

# INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>

**68956 and 68957.** LITCHI spp. Sapindaceae.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seedlings presented by the Director of Forestry, Manila, through W. T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received December 4, 1926.

**68956.** LITCHI ARAUCARIA Hort.

[Place of publication not found.]

**68957.** LITCHI PHILIPPINENSIS Radlk.

A Philippine relative of the lychee (*Litchi chinensis*) which, as described by Webster (Food Plants of the Philippines, p. 99) is a tree about 50 feet high, with dark-green pinnate leaves, similar to those of the lychee, and roundish oblong fruits, about 3 centimeters long, borne in loose terminal clusters. The tough leathery "shell" of the fruit, which is covered with short spiny projections, incloses a scant edible pulp, in which is embedded a relatively large seed. This seed is roasted and eaten. The tree may have value as a stock for the lychee.

**68958 to 68960.** GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM L. Malvaceae. Cotton.

From Barberton, Transvaal, South Africa. Seeds presented by F. R. Parnell, cotton breeder Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Received November 30, 1926.

South African selections of Cambodian cotton said to be resistant to infestations of jassids (cotton fleas).

For previous introduction see No. 66179.

**68958.** Cambodia No. 37.

**68959.** Cambodia No. 516.

**68960.** Cambodia No. 664.

**68961 to 68973.**

From Luchenza, Nyasaland Protectorate, Africa. Seeds presented by L. S. Norman. Received November 26, 1926.

**68961.** ARACHIS HYPOGAEA L. Fabaceae. Peanut.

**68961 to 68973—Continued.**

A native variety which surpasses in yield any of the imported varieties.

**68962.** ARISTOLOCHIA sp. Aristolochiaceae.

A native creeper, of possible value as an ornamental.

**68963.** CRACCA VOGELII (Hook. f.) Kuntze (*Tephrosia vogelii* Hook. f.). Fabaceae.

A shrubby legume, the leaves of which are macerated by the natives of Nyasaland and thrown into the water to kill fish.

For previous introduction see No. 66250.

**68964.** SORGHUM VULGARE Pers. Poaceae. Sorghum.

A native variety.

**68965.** INDIGOFERA sp. Fabaceae. Indigo.

A native leguminous plant 2 feet high, said to be nematode resistant.

**68966.** JATROPHA CURCAS L. Euphorbiaceae.

A large tropical American shrub, grown in Nyasaland for the oil which is obtained from the seeds. This oil is used in soap making.

For previous introduction see No. 50835.

**68967.** MANISURIS EXALTATA (L. f.) Kuntz. Poaceae. Grass.

A rapid-growing annual grass used as fodder in Rhodesia, Africa, where it is native.

For previous introduction see No. 55068.

**68968 and 68969.** NICOTIANA TABACUM L. Solanaceae. Tobacco.

Native varieties of tobacco.

**68968.** No. 1. *Rabo*.

**68969.** No. 2. *Rabo*.

<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.