LILIUM SARGENTIANUM Wilson. Sargent lily. This lily, native to western China, has a stout stem 4 to 8 feet high, green tinged with purple, and a hundred or more thickly scattered horizontal leaves 2 to 4 inches long. The fragrant flowers are waxy white inside, tinged with yellow near the throat and reddish purple outside. For previous introduction see 66098.

124711. LILIUM SPECIOSUM GLOXINIOIDES / Liliaceae. A variety native to the mountains of central China and differing from the type by its narrower leaves and much reduced, crisped perianth segments with scarlet rather than crimson spots. For previous introduction see 112857.

124712. LILIUM TINGTAENSE Gilg. A lily of the Pseudolirion group, up to 3 feet high, with scattered and whorled oblong-oblancoate leaves and 1 to 6 erect, inodorous orange flowers, the segments about 2 inches long. Native to Shantung, China, and Chosen. For previous introduction see 111362.

124713. RHODODENDRON FORTUNEI Lindl. A deciduous shrub or small tree up to 3 feet high, with oblong-elliptic, membranous leaves 4 to 6 inches long, inconspicuous flowers, and ovoid blue fruits about one-half inch long. The leaves become bright red in the autumn. It is native to western China. For previous introduction see 105651.

124714. RHODODENDRON CHINENSE (Hems.) Sargent. Magnoliaceae. An ornamental deciduous tree up to 50 feet high, native to central China. The leaves 5 to 6 inches long, have 4 acute or acuminate lobes, rounded or slightly cordate at the base; the tuliplike flower is about 2 inches long. This species is somewhat more tender than our native species, L. xwiftifera. For previous introduction see 111362.

124715. NYSSA SINENSIS Oliv. Cornaceae. A deciduous shrub or small tree about 20 feet high, with oblong-elliptic, membranous leaves 4 to 6 inches long, inconspicuous flowers, and ovoid blue fruits about one-half inch long. The leaves become bright red in the autumn. It is native to western China. For previous introduction see 105651.

124716. REHDERODENDRON MACROCARPUM Hu. Stryamineae. A tree about 20 feet high, native to Szechwan Province, China. The papery, reddish-green, oval-elliptic leaves are about 4 inches long, and the racemes of showy white flowers are followed by ribbed, woody, oblong fruits, 2 inches in length. For previous introduction see 104705.

124717 to 124720. RHODODENDRON spp. Ericaceae. A shrub 10 to 12 feet high, native to Chekiang, China. The oblong-elliptic leaves, 5 to 10 inches long, are dark green above and pale glaucous green beneath. The inflorescence is a loosely racemose umbel of 6 to 12 funnel-campanulate, pale-rose flowers 3 to 4 inches across. For previous introduction see 97393.

124727. DYSOXylum sp. Meliaceae.
K. W. No. 12746. A large handsome evergreen tree whose fruit is used by the natives as soap. Found at 5,000 feet altitude.

124728. MAdHUCa INdICA Gmel. (Rasalia latitofolia Roxb.). Sapotaceae. Malava.
A large tree, native to India, with a short trunk and many spreading branches, forming a dense rounded crown 40 to 50 feet high; the oblong-elliptic leaves are 3 to 5 inches long. The flowers have a velvety chocolate-colored calyx and a pale-green colored corolla with thick juicy petals, which are used in India as food. The oval green fruit, 1 to 2 inches long, has a rather granular pulp, not very attractive to western taste, but it is sold in the markets of Yunnan.

For previous introduction see 101089.

124729. MYRICA RUBRA Sieb. and Zucc. Myricaceae.
K. W. No. 12710. A handsome evergreen tree about 20 feet high, with dark-green glossy foliage, found in forests of Yunnan at 5,000 feet altitude. The globular fruits, about the size of an apricot, are quite acid, and, owing to their fragility and peculiar structure, do not ship well. The fruits are salted and dried, because the fresh fruits are too soft to appeal to the Chinese palate.

For previous introduction see 93335.

124730. FOBANA sp. Convolvulaceae.
A perennial with annual climbing stems and ovate, entire leaves; flowers not seen. Collected at 4,000 feet altitude.

124731. FIRMIANA COLORATA (Roxb.) R. Br. (Sterculia colorata Roxb.). Sterculiaceae.
A small deciduous tree with large roundish 3-lobed leaves and small, very numerous, vivid scarlet flowers, which appear in dense terminal pinicles before the leaves. The tree is quick growing, probably flowers very young. Found in a forest that was mainly evergreen at 5,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see 124570.
124734. BAMBUSA MULTIPLEX (Lour.) Raeusch. Poaceae. Hedge bamboo.
From Florida. Seedlings presented by Julian Nally, Gotha. Received July 10, 1937.
Variety Alphonse Karr. Seedlings collected under a fruiting clump of this variety on the estate of the late Dr. Theo. L. Mead, Orlando, Fla., and grown to determine whether the characteristic yellow-and-green striping of the culm of the variety is transmitted by seed.

P. I. G. 7809. Variety Gros Michel. The common banana sold on the market in the United States. The origin of this introduction is at present unknown, but the original plant was grown for many years in the Department greenhouse at Washington, D. C.

From Australia. Seeds presented by the New England Experiment Farm, Glenn Innes, at the request of Dr. H. Wenholz, Director of Plant Breeding, Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales. Received August 6, 1937.

A collection of Kenya wheats that have a very high degree of resistance to stem rust.
124740. Kenya C. 10857.

124746 to 124757.
From India. Seeds purchased from G. Ghose & Co., Town-End, Darjeeling. Received August 3, 1937.

124746. Iris kuamoensis Wall. Iridaceae.
For previous introduction see 122870.
124747. Iris sp. Iridaceae.
No. 54.
124748. Iris sp. Iridaceae.
No. 54-A.
124749. Lilium polyphyllum D. Don. Lilaceae. Lilly.
For previous introduction see 119261.
124750. Lilium wallichianum Schults. f. Lilaceae.
Wallich lily. For previous introduction see 115983.

124751. Nomocharis sp. Liliaceae.
Received under the name "campanulata," for which a place of publication has not been found.
124752. Nomocharis sp. Liliaceae.
No. 7.

124746 to 124757—Continued.
124753. Paraquilegia sp. Ranunculaceae.
No. 28.
124754. Paraquilegia sp. Ranunculaceae.
Native to the Himalayan region at 13,000 feet altitude.

124756. Prunus acuminata (Wall.) Hook. (Laurocerasus acuminata (L.) Roemer). Laurel cherry.
A slender-branched tree 30 to 40 feet in height, with narrow leaves up to 7 inches long and many-flowered racemes of yellowish-white flowers. The fruit is a small oval drupe. The tree is found in the central and eastern Himalayas at altitudes ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 feet.

For previous introduction see 122124.
124757. Prunus cerasoides D. Don (P. puddum Roxb.). Sikkim cherry.
An Indian cherry, native to the temperate slopes of the Himalayas, with sharply serrate, lanceolate leaves 3 to 5 inches long, umbels of pendulous campanulate red to white flowers and red fruits, one-half inch long, having scanty red or yellowish acid flesh.

For previous introduction see 77594.
124758 to 125761.


P. I. G. 9292. Originally from Nicaragua; the seeds were planted in the Department greenhouse at Washington, D.C., and seedlings were sent to the Coconut Grove Garden in January 1934. A large deciduous tropical American forest tree from which rubber is obtained.

For previous introduction see 77387.
124759. Sabal sp. Phoenicaceae. Palm.
P. I. G. 7855. Seeds were received at the garden December 14, 1925, from George Y. Blair, United States San Antonio Field Station. The palm is low-growing and is suitable for planting in front of buildings or wherever low green ground cover is desired. Received as "Sabal ma-."

P. I. G. 3537. Originally from the Botanic Gardens, Brisbane, Australia; received at the garden January 8, 1929. An evergreen tree up to 40 feet high, native to Queensland, Australia, with digitately compound leaves made up of 6 to 16 oblong leaflets a foot long and racemes several feet long of small fragrant flower heads. The
124756 to 124761—Continued.

inflorescence has a decided reddish color because of the unopened buds, which are Eugenia Red,\(^2\) and the immature fruits, which are Nopal Red,\(^2\) both of which are present on one time. A good honey tree, which does best in moist situations. The mature plant is made up of several unbranched stems of varying lengths, each with terminal whorls of large leaves.

For previous introduction see 108756.

124761. PELTOPHORUM INERME (Roxb.) Lindes. Caesalpiniaceae.

P. L. G. No. 3561. Originally from the Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg, Java. A tall handsome leguminous tree sometimes 100 feet high, with bipinnate leaves and large terminal panicles of bright-yellow flowers. A good shade tree; native from the Philippines to Australia.

For previous introduction see 122765.

124762 to 124770. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceae.

From Java. Seeds presented by the Landbouwkundig Instituut, Buitenzorg. Received August 11, 1937.

124762. Baok 3.


124764. solo 3. A pure line.


124766. Major. An unselected variety.


124768. Tjina 1. A pure line.

124769. Latr Sali 509.

124770. Chinglow.

124771 to 124801. PHOENIX spp. Pho-enicaceae.

From Maryland. Plants growing at the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Glenn Dale; originally grown by the former Office of Crop Physiology and Breeding Investigations. Numbered in August 1937.

124771 to 124775. PHOENIX CANARIENSIS Chabaud. Canary date palm.


124776 to 124792. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA L. Date palm.

124776. C. P. B. 12681. Amir Hadji. From Bazhdan, Mandeli Oasis, Iraq, near the Iranian border. Seeds purchased by R. W. Nixon, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Received December 6, 1928. This is perhaps the most vigorous variety in Iraq and the fruit is medium-sized, oblong, deep amber, with thin red skin and very translucent flesh of rich flavor. The palms are vigorous with heavy trunks and occur only in this oasis.


124778. C. P. B. 11577. Biakri. From Indio, California. Offshoots presented by Bruce Drummond. Received December 27, 1920.

124779 and 124780. Bronsi. From Tripoli, Libya. Seeds presented by Dr. E. I. Fenzi. This variety is not very common; the trees are short with large bunches of large, oblong, bright-crimson, very sweet fruits that turn black when ripe.

124781. C. P. B. 11833. Received January 22, 1922.

124782. C. P. B. 12176. Received December 26, 1924.

124783. C. P. B. 12225. Condelia. From Sukkot, Halfa Province, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Seeds presented by Gov. T. Leach, Wady, Halfa, through S. C. Mason. Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Received June 12, 1925. An oblong to oval date, which is chestnut brown when ripe.

For previous introduction see 36827.


124784. C. P. B. 11967. Received in July 1922.

124785. C. P. B. 11965. Received September 13, 1922.

124786 and 124787. Tabuni. From Tripoli, Libya; seeds presented by Dr. E. O. Fenzi. The most popular date in Tripoli; the olive-shaped fruit is small to medium, very sweet with no fiber, but will keep only a short time.

124786. C. P. B. 11831. Received September 13, 1922.

124787. C. P. B. 11836. Received December 26, 1924.

124788. C. P. B. 11832. Uarq. From Tripoli, Libya. Seeds presented by Dr. E. I. Fenzi. The fruit is said to be left to ripen on the palms and then buried under ground, where they keep perfectly for 6 or more years.


124799. C. P. B. 11545-A. A long date.
124800. C. P. B. 11545-B. A large plum date.
124801. C. P. B. 11545-C. A small round date.


124790. PHOENIX RECLINATA Jacq. From Hassenur Kotten-dai, Coimbatore, India. Seeds collected by Griff. September 13, 1933.


124802. BBASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA L. Sisters of St. Dominik, Mary knoll. Received August 18, 1937. Prof. T. F. Main, Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture. Presented by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. Received September 20, 1932.

124803. VIGNA SESQUIPELALIS (L.) Fru-wirth. Fabaceae. Asparagus-bean. Originally from China. Chinese Long bean, a variety with long slender pods, very good as "string beans."

124804. PHOENIX ROBBELENII C. P. B. 12744. From the Man-delli Oasis, Iraq. Offshoots purchased by R. W. Nixon, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Received in February 1926.


124796. MANIHOT GLAZIOVII Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceae. Ceara rubber tree. A medium-sized tree, native to southern Brazil, with a rather dense crown of large 5-lobed peltate leaves, the lobes of which are 3 to 4 inches long. The bark is smooth, shiny brown, with a tendency to peel loose around the trunk, strongly resembling cherry-tree bark. The fruits are round, smooth, burrs.

For previous introduction see 88372.


124807. RUNA. C. 8682. From Tilcara, Jujuy Province. Runa. From Tilcara, Jujuy Province.
124809. Collareja. From Tilcara, Jujuy Province.
124810. Collareja. From Tilcara, Jujuy Province.
124813. Silvestre. From La Pampa. Silvestre. From La Pampa.
124814. Collareja. From Tilcara, Jujuy Province. Collareja. From Tilcara, Jujuy Province.
124815. Collareja. From Tilcara, Jujuy Province.

124816 to 124821. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. Poaceae. Common wheat. From Australia. Seeds from the New England Experiment Farm, Glen Innes, presented by Dr. H. Wenholz, Director of Plant Breeding. Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales. Received August 16, 1937.

124817. Scalaos Fylgia C. 10261.
124818. Cross No. 7 C. 10849. Cross No. 7 C. 10849.
124822 and 124823. ORYZA SATIVA L. Rice. From the Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Manila. Received August 16, 1937. A collection of rice, reported to be resistant to stem rot.

124822. Elioninad, Strain 3.
124823. Raminad, Strain 3.


124825. (Clarendon X Hope) X Dundee, G-1-LO. Poaceae. From Australia. Seeds from the New England Experiment Farm, Glenn Innes, presented by Dr. H. Wencholt, Director of Plant Breeding, Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales. Received August 18, 1937. A collection of rice, reported to be resistant to stem rot.


124829. (Federation X Hope), C 9545. Malvaceae. Cotton. From Egypt. Plants presented by O. A. Rosenfeld, Plant Breeding Station, El Giza. Received August 28, 1937. Variety Aegyptiana. For previous introduction see 123840.

124830. (Federation X Hope) X Bobin, Q-15-LO. Poaceae. From Africa. Seeds presented by the Range Officer, Birch Hill Park, Darjeeling Ranee, Darjeeling. Received September 11, 1937. Very hairy and immune from jassid.

124831. (Federation X Hope) X Bobin, G-17-LO. Poaceae. From Africa. Seeds presented by the Range Officer, Birch Hill Park, Darjeeling Ranee, Darjeeling. Received September 11, 1937. Very hairy and immune from jassid.

124832. (Clarendon X Hope) X Dundee, G-8-LO. Poaceae. From South Africa. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulawayo. Received August 18, 1937. No. 096. A low bushy type, not so early as No. 929 (P. I. 124863), with a longer fruiting period.

124833. (Federation X Hope) X Dundee, G-29-LO. Poaceae. From South Africa. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulawayo. Received August 18, 1937. No. 294. A rather strong, more upright type, late.

124834. (Federation X Hope) X Dundee, E-33-G-2-2-0. Poaceae. From South Africa. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulawayo. Received August 18, 1937. No. 096 (P. I. 124860), with a very long fruiting period.

124835. (Federation X Hope) X Dundee, E-29-G-1-LO. Poaceae. From South Africa. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulawayo. Received August 18, 1937. No. 096 (P. I. 124860), with a very long fruiting period.

124836. (Federation X Hope) X Dundee, E-29-G-3-LO. Poaceae. From South Africa. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulawayo. Received August 18, 1937. No. 096 (P. I. 124860), with a very long fruiting period.

124837. (Federation X Hope) X Dundee, E-22-91-3-1-0. Poaceae. From South Africa. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulawayo. Received August 18, 1937. No. 929 (P. I. 124863) ; our best yielder this past season.

124838. (Federation X Hope S. V.), C 9541. Malvaceae. Cotton. From South Africa. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulawayo. Received August 18, 1937. Variety Aegyptiana. For previous introduction see 123840.

124839. (Federation X Webster), C 9453. Malvaceae. Cotton. From South Africa. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulawayo. Received August 18, 1937. Variety Aegyptiana. For previous introduction see 123840.

124840. (Hope X Clarendon), G-306-0-0. Poaceae. From Africa. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulawayo. Received August 18, 1937. Variety Aegyptiana. For previous introduction see 123840.

124841. (Hope X Clarendon), G-306-0-0-0. Poaceae. From Africa. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulawayo. Received August 18, 1937. Variety Aegyptiana. For previous introduction see 123840.

124842. (Hope X Currawa), G-240-45-0-0. Poaceae. From Africa. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulawayo. Received August 18, 1937. Variety Aegyptiana. For previous introduction see 123840.

124843. (Hope X Currawa), G-240-54-0-1-0. Poaceae. From Africa. Seeds presented by the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulawayo. Received August 18, 1937. Variety Aegyptiana. For previous introduction see 123840.

124844. Hope X (Currawa X Dundee), G-319-30-1-1. Poaceae. From South Africa. Seeds presented by the Range Officer, Birch Hill Park, Darjeeling Range, Darjeeling. Received September 11, 1937. Collected in the Bengal forest. A tree up to 60 feet high, with the younger branches bright reddish brown, native to northern India and southwestern China between 3,000 and 10,000 feet altitude. The oblong-ovate leaves, 2 to 6 inches long, dull dark green above and
From India. Seeds presented by P. G. Joshi, Ica.

124888. Adenium hongheli A. DC. Apocynaceae.

From Africa. Seeds from the Government Gardens, Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, presented through F. G. Walsingham Atkins Institution of the Arnold Arboretum, Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Received August 18, 1937.

A succulent shrub 6 to 10 feet high, with stout branches, rather leathery, obovate-oblong leaves 3 to 4 inches long, and small crimson flowers in contracted cymes. Native to tropical Africa.

124870. Diphysea robioides Benth. Fabaceae.

From Guatemala. Seeds presented by M. Ruande, thwart the request of L. C. Corbett, Bureau of Forestry, Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Received August 17, 1937.

A tall deciduous tree up to 35 feet in height, with somewhat grooved branches, alternate leathery leaves with shining upper surfaces, and axillary racemes of white flowers. The leaves are fragrant, reminding one of the European walnut; the bark has medicinal properties. Native to Chile.

For previous introduction see 52597.


An evergreen tree native to southern Chile, with dark-green, undulate leaves, aromatic leaves and yellowish inconspicuous flowers. The wood, which is durable and is never injured by boring insects, is much used for flooring.

For previous introduction see 54633.

124878 to 124880. Notofagus spp. Fabaceae.

124878. Notofagus obliqua (Mirb.) Oerst. Oest.

A tall deciduous tree, native to Chile, once abundant in the Province of Valdivia but now comparatively scarce, owing to the great demand for the wood, which is reddish and compact and much used for parquet flooring. It is very similar to Notofagus obliqua, but has rounded-oblong, doubly serrate leaves.

For previous introduction see 52594.

124880. Notofagus Pumilio (Poep. and Endl.) Krasser.

A deciduous shrub or small tree with ovate leaves up to 1½ inches long. Native to Chile.


An evergreen tree, widely distributed in many parts of Chile. The oval-elliptic leaves are entire, and the short-pedicelled, greyish-yellow flowers are followed by small roundish, dark-violet fruits. The reddish-yellow wood is prized both for its beauty and its durability.

For previous introduction see 49277.


An evergreen shrub or small tree, native to Chile, with elliptic leaflets 1 inch long, silky pubescence beneath, and yellow flowers, 1 inch long, in short axillary racemes.

For previous introduction see 34399.


From Africa. Seeds presented by the Acting Director, Agricultural Department, Ibadan, Nigeria, at the request of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, London, England. Received September 7, 1937.

124885—Continued.

... have appressed teeth on the margins and are nearly glabrous. The slender pendulous fruiting spikes are 3 to 5 inches long and are borne in fascicles.

124889. Laurelia sempervirens (Ruiz and Pav.) Tulssae, Monimiaceae.

Laurel de Chile. A handsome tree, native to southern Chile, with dark-green, undulate leaves, aromatic leaves and yellowish inconspicuous flowers. The wood, which is durable and is never injured by boring insects, is much used for flooring.

For previous introduction see 54633.

124876. Laurelia obliqua (Ruiz and Pav.) Tulssae. Monimiaceae.

Laurel de Chile. A handsome tree, native to southern Chile, with dark-green, undulate leaves, aromatic leaves and yellowish inconspicuous flowers. The wood, which is durable and is never injured by boring insects, is much used for flooring.

For previous introduction see 54633.


An evergreen tree up to 35 feet in height, with oval-oblong, serrate, clear-green leaves, oblique at the base, and three-seeded fruits. In Chile the wood is used as blocks for street paving.

For previous introduction see 52597.

124879. Notofagus procera Oerst. (Fagus procera Poep. and Endl.) Rauli.

A tall deciduous tree, native to Chile, once abundant in the Province of Valdivia but now comparatively scarce, owing to the great demand for the wood, which is reddish and compact and much used for parquet flooring. It is very similar to Notofagus obliqua, but has rounded-oblong, doubly serrate leaves.

For previous introduction see 52594.

124880. Notofagus Pumilio (Poep. and Endl.) Krasser.

A deciduous shrub or small tree with ovate leaves up to 1½ inches long. Native to Chile.


An evergreen tree, widely distributed in many parts of Chile. The oval-elliptic leaves are entire, and the short-pedicelled, greyish-yellow flowers are followed by small roundish, dark-violet fruits. The reddish-yellow wood is prized both for its beauty and its durability.

For previous introduction see 49277.


An evergreen shrub or small tree, native to Chile, with elliptic leaflets 1 inch long, silky pubescence beneath, and yellow flowers, 1 inch long, in short axillary racemes.

For previous introduction see 34399.


From Africa. Seeds presented by the Acting Director, Agricultural Department, Ibadan, Nigeria, at the request of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, London, England. Received September 7, 1937.

124885—Continued.

... have appressed teeth on the margins and are nearly glabrous. The slender pendulous fruiting spikes are 3 to 5 inches long and are borne in fascicles.

124889. Laurelia sempervirens (Ruiz and Pav.) Tulssae, Monimiaceae.

Laurel de Chile. A handsome tree, native to southern Chile, with dark-green, undulate leaves, aromatic leaves and yellowish inconspicuous flowers. The wood, which is durable and is never injured by boring insects, is much used for flooring.
124883 to 124887—Continued.


124888. Passiflora sp. Passifloraceae.

From Hawaii. Seeds presented by W. T. Pope, Senior Horticulturist, Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu. Received August 12, 1897.


From Brazil. Seeds presented by Prof. J. B. Griffling, Escola Superior de Agricultura, Viçosa, Minas Geraes. Received September 8, 1897.

124889. Criolo.

124890. Rio de Boi.


An Australian grass that is said to be very valuable for its drought-resisting qualities, as well as being a valuable forage.

For previous introduction see 78604.


From Puerto Rico. Seeds presented by Dr. Arthur Roque, geneticist, Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station, Rio Piedras, through Victor R. Boswell, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Received September 15, 1937.

Puerto Rican Beauty. A round to oval, smooth, dark-purple fruit with no streaks.

For previous introdcution see 101358.


From Cuba. Seeds collected at the Atkins Institution of the Arnold Arboretum, Soledad, Cienfuegos, by T. A. Fennell, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Received in 1936.

Plants were grown at the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Coconut Grove, Fla. under P. I. G. No. 9291; numbered in September 1937. This is one of the showiest of the Zephyranthes, with beautiful rose-pink flowers about 3½ inches in diameter, borne singly or in small clusters on 12-inch scapes in the summer months. The leaves are long, linear, glossy green, persisting through the summer. Mature clumps flower freely throughout July and August and are among the most charming of the summer-flowering bulbs.

For previous introduction see 118823.


From Australia. Seeds presented by the New England Experiment Farm, Glenn Innes, at the request of Dr. W. H. Wrench, Director of Plant Breeding, Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales. Received September 14, 1937.

124894. (Clarendon X Hope) X Duneed, G—1–1–0.

124895. (Clarendon X Hope) X Duneed, G—8–LO.

124896. (Clarendon X Hope) X Bobin, G—12–LO.

124897. (Federation X Hope) X Bobin, G—13–LO.

124898. (Federation X Hope) X Bobin, G—17–LO.

124899. (Federation X Hope) X Duneed, E—29–G—1–LO.

124900. (Federation X Hope) X Duneed, E—29–G—3–LO.

124901. (Federation X Hope) X Duneed, E—39–G—2–LO.

124902. (Federation X Hope) X Duneed, E—29–LO.

124903. (Federation X Hope) X Duneed, E—23–61–LO.

124904. (Hope X Currawa) X Duneed, G—319–30–1–0.

124905. (Hope X Currawa) X Duneed, G—319–30–1–1.

124906. (Hope X Currawa) X Duneed, G—19–30–6–0.

124907. (Hope X Yandilla King), C 2–G 1–5a–D 1–2–N 10–GO.


From French Equatorial Africa. Seeds presented by W. J. Lugard, Director, Grimari. Received September 15, 1937.

124908. Lightning Express. Still in the trial stage.

124909. Triumph. This variety was introduced into the Belgian Congo about 15 years ago under the name Mebane Triumph, imported into French Equatorial Africa about 10 years ago, it has undergone a natural selection and is now well acclimated in the southern part of their cotton belt.

124910 to 124922.

From Madagascar. Seeds presented by Dr. F. Boiteau, Director, Botanic Garden, Tananarive. Received September 1, 1897.


124911. Bryophyllum miniutum (Hilsenb. and Boj.) Berger. Crassulaceae.

An erect slender fleshy plant 1 to 2 feet high, native to Madagascar. The smooth, green, oval, obtuse leaves are up to 3 inches long, toothed, with smooth margins and slightly pink petioles. The bright-red, pendent flowers are in a lax terminal panicle.

For previous introduction see 101358.


A tall robust succulent, native to South Africa, with stems reaching a height of
124910 to 124922—Continued.

12 feet. The new growth is 4-angled, later becoming cylindrical, and the plinthis to pinnate leaves are much conformed and have finely crested margins. The tubular yellowish flowers are borne in panicle clusters.

124913. Ephedra sp. Gnetaceae.

124914. Bryophyllum sp. Crassulaceae.

124915. B. schweinfurthii. Crassulaceae.


A much-branched shrub about 1 m. high, native to Madagascar. The leaves are 20 to 40 mm. long and 15 to 20 mm. wide, ovate to ovate-ovarial, with entire margins, and are variable in appearance, due to the presence or absence of a covering of closely appressed, scalelike hairs; sometimes these hairs are dense enough to give the leaves a slivery white appearance. The hairs are soon shed and the leaf is then a rich dark green, glossy and entirely glabrous. The small red flowers are borne in an erect paniclelike inflorescence from 3 to 5 cm. long.


An erect succulent perennial with stems 2 to 3 m. long, oblong-ovate leaves 8 to 13 cm. long, and yellow flowers 2 cm. long, in dense terminal cymes. Native to central Madagascar.

For previous introduction see 101369.


An erect succulent perennial 1 to 3 m. high, with a slender stem, which has a few leaves at the base and is naked above. The fleshy leaves, 3 to 5 cm. long, vary in shape from broadly ovate to spathulate and are entire or crenate. The small orange or yellow flowers are borne in flat-topped panicles. Native to South Africa.

For previous introduction see 88752.


An erect succulent perennial, native to central Madagascar, with large, opposite, sessile, oblong-ovate leaves, green with a red margin. The small reddish or lavender flowers are in dense, long-stalked, axillary cymes.

For previous introduction see 101370.


A medium-sized palm, native to central Madagascar, with a cylindrical stem about 3 inches in diameter and regularly pinnate leaves 1 m. long, which have very narrow pinnae 16 to 18 inches long.

For previous introduction see 78415.


124923 and 124924. Amygdalus persica L. Amygdalaceae. Peach.

From Mexico. Seeds presented by E. O. Mattfeld, Mayaguez. Received September 23, 1937.

124923. A seedling yellow clingstone peach 1 1/2 inches in diameter, very prolific and very sweet when ripe. The flavor and flesh color are very similar to the White Heath peach of the central United States.

124925. Sechiium edule (Jacq.) Swartz (Chayota edulis Jacq.). Cucurbitaceae. Chayote.

From Puerto Rico. Seeds presented by Claud L. Hall, Agricultural Experiment Station, Mayaguez. Received September 20, 1937.

124926 and 124927. Prunus spp. Amygdalaceae.

From the Netherlands. Seeds purchased from V. F. Kool, Haarlem. Received September 24, 1937.

124926. Prunus avium L. Sweet cherry.

Variety Sylvestris.

124927. Prunus mahaleb L. Mahaleb cherry.

For previous introduction see 73615.


From Indo-China. Plants presented by Miss Genevieve Wimsatt, Haiphong. Received September 23, 1937.

A variety reported to have distinctly purplish stems.

For previous introduction see 89717.


From Argentina. Seeds presented by G. L. Fawcett, Tucuman Experiment Station, Tucuman. Received September 17, 1937.


From Libya, Africa. Seeds presented by Miss Carmelo Caparaco, Brooklyn, New York. Received September 24, 1937.

Ananas. Said to be more productive in Libya than the Honeydew and with a better flavor.

124931 to 124951. Allium spp. Liliaceae.

From the Netherlands. Bulbs purchased from C. G. Van Tubergen, Ltd., Zwanenburg Nurseries, Haarlem. Received September 28, 1937.

124931. Allium albulum C. H. Wright. A non-Caspian species which has probably the largest flower heads of the genus. The bulbs are large, and the strap-shaped leaves, 18 inches long, have longitudinal lines of white hairs beneath the edges. The scape is nearly 2 feet high and bears large heads 8 inches across, each composed of from 60 to 80 dull deep-lilac flowers.

For previous introduction see 95352.

124932. Allium atropurpureum Waldst. and Kit.

An upright, rather tall onion sometimes over 3 feet high, with 2 to 4 narrow-linear leaves much shorter than the stem. The small dark-purple flowers, sometimes rose-purple with a darker middle stripe, are in dense hemispherical or spherical clusters. Native to meadows in southeastern Europe.

For previous introduction see 95353.
**PLANT MATERIAL INTRODUCED**

124931 to 124951—Continued.

124933. **ALLIUM CAERULEUM** Pall.  
An onion with slender grassy leaves and 14-inch stalks, bearing compact spherical heads of small deep-blue flowers. Native to eastern Europe.  
For previous introduction see 110690.

124934. **ALLIUM FLAVUM** L.  
A wild onion with an upright or ascending stem up to a foot high, narrowly linear leaves about as long as the stem, and small greenish-yellow, bell-shaped flowers in a loose umbel. Native to dry rocky places, especially in chalky soil in south-central Europe.  
For previous introduction see 110640.

124935. **ALLIUM GIGANTEUM** Regel.  
One of the largest members of the genus, with large bulbs and broad fleshy leaves about 18 inches long. The bright-lilac flower heads, 4 inches across, are on stalks about 4 feet high.  
For previous introduction see 107853.

124936. **ALLIUM KARATAVIENSE** Regel.  
An onion, native to Turkistan, with very ornamental broad leaves of a striking blue-green color and dense umbels of dull-pink flowers.  
For previous introduction see 113879.

124937. **ALLIUM MOLT** Ten.  
An allium with broad glaucous leaves and a scape 10 to 15 inches high, bearing a compact head of bright-yellow flowers. Native to southern Europe.  
For previous introduction see 117820.

124938. **ALLIUM MULTIBULBOSUM** Boisg. and Noe.  
Native to Asia Minor.  
For previous introduction see 110785.

124939. **ALLIUM NARCISSIFLORUM** Vill.  
A bulbous plant, native to Italy, about 9 inches high, with large rose-colored flowers in huge, rather open, subglobose heads, which are at times a foot in diameter.  
For previous introduction see 110782.

124940. **ALLIUM URGINUM** L.  
A wild European onion that grows in large masses in the open woods. When in flower it is very effective, clothing the ground with its broad green leaves, above which the numerous umbels of white flowers are borne on scapes a foot high.  
For previous introduction see 110785.

124941. **ALLIUM EREDDANENSE** Boiss. and Nee.  
A bulbous plant, 2 feet high, with linear-lanceolate leaves and 3 to 5 white flowers in an umbel. Native to Syria.  
For previous introduction see 79001.

124942. **ALLIUM OSTERWIECKIANUM** Regel.  
A particularly striking species, native to Turkistan. The deep-purple flowers are produced freely in many-flowered umbels on scapes 12 inches high.  
For previous introduction see 91382.

124943. **ALLIUM NARCISSEIFLORUM** VIII.  
An onion, native to Italy, about 9 inches high, with large rose-colored flowers in nodding heads.  
For previous introduction see 95455.

124944. **ALLIUM PENDULINUM** Ten.  
An alpine, native to Italy, with linear keeled leaves and long-peduncled nodding white flowers.  
For previous introduction see 95359.

124945. **ALLIUM SCHUBERTII** Zucc.  
A bulbous plant, native to Asia Minor and Persia, with broadly strap-shaped leaves and dull, rose-colored flowers in huge, rather open, subglobose heads, which at times a foot in diameter.  
For previous introduction see 95457.

124946. **ALLIUM ROSEUM** Regel.  
A white-flow-ered allium.  
For previous introduction see 110690.

124947. **ALLIUM SPHAEROCEPHALON** L.  
A European onion with a scape 1 to 2 feet high, leafy only a third of its length. The half-terete leaves are much shorter than the stem, and the bright- or dark-purple flowers are freely borne in globose or ovoid umbels about 1 inch in diameter.  
For previous introduction see 110782.

124948. **ALLIUM SUSINUM** L.  
A bulbous plant, 1 to 2 feet high, with linear-lanceolate leaves and 3 to 5 white flowers in an umbel. Native to Iran (Persia).  
For previous introduction see 110785.

124949. **ALLIUM ABERGNIANUM** Bois.  
A bulbous plant, 1 foot high, from a cross between A. grandiflora and A. schumannii, made at Glenn Dale, Md., by the late Edward Goucher.  
For previous introduction see 95359.

124950. **ALLIUM CRISPUM**  
A particularly striking species, native to Turkistan, with oblong lanceolate leaves 6 inches high and a large globular umbel of purple flowers on a scape 2 feet high.  
For previous introduction see 95359.

124951. **ALLIUM ZEBDANENSE** Bois.  
A particularly striking species, native to Asia Minor and Persia, with broadly strap-shaped leaves and dull, rose-colored flowers in huge, rather open, subglobose heads, which at times a foot in diameter.  
For previous introduction see 95457.

124952. **ALLIUM QUALE**  
A bulbous plant, 1 foot high, from a cross between A. grandiflora and A. schumannii, made at Glenn Dale, Md., by the late Edward Goucher.  
For previous introduction see 95359.

124953. **ALLIUM ABERGNIANUM** Bois.  
A bulbous plant, 1 foot high, from a cross between A. grandiflora and A. schumannii, made at Glenn Dale, Md., by the late Edward Goucher.  
For previous introduction see 95359.

124954. **ALLIUM ZEBDANENSE** Bois.  
A particularly striking species, native to Asia Minor and Persia, with broadly strap-shaped leaves and dull, rose-colored flowers in huge, rather open, subglobose heads, which at times a foot in diameter.  
For previous introduction see 95457.

124955. **ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE** L.  
Anacardiaceae.  
Cashew nuts.  
From Africa. Seeds presented by Mario da Fonseira, Chief of Service, Technical Re- 
partition of Agricultural Products, Depart- 
ment of Agriculture, Lourenço Marques,. Mozambique. Received September 29, 1937.  
A collection of ungraded cashew nuts.  
For previous introduction see 110785.

124956. **ABELIA** Caprifoliaceae.  
From Glenn Dale, Md. Plants growing at 
the United States Plant Introduction Gar- 
Variety *Edward Goucher*. A variety of *Abelia*, grown from a cross between *Abelia grandiflora* and A. schumannii, made at Glenn Dale, Md., by the late Edward Goucher. Bu- 
reau of Plant Industry. The features of both species are effectively combined in this vari-
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124956—Continued.

ety. In habit of growth, climatic adaptability, and free-flowering characteristics it resembles A. grandiflora. In the large, tubular, lavender-pink flowers, it resembles A. schoenananii.

124957 to 124960.

From Egypt. Seeds presented by the Horticultural Section, Ministry of Agriculture, Giza, through F. G. Walsingham, Atkins Institution of the Arnold Arboretum, Soleadad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Received September 27, 1937.

124957. ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS Mart.

A perennial vine with long-stalked, broadly ovate leaves 2 to 3 inches across and solitary flowers, which have no unpleasant odor, borne on the pendulous new wood. The flowers have a yellow-green tube 2 to 3 inches long, and the cordate-circular limb, 3 inches across, is purple and white blotched, white outside with a yellow eye. Native to Brazil.

124958. CELTIS RHAMNIFOLIA Presl.

A tree about 20 feet high, with smooth gray bark, ovate, abruptly acuminate, leathery leaves, and inconspicuous flowers. Native to South Africa.

For previous introduction see 112637.

124959. TERMINALIA TRIFOLIATA Spreng.

A tall shrub or vigorous tree with 3-parted leaves and flattened, winged fruits. The yellowish wood is strong and flexible. Native to the temperate regions of South America.

For previous introduction see 42548.

124960. VERNONIA ABBYSSINICA Sch. Bip. Asteraeae.

An erect shrubby perennial up to 2 feet high, with lanceolate elliptical leaves and small campanulate flower heads in panicles. Native to Ethiopia.

124961 to 124964. PRUNUS spp. Amygdalaceae.

From Germany. Seeds presented by Otto Mann, Leipzig. Received September 24, 1937.

124961 to 124964—Continued.

124961. PRUNUS AVIUM L. Sweet cherry.

Variety Sylvestris. Originated in Germany.

124962 and 124963. PRUNUS MAHALEB L. Mahaleb cherry.

124965. Yugoslavian origin.

124966. French origin.

124964. PRUNUS Cerasifera Ehrh. Myrobalan plum.

A small yellow plum, 1 inch in diameter, rather flavorless.

For previous introduction see 118072.

124965. JUNIPERUS ASHEI Buckholz. Pinaceae.


A shrubby tree 12 to 20 feet high, usually with several trunks coming from a short fluted main trunk, forming a broad, globular, open, irregular crown. Related to Juniperus mono-sperma, but differing in the tetragonal and more slender branchlets and large fruits and seeds. Native to the Ozark region in southern Missouri and Arkansas.

124966 to 124968.

From Mexico. Seeds presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus, Zacuapam, Huatusco, Veracruz. Received September 29, 1937.

124966. CARICA PAPAYA L. Papayaceae.

Papaya.

124967. Neanthe elegans (Mart.) O. F. Cook (Chamaedorea elegans Mart.). Phoenicaceae. Palm.

A pinnate-leaved palm up to 6 feet high, native to southern Mexico. The leaves, nearly 4 feet long, have about 20 pairs of pinnae, each a foot long and nearly 1 inch wide. The closely ringed stem is about 1½ inches thick.

For previous introduction see 101699.

124968. Tigris sp. Iridaceae.

Flowers orange with golden-yellow spots.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>Bambusa multiplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>Musa paradisiaca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apple (sweet)</td>
<td>Malus domestica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple (wild)</td>
<td>Malus sylvestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple (cherry)</td>
<td>Prunus cerasus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple (plum)</td>
<td>Prunus domestica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td>Prunus armeniaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple (wild)</td>
<td>Prunus virginiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple (European)</td>
<td>Malus sylvestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple (Japanese)</td>
<td>Malus sieboldiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple (Asian)</td>
<td>Malus halliana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple (American)</td>
<td>Malus floribunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple (wild)</td>
<td>Malus sylvestris var. sylvestris</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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trident. See A. buergerianum.
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