

INVENTORY¹

62231. LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM Mill.
Solanaceae. Tomato.

From Lima, Peru. Seeds presented by Dr. A. Weberbauer. Received January 31, 1925.

Seeds of wild-grown tomatoes, collected during December between Lima and Ancon on the coastal plain on stony saline soil, in an almost rainless district. (*Weberbauer.*)

62232. ECDEIOCOLEA MONOSTACHYA F.
Muehl. Baloskionaceae.

From Perth, Western Australia. Seeds presented by W. M. Carne, botanist and plant pathologist, Department of Agriculture. Received January 31, 1925.

Collected at Wongan Hills, Western Australia, December, 1924, by C. A. Gardner. (*Carne.*)

A perennial, rushlike, herbaceous plant, introduced for testing as a possible source for paper-making material.

62233. ELAEOCARPUS OBLONGUS Gaertn.
Elaeocarpaceae.

From Guntur, Madras Presidency, India. Seeds presented by William Bembower. Received February 3, 1925.

The "Nilghiri mock olive" is a tree of domelike habit, with a white, well-branched trunk. The elliptic leaves are shining green, and the white flowers appear in slender, axillary racemes 2 to 6 inches long. The crimson color of the autumn foliage is very attractive, resembling that of the Virginia creeper. The tree appears to be a satisfactory ornamental for subtropical regions. (*Bembower.*)

62234. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L.
Poaceae. Sugar cane.

From Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba. Cuttings presented by the agricultural experiment station, through E. W. Brandes, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 25, 1925.

Hawaii 109.

62235. OLEARIA FORSTERI Hook. f.
Asteraceae.

From Dublin, Ireland. Plants and cuttings presented by J. W. Besant, Glasnevin Botanic Garden, at the request of Dr. Augustine Henry, College of Science. Received February 7, 1925.

A handsome, evergreen, New Zealand shrub, about 7 feet in height, which belongs to a group closely allied to the shrubby asters. The oblong leaves have wavy margins and are whitish below, and the insignificant but fragrant flowers appear late in the fall. While this plant is said to be able to endure rather low temperatures, it also requires a cool, moist summer.

62236 to 62238. VIOLA ODORATA L.
Violaceae. Violet.

From Killaloe, County Clare, Ireland. Plants purchased from Mrs. Stanistreet. Received February 7, 1925. Notes by Mrs. Stanistreet.

62236. *Lady Hume Campbell.* A variety with very large, long-stemmed flowers, which are a soft lavender-blue and very fragrant. Blooms freely and is valuable for its long flowering season.

62237. *Mrs. David Lloyd George.* The highly perfumed flowers, borne on long stems, are purple, with center petals shaded lavender, rose, and white.

62238. *Souvenir de ma Fille.* A new variety with enormous dark-violet, highly perfumed flowers, borne on long stems. Good for frames or open air.

62239. CISSUS STRIATA Ruiz and Pav.
(*Vitis striata* Miq.). Vitaceae.

From Paris, France. Plants purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., through David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 19, 1925.

A low, shrubby, evergreen vine, native to southern South America. The leaves are small with three to five leaflets; the yellowish flowers are in rather dense clusters. Probably tender except in the Southern States.

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 Office 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 samples of 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 office, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification can be made.