

116579 to 116623—Continued.

116590. *HYPERICUM HOOKERIANUM* Wight and Arn. Hypericaceae.

116591. *HYPERICUM JAPONICUM* Thunb. Hypericaceae.

A decumbent herbaceous perennial with ovate or oval leaves and terminal cymes of small yellow flowers. Native to eastern Asia.

116592. *LACTUCA DUBYANA* C. B. Clarke. Cichoriaceae.

A low herbaceous perennial 6 to 18 inches high, native to the slopes of the central Himalayas in northern India. The ovate-hastate, hispid leaves, 3 to 6 inches long, vary from simple to pinnatifid, and the nodding yellow flower heads, 1 inch across, are clothed with black glandular hairs.

For previous introduction see 99667.

116593. *LACTUCA MACRANTHA* Clarke. Cichoriaceae.

A stout perennial lettuce up to 2 feet high, with large pinnatifid leaves and loosely paniced heads of blue flowers. Native to the Sikkim Himalayas at altitudes of 10,000 to 14,000 feet.

116594. *LIGUSTRUM CONFUSUM* Decaisne. Oleaceae. Privet.

A small tree up to 40 feet in height, which is one of the tropical relatives of the California privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). The leathery obtuse leaves are about 9 inches long, and the small white flowers are in panicles 1 to 5 inches long.

For previous introduction see 66295.

116595 and 116596. *LOBELIA PYRAMIDALIS* Wall. Campanulaceae.

A perennial herb 2 to 7 feet high, found between 3,000 and 9,000 feet altitude in the Himalayan mountains. The linear leaves are glabrous, and the purple-rose or whitish flowers are produced in many-flowered racemes.

For previous introduction see 93906.

116597. *MAESA INDICA* (Roxb.) Wall. Myrsinaceae.

An evergreen shrub or small tree common throughout India at altitudes of 6,000 feet or less. The small white berries are used as food in Nepal, and the leaves are used in Kanara to poison fish.

For previous introduction see 47712.

116598. *DESMODIUM FLORIBUNDUM* (D. Don) G. Don. Fabaceae.

A woody, thickly pubescent Himalayan plant with very copious axillary and terminal racemes of pale-pink or lavender flowers.

For previous introduction see 94077.

116599. *DESMODIUM GYROIDES* DC. Fabaceae.

A shrubby leguminous plant 8 to 10 feet high, native to the warmer parts of the central and eastern Himalayas. It has pubescent leaves and terminal racemes of red-purple flowers. It is found growing in valleys, at times even on the borders of swamps.

For previous introduction see 105242.

116579 to 116623—Continued.

116600. *DESMODIUM TILIAEFOLIUM* (D. Don) G. Don. Fabaceae.

An attractive deciduous shrub with slender terete branches, thick green trifoliolate leaves about 4 inches long, and red flowers in lax racemes often a foot long. The bark yields an excellent fiber which is used in rope making, the leaves are good fodder, and the roots are used medicinally as a tonic and diuretic. It is native to the Himalayas from 3,000 to 6,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see 99743.

116601. *MELIA* sp. Meliaceae.

116602. *MICHELIA EXCELSA* Blume. Magnoliaceae.

A tall tree, native to the temperate Himalayas of northeastern India at altitudes of about 5,000 feet. The large narrow leaves are silky brown beneath, and the handsome white flowers are 4 or 5 inches across.

For previous introduction see 58909.

116603. *MICHELIA LANUGINOSA* Wall. Magnoliaceae.

This species is characterized by the white, woolly, lower surface of its long narrow magnoliolike leaves. The white solitary flowers are 3 to 4 inches across. Although this species is a spring-flowering tree in northern India, where it is native, in Sikkim it is said to form an autumn-flowering bush.

For previous introduction see 62814.

116604. *MUSSAENDA ROXBURGHII* Hook. f. Rubiaceae.

An erect undershrub with hairy stems and oblong-lanceolate leaves, native to the tropical slopes of the Himalayas in India. The yellowish flowers are borne in dense hairy cymes, and each flower is subtended by a prominent white calyx lobe. The fleshy berries are crowned by the persistent calyx.

For previous introduction see 93217.

116605. *PICEA SMITHIANA* (Wall.) Boiss. Pinaceae. Spruce.

A lofty tree, native to the mountains of northwestern India at altitudes of 7,000 to 11,000 feet; the terminal, drooping, pale-green cones are 4 to 6 inches long. The stiff, sharp, spirally arranged green leaves are crowded on pendulous taillike twigs.

For previous introduction see 55694.

116606. *POLYGONUM CAPITATUM* Buch.-Ham. Polygonaceae.

A prostrate perennial 6 to 10 inches long, with small elliptic-acute leaves and numerous heads of small pink flowers. Native to the Himalayas at altitudes of 3,000 to 6,000 feet.

116607. *POLYGONUM CHINENSE* L. Polygonaceae. Fleeceflower.

116608. *POLYGONUM MOLLE* D. Don. Polygonaceae.

A shrubby perennial 2 to 3 feet high, with white flowers in large thyrselike terminal panicles. Allied to *Polygonum polystachyum*. Native to Nepal.