

INVENTORY¹

92337 to 92340.

From Argentina, South America. Seeds presented by Dr. Lorenzo R. Parodi, Laboratorio de Botanica, Facultad de Agronómica y Veterinaria, Buenos Aires. Received April 1, 1931.

92337. *AXONOPUS IRIDACEUS* (Mez) Parodi. Poaceae. Grass.

Of possible value as forage.

92338 to 92340. *POA* spp. Poaceae. Grass.

92338. *POA BONARIENSIS* (Lam.) Kunth.

No. 455. A rhizomatous perennial grass.

For previous introduction see 76885.

92339. *POA LANIGERA* Nees.

No. 456. Of possible value as forage.

92340. *POA LIGULARIS* Nees.

No. 450. Of possible value as forage.

92341 to 92373.

From Mexico. Seeds collected by C. O. Erlanson and Max Souviron, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 1, 1931.

Nos. 92341 to 92365 were collected in the State of Chiapas.

92341. *ANNONA MURICATA* L. Annonaceae. Soursop.

No. 57. *Guanava*. Collected near Acala at 2,800 feet altitude. A tree 40 feet high which was found on irrigated land. The tree is cultivated for its soft-spine fruit.

92342. *ARDISIA* sp. Myrsinaceae.

No. 103. Collected at Chiapas, March 4, 1931. A tree 45 feet high, used as a shade tree on the plaza.

92341 to 92373—Continued.

92343. *BIXA ORELLANA* L. Bixaceae. Anatto-tree.

No. 56. Collected near Acala at 2,800 feet altitude, February 22, 1931. A tree 25 feet high found growing in open scrub. It is sometimes used as a hedge. The berries furnish a yellow coloring matter for butter and cheese.

For previous introduction see 76416.

92344. *CEIBA* sp. Bombacaceae.

No. 107. *Mosote*. Collected in the dry valley of Tuxtla Gutierrez, March 4, 1931, where it was growing abundantly.

92345. *CESTRUM* sp. Solanaceae.

No. 88. Collected along the road between San Cristobal and Tenejapa, February 28, 1931, at 3,900 feet altitude. A bush up to 15 feet high with white berries.

92346. *CITRULLUS VULGARIS* Schrad. Cucurbitaceae. Watermelon.

No. 34. Collected in the market at Tuxtla Gutierrez, February 17, 1931. This variety, that came originally from Spain, produces small elliptic fruits.

92347. *DAHLIA* sp. Asteraceae.

No. 89. Collected along the road between San Cristobal and Tenejapa, February 28, 1931, at 3,900 feet altitude. A herbaceous plant up to 30 feet high.

92348. *DIALIUM DIVARICATUM* Vahl. Caesalpinaceae.

No. 98. *Unpace*. Collected in the mountains north of Tuxtla Gutierrez, March 2, 1931. The endocarp of the nut of this tree is used by the natives in making a refreshing drink.

92349. *ERTHRINA GOLDMANII* Standl. Fabaceae.

No. 102. *San Felipe*. Found growing among dry scrub near Chiapas, March 4,

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 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.