

INVENTORY¹

86756 to 86766.

From England. Seeds presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Received April 1, 1930.

86756. ONONIS BIFLORA Desf. Fabaceae.

A leguminous plant with trifoliolate leaves having oblong serrate leaflets and longitudinally striped yellow flowers borne in pairs. It is native to southern Europe.

86757. ONONIS RECLINATA L. Fabaceae.

An upright or sometimes prostrate branched annual, up to 10 inches high, with small trifoliolate leaves and small purplish flowers. Native to dry sandy situations, especially along the coast in the Mediterranean regions.

86758 to 86763. RHODODENDRON spp. Ericaceae.

86758. RHODODENDRON AMBIGUUM Hemsl.

A low Chinese evergreen species with lanceolate leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and flowers, pale yellow spotted with greenish yellow, 2 inches across.

For previous introduction see No. 77015.

86759. RHODODENDRON DECORUM Franch.

A western Chinese evergreen species with glabrous leaves, glaucous beneath, and broadly bell-shaped white or pink flowers 2 inches across.

For previous introduction see No. 79041.

86760. RHODODENDRON DISCOLOR Franch.

A tall evergreen shrub 15 to 20 feet high with yellowish branchlets, elliptic to lanceolate glabrous leaves, dark green above and whitish beneath. The white to pale-pink funnelform-campanulate flowers are 2 to 3 inches across. The shrub is native to central China.

86756 to 86766—Continued.

86761. RHODODENDRON RACEMOSUM Franch. Mayflower rhododendron.

An upright Chinese shrub up to 6 feet high, with scaly branchlets, elliptic to obovate leaves which are glabrous above and glaucous beneath, and few-flowered clusters of pink flowers, so abundantly produced as to completely cover the plant.

For previous introduction see No. 77018.

86762. RHODODENDRON RUBIGINOSUM Franch.

A rigid evergreen shrub about 3 feet high with ovate to lanceolate leaves 2 to 3 inches long and densely covered with brownish red scales beneath. The broadly funnelform bright rose-red flowers, 1 to 2 inches across, are in few-flowered clusters. It is native to central China.

86763. RHODODENDRON CONCINNUM Hemsl.

A western Chinese shrub about 10 feet high, with oval-elliptic leaves and small clusters of purple, sometimes white, funnel-shaped flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 66603.

86764 to 86766. SYRINGA spp. Oleaceae. Lilac.

86764. SYRINGA PALIBINIANA Nakai.

A shrub native to Chosen, about 10 feet high, with slender upright branches, elliptic leaves 1 to 3 inches long, and loose panicles of pale-lilac or whitish flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 76600.

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 Division 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 division, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification can be made.