

# INVENTORY.<sup>1</sup>

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## 49124. TRIGONELLA SUAVISSIMA Lindl. Fabaceæ.

From Sydney, New South Wales. Seeds presented by J. H. Maiden, director, Botanic Gardens, through A. J. Pieters, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 9, 1920.

This cloverlike plant, called "Darling clover" in Australia, where it is native, has fragrant stems and foliage and in favorable locations is perennial, becoming 3 feet or more in height. When grown on rich black soils subject to periodic inundations it produces a large quantity of nutritious herbage, of which stock are particularly fond and on which they fatten. It provides good feed in late winter and early spring, hence it is a valuable addition to pastures. Sir Thomas Mitchell wrote of this plant, which he called "Australian shamrock," "The perfume of this herb, its freshness and flavor, induced me to try it as a vegetable, and we found it delicious and tender as spinach." The perfume is due to the presence of coumarin. If cut when in flower and properly cured it makes good hay. (Adapted from *Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information*, 1909, p. 12.)

## 49125 to 49137.

From Rochester, N. Y. Cuttings presented by John Dunbar, assistant superintendent of parks. Received January 3, 1920.

### 49125. BERBERIS DUROBRIVENSIS C. Schneid. Berberidaceæ. Barberry.

"*Berberis durobrivensis* is a supposed hybrid between *B. poireti* and some unknown species which was raised at Rochester, therefore its specific name." (Alfred Rehder.)

### 49126. BERBERIS EMARGINATA Willd. Berberidaceæ. Barberry.

A Siberian *Berberis* which becomes 3 or 4 feet in height. The leaves are narrowly obovate, and the yellow flowers appear in May. The slender red fruits mature in September and October. (Adapted from *Guimpel, Otto, and Hayne, Abbildungen der fremden Holzarten, vol. 1, p. 78, pl. 62.*)

### 49127. BERBERIS OBLONGA (Regel) C. Schneid. Berberidaceæ. Barberry.

"Allied to *Berberis heteropoda*, but has angular branches, obovate leaves, and 10 to 20 flowered racemes, followed by oblong fruits. The plant is a native of Turkestan." (Alfred Rehder.)

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<sup>1</sup> All introductions consist of seeds unless otherwise noted.

It should be understood that the varietal names of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in these inventories are those which the material bore when received by the Office of Foreign Seed and 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 identity fully established, 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 these inventories in many cases undoubtedly will be changed by the specialists interested in the various groups of plants and the forms of the names brought into harmony with recognized American codes of nomenclature.