

## INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>

### 76454 to 76465.

From Leningrad, Russia. Scions presented by A. Kol, chief of the bureau of introduction, Institute of Applied Botany. Received May 25, 1928.

New varieties originated by I. V. Mitchurin, Kozlov, Tambov Government.

76454 to 76462. MALUS spp. Malaceae. Apple.

76454. MALUS sp.

No. 82147. *Anton Shapau*. A good-keeping winter variety. The bright-red fruits, 6 to 7 centimeters in diameter, are of good flavor.

76455. MALUS sp.

No. 82144. *Bellefleur Kitaika*. (*American Bellefleur* × *Malus prunifolia*.) 1914. A fall variety. The fruits, bright red on a yellow ground, are 8 to 9 centimeters in diameter and of excellent flavor.

76456. MALUS sp.

No. 82146. *Bessemianka Mitchurina*. (*Skrizhapel* × *Komsinskaia*.) 1921. A good-keeping, unusually hardy winter variety. The fruits, 8 centimeters in diameter, are yellow with a red blush.

76457. MALUS sp.

No. 82149. *Bergamot Renet*. Seedling of *Antonovka* grafted on a pear. 1898. A good-keeping winter variety. The greenish yellow fruits are 8 centimeters in diameter and of good flavor.

76458. MALUS sp.

No. 82145. *Shampan-ren-Kitaika*. (*Malus prunifolia* × *White Winter Calville*.) 1920. A good-keeping winter variety. The yellow fruits are 7 centimeters in diameter and have a pleasant flavor.

76459. MALUS sp.

No. 82148. *Pepin Shafrannyj*. (*Renet d'Orleans English Pepin* × *Malus prunifolia*.) 1915. A good-keeping winter variety. The bright-colored fruits are 6 to 7 centimeters in diameter and of good flavor.

### 76454 to 76465—Continued.

76460. MALUS sp.

No. 82143. *Krasnyj Shtandart*. (*Renet d'Orleans* × *English Pepin* × *Pyrus prunifolia* × *Pyrus nedzwetskiana* ×.) 1922. A good-keeping winter variety, not entirely hardy in the Moscow Government. The fruits are bright red and of good flavor. This variety is of ornamental value because of its dark-red foliage.

76461. MALUS sp.

No. 82150. *Slavianka*. (*Antonovka* × *Renet ananasnyj*.) 1896. A good-keeping winter variety. The yellow fruits are 7 centimeters in diameter and of excellent flavor.

76462. MALUS sp.

No. 82152. *Bergamotte Surrogat Sakhara*. (*Tzarskaia* × *Aydego*.) 1915. A summer variety. The fruits, yellow with a red blush, are 6 to 7 centimeters in diameter and of good flavor.

76463 to 76465. PYRUS spp. Malaceae. Pear.

76463. PYRUS sp.

No. 82151. *Kitaika Zolotaia*. (*Belyj Nalik* × *Pyrus prunifolia*.) 1907. An unusually hardy summer variety. The fruits are 6 centimeters in diameter and of good flavor.

76464. PYRUS sp.

No. 82154. *Winter Ber*. (*Pyrus ussuriensis* × *Ber d'Ill.*) 1898. A good-keeping winter variety. The yellow fruits are 8 centimeters in diameter. The flavor is exceedingly changeable, depending on the stock used.

76465. PYRUS sp.

No. 82153. *Ber Pobeda*. (*Tzarskaia* × *Sen Germaine*.) 1916. A good-keeping winter variety. The fruits, yellow with a red blush, are 6 to 7 centimeters in diameter and of good flavor.

### 76466. PHLEUM PRATENSE L. Poaceae. Timothy.

From Svalof, Sweden. Seeds presented by Allmanna Svenska, through Morgan W. Evans, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 5, 1928.

*Svalof Original Gloria*.

<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.