

INVENTORY¹

89211. GENISTA AETNENSIS (Bivona)
DC. Fabaceae. Aetna broom.

From Sicily, Italy. Seeds presented by Giardino Allegra, Catania. Received October 1, 1930.

An attractive shrub, 6 feet or less in height, with nearly leafless, slender branches and fragrant yellow flowers in loose terminal racemes. Native to Sicily and Sardinia.

For previous introduction see 83686.

89212 to 89214.

From Brazil. Seeds presented by Dr. A. Bittencourt, in charge, Estação Experimental de Agrostologia, through P. H. Rolfs, Vigosa, Minas Geraes. Received October 1, 1930.

89212. MEIBOMIA BARBATA (L.) Kuntze
(*Desmodium barbatum* Benth.). Fabaceae.

A stout erect suffrutescent perennial with trifoliate leaves of elliptical to obovate leaflets and crowded corymbs of light-blue to purple flowers. Cultivated in Brazil for green forage and hay.

89213. MEIBOMIA DISCOLOR (Vogel) Kuntze
(*Desmodium discolor* Vogel). Fabaceae.

A shrubby, erect, hairy plant from southern Brazil with oval membranous leaflets and large panicles of light-blue flowers. Cultivated in Brazil for forage and silage, being cut while young, as it becomes woody with age.

For previous introduction see 64288.

89214. STYLOSANTHES GUIANENSIS (Aubl.) Swartz. Fabaceae.

A branching herbaceous perennial about 3 feet high, with rusty hirsute stems, trifoliate leaves of lanceolate sharp-pointed leaflets, and globose heads of small fragrant yellow flowers subtended by leafy bracts. It is native to Guiana and is grown in Brazil as a forage plant wherever alfalfa can be grown.

89215. ADONIDIA MERRILLII Beccari
(*Normanbya merrillii* Beccari).
Phoenicaceae. Palm.

From the Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received October 4, 1930.

Bonga de China or *bonga de Jolo*. A medium-sized palm with graceful somewhat curved pinnate leaves, resembling the common betel-nut palm, but not so tall. The crimson fruits, less than an inch long, are borne just below the leaves. In Manila this palm is grown as an ornamental.

For previous introduction see 81851.

89216. SOLANUM MELONGENA L. Solanaceae.
Eggplant.

From Bangkok, Siam. Seeds presented by A. Kerr, Director, Botanical Section, Ministry of Commerce and Communications. Received October 6, 1930.

A wild form.

89217 to 89382.

From New Plymouth, New Zealand. Plants purchased from Duncan & Davies (Ltd.). Received October 6, 1930.

A collection of plants native to New Zealand.

89217 to 89221. CARMICHAELIA spp. Fabaceae.

89217. CARMICHAELIA ARBOREA (Forst. f.) Druce (*C. australis* R. Br.).

A shrub up to 9 feet high, somewhat resembling Scotch broom, with thin flat branches. The clusters of small pealike lilac-striped flowers are followed by small black pods the sides of which drop off and expose the bright-red seeds surrounded by the dark margin of the pod.

For previous introduction see 77176.

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.