

## INVENTORY<sup>2</sup>

### 101158. NEPHELIUM LAPPACEUM L. Sapindaceae. Rambutan.

From Central America. Seeds presented by Wilson Popenoe, research department, United Fruit Co., Tela, Honduras. Received October 6, 1932.

An erect stately tropical tree 35 to 40 feet high, native to the Malay Archipelago and not yet extensively cultivated elsewhere. The compound leaves are composed of 5 to 7 pairs of elliptic, obovate or oblong, glabrate leaflets about 4 inches long, shining and dark green above, paler beneath. The small flowers are in loose axillary and terminal panicles. The fruits, which are produced in clusters of 10 or 12, are oval, about 2 inches in length, and covered with soft fleshy spines less than an inch long. They are crimson, somewhat greenish, yellowish, or orange-yellow. The outer covering from which the spines arise is thin and leathery and is easily torn off, exposing the white translucent flesh (aril) which adheres to the oblong and flattened seed. The flavor is mild acid, somewhat suggesting that of the grape.

For previous introduction see 95367.

### 101159 to 101162.

From Cuba. Seeds presented by Robert M. Grey, superintendent, Atkins Institution of the Arnold Arboretum, Soledad, Cienfuegos. Received October 3, 1932.

#### 101159. CITHAREXYLUM CAUDATUM L. Verbenaceae.

A shrub 10 to 12 feet high, native to the West Indies. The elliptical to oblong leathery leaves are 3 to 5 inches long, and the white tubular flowers, borne in erect racemes 4 to 9 inches long, are followed by ovoid-oblong black fruits about one-fourth inch long.

#### 101160. EUGENIA sp. Myrtaceae.

#### 101161. JATROPHA HASTATA Jacq. Euphorbiaceae.

A shrubby perennial about 3 feet high with obovate to oblanceolate hastate leaves and umbel-like cymes of small scarlet flowers. It is native to Cuba.

For previous introduction see 90983.

### 101159 to 101162—Continued

#### 101162. OCOTEA CORIACEA (Swartz) Britton. Lauraceae.

An evergreen tree 30 to 40 feet high with oblong-lanceolate coriaceous leaves 2 to 6 inches long and panicles of small whitish flowers followed by dark-blue fruits nearly an inch long with red or yellow persistent calyx bases. It is native to the West Indies.

For previous introduction see 90929.

#### 101163. FICUS CARICA L. Moraceae. Common fig.

From Florida. Cuttings presented by H. E. Ellis, Jacksonville. Received February 1, 1930. Numbered in October 1932.

A seedless fig developed by George E. Shepherd, Riverside, Jacksonville, Fla.

### 101164 to 101168.

From Greece. Seeds and bulbs presented by Prof. P. Th. Anagnostopoulos, École Supérieure d'Agriculture, Athens. Received October 7, 1932.

#### 101164 to 101166. CROCUS spp. Iridaceae.

##### 101164. CROCUS BORYI J. Gay.

An autumn-flowering crocus with 3 to 6 linear-lanceolate leaves and white flowers somewhat lilac lined at the base outside and having a yellow throat. The anthers are white and somewhat longer than the filaments, and the scarlet style branches are divided into capillary segments.

##### 101165. CROCUS CARTWRIGHTIANUS Herb.

An autumn-flowering crocus with 1 to 4 violet flowers and narrow slightly ciliate leaves. It is very close to *C. hadriaticus* and is native to arid hills near the sea in Greece.

##### 101166. CROCUS sp.

#### 101167. ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM L. Liliaceae. Star-of-Bethlehem.

Bulbs of a herbaceous perennial, native to the Mediterranean region. The thick ovoid bulb

<sup>2</sup> 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.