

## INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>

### 64429. CITRUS GRANDIS (L.) Osbeck. Rutaceae. Grapefruit.

From Los Banos, Philippine Islands. Bud-wood presented by J. E. Higgins, College of Agriculture. Received September 9, 1925.

In a letter of September 22, 1925, to this office, T. Ralph Robinson, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, states that this pummelo was noted by W. T. Swingle some years ago at Los Banos, where trees were being grown under C. A. No. 1427. The only name given it is "Better pummelo."

### 64430 and 64431. CHAENOMELES SUPERBA (Frahm) Rehder. Malaceae.

Shrubs growing in the permanent planting area at the Bell Plant Introduction Garden, Glenn Dale, Md. Numbered July, 1925, for convenience in distribution. Notes taken from the Journal of the Arnold Arboretum, volume 2, page 58.

64430. A handsome ornamental shrub which apparently is a hybrid between *Chaenomeles japonica* and *C. lagenaria*. It differs from *C. japonica* chiefly in the larger, but narrower, more sharply serrate, darker green leaves and in the larger deep-red flowers. From *C. lagenaria* it differs in the smaller leaves, the pubescent young branchlets, and in the more upright and compact habit.

<sup>1</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 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 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 office, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in, so that definite identification can be made.

### 64430 and 64431—Continued.

64431. Forma *alba*. A form of the above with white flowers.

### 64432 to 64442.

From Rabat, Morocco. Bulbs collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 6, 1925. Notes by Doctor Fairchild.

### 64432. ARISARUM VULGARE Targ. Toz. Araceae.

A wild aroid which occurs in large quantities in the black gumbo soils around Kenitra. The medium-sized tubers, produced in this soil, are eaten by hogs.

### 64433. BIARUM BOVEI Blume. Araceae.

An aroidlike Arisarum, but producing larger tubers, found in black, sticky gumbo soil, about 60 miles north of Kenitra. R. Maire, of the University of Algiers, recommended it because it grows so abundantly and because the hogs are very fond of it.

### 64434. GLADIOLUS BYZANTINUS Mill. Iridaceae.

From the cork forest of Mamora, near Rabat. A slender delicate species with purple-red flowers and much more grass-like in habit than the cultivated forms generally. It might give delicacy of form to hybrids.

For introduction of seeds, see S. P. I. No. 64057.

### 64435 to 64439. IRIS spp. Iridaceae.

#### 64435. IRIS ALATA Poir.

A low-growing species which grows wild in the wet gumbo soils about 66 miles north of Kenitra, Morocco. It is a purple-flowered species, and R. Maire tells me it is well worth growing in our borders for its large flowers which appear, in Algeria, during October and November. It produces numerous tubers on its roots.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 64190.

#### 64436. IRIS FONTANESII Godr.

This species is very similar to *Iris tingitana*, but is much lighter in color. We found wild specimens nearly 5 feet high near Boulhaut, northern Morocco. Both of these species being bulbous, with their resting periods in the dry summer, they would be better adapted to southern California than to other iris-growing sections of the United States. These bulbs were collected by R. Maire.

#### 64437. IRIS TINGITANA Boiss. and Reut.

Collected near Kenitra. A very tall, dark-purple species occurring wild in Tangier and along the roadsides throughout northern Morocco. At Kenitra the Arabs brought in armfuls of this iris, and under the electric light they appeared almost black.