

115974—Continued.

coarsely dentate leaves are broadly elliptic or obovate $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and silky hairy on the veins beneath. Native to Japan.

115975. DELPHINIUM CASHMIRIANUM
Royle. Ranunculaceae.
Cashmere larkspur.

From the Netherlands. Seeds presented by Dr. V. J. Koningsberger, Director, Botanic Garden, Utrecht. Received May 23, 1936.

For previous introduction and description see 114587.

115976 to 115992.

From India. Seeds presented by G. Ghose & Co., Darjeeling. Received May 18, 1936.

115976. CORTIA HOOKERI C. B. Clarke.
Apiaceae.

A stemless herbaceous perennial with a rosette of three to four pinnate leaves, the ultimate segments linear and about one-fourth inch long. The white or purplish flowers are borne in sessile umbels which are up to 8 inches long and form a dense mass over the crown of the plant. It is native to the Sikkim region in India.

For previous introduction see 99729.

115977. CREPIS GLOMERATA (Decaisne)
Benth. and Hook. Cichoriaceae.

A herbaceous perennial up to 6 inches high, with variable foliage and many densely crowded heads of yellow flowers. Native to the Himalayas between 13,000 and 17,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see 111042.

115978. CYANANTHUS sp. Campanulaceae.

115979. GAULTHERIA TRICHOPHYLLA Royle.
Ericaceae.

A low evergreen shrub of densely tufted habit, 3 to 6 inches high, spreading by means of underground shoots; the slender wiry bristly stems are densely covered with small leaves. The narrow oblong, stalkless leaves, one-fourth inch long and about one-eighth inch wide, are smooth on both surfaces but bristly on the margins, glossy dark green above and pale beneath. The solitary bell-shaped pink flowers are borne in the leaf axils and are followed by blue-black fruits. Native to the Himalayas up to 13,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see 100551.

115980. GENTIANA ORNATA (G. Don) Wall.
Gentianaceae.

A perennial gentian with many short decumbent stems and solitary, terminal whitish or turquoise-blue flowers over an inch long. Native to the Himalayas at altitudes of 11,000 to 15,000 feet.

115981. GERANIUM NEPALENSE Sweet.
Geraniaceae.

A procumbent perennial about 6 inches high, with cordate deeply five-lobed leaves and bright-pink or red flowers. Native to Nepal.

115982. LILIUM NEPALENSE D. Don. Lilia-
ceae. Lily.

A showy lily, native to the central Himalayas, with a slender erect stem 2 to 3 feet long, leafy to the inflorescence. The glossy bright-green leaves, 4 to 6 inches long, are oblong-lanceolate and

115976 to 115992—Continued.

five-ribbed. The flowers, 4 to 5 inches long, are greenish yellow outside and yellow within, and flushed, except in the upper third, with purplish black. The oblanccolate segments are reflexed only in the upper half. The purplish-black filaments bear yellow anthers nearly an inch long.

For previous introduction see 92408.

115983. LILIUM WALLICHIANUM Schult. f.
Liliaceae. Wallich lily.

A lily 4 to 6 feet high, with linear leaves 6 to 9 inches long and usually solitary, creamy, waxy-white, fragrant flowers 9 inches long which are golden yellow at the base inside and green outside.

For previous introduction see 112750.

115984. PRIMULA STUARTII Wall. Primula-
ceae. Primrose.

A mealy or quite glabrous perennial herb, native throughout the alpine and subalpine Himalayas of India and Tibet at altitudes between 12,000 and 16,000 feet. The coriaceous oblanceolate leaves with entire or crenulate margins are 4 to 10 inches long and the scapes, 12 to 18 inches high, bear loose umbels of light-yellow, drooping flowers.

For previous introduction see 102325.

115985. RHEUM NOBILE Hook. f. and
Thoms. Polygonaceae. Rhubarb.

A handsome herbaceous plant, with a stem 3 to 4 feet high and as thick as the wrist at the base. It is found in the inner ranges of the Sikkim Himalayas at altitudes between 13,000 and 15,000 feet. The root resembles that of the common rhubarb, but is spongy and inert. The acid stems are eaten both boiled and raw, and the dried leaves afford a substitute for tobacco.

For previous introduction see 39050.

115986. ROSA MACROPHYLLA Lindl. Rosa-
ceae. Bigleaf rose.

A large, nearly thornless shrub, native to the temperate Himalayas up to 10,000 feet altitude. The compound leaves have 9 to 11 oblong to ovate leaflets, 1 to 2 inches long, pubescent beneath, and the red flowers, 2 inches across, in clusters of one to three, are followed by oblong-ovoid red fruits which are sometimes 2 inches long.

For previous introduction see 102781.

115987. RUBUS ELLIPTICUS J. E. Smith.
Rosaceae. Yellow Himalayan raspberry.

For previous introduction and description see 115011.

115988. SAUSSUREA GOSSIPIPHORA D. Don.
Asteraceae.

A curious perennial over a foot high, found in the Himalayas in poor soil among limestone rocks between 14,000 and 15,000 feet altitude. The plant grows as a white woolly mass with linear-lanceolate basal leaves. The oblong, densely cottony, bluish flower heads are buried among cottony scales.

For previous introduction see 111081.

115989. SAXIFRAGA sp. Saxifragaceae.

Received under the name "latifolia," a name of uncertain status.