

## 38991 to 39101—Continued.

39012. *ERIGERON MULTIRADIATUS* (Lindl.) Benth. Asteraceæ.

"This is one of the most beautiful of all the alpine Compositæ, but very variable and difficult to distinguish from forms of neighboring species, especially *E. alpina*. It is a native of grassy, wet places along the whole length of the Himalayan Range, from Kashmir, where it inhabits altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 feet, to Sikkim, where it ascends to 12,000 feet. It is a pubescent or hirsute herb, in the small state 6 or 10 inches high, with simple scapelike leafy stems, and numerous radical leaves, and a branched leafy stem. The leaves are usually 4 to 8 inches long, oblanceolate, and narrowed into a rather long petiole." (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 6530.)

39013. *ERYTHRINA ARBORESCENS* Roxb. Fabaceæ.

"A small or moderate sized tree, found in the outer Himalayas from the Ganges to Bhutan up to 7,000 feet and also in the Kashmir Hills. It is chiefly remarkable for its brilliantly colored flowers, which are usually produced before the new leaves. The wood is rather durable, though light and somewhat open grained. It does not warp or split and takes a good varnish. It is used in the manufacture of light boxes, toys, scabbards, trays, and also for firewood." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*.)

39014. *FRAXINUS FLORIBUNDA* Wallich. Oleaceæ.

Ash.

This *Fraxinus*, which is commonly known as the Nepal ash, is found growing in the Himalayas at altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 11,000 feet. This tree attains a height of about 120 feet, and the girth of stem is not uncommonly 15 feet. This tree not only serves as a timber tree but also as a fine avenue ornamental. The wood is very useful for oars, plows, and various other implements. (Adapted from *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants*, p. 233.)

"In 1876 the late Sir George King, then of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, sent seeds of this fine ash to Kew. Of the trees raised one survives, which was cut to the ground in the winter of 1880-81, but is now about 15 feet high. Although it withstood the frosts of February, 1895, without injury and is now apparently perfectly hardy, its rate of growth with us is not such as to recommend it for general cultivation, except in the milder counties. It is one of the *ornus* group, and in the northwestern Himalayas, where it is native, reaches 80 to 100 feet in height. Its branches are without down and its leaves 10 to 15 inches long. Leaflets usually 7 or 9, oblong (terminal one obovate), tapered at both ends, 3 to 6 inches long, 1 to 2½ inches wide, sharply toothed, smooth above, downy beneath, chiefly on the midrib and veins. Main stalk grooved, stalk of leaflets one-fourth to one-half inch long. Flowers white, in large terminal panicles. It resembles some of the big-leaved forms of *F. ornus*, but the leaflets are normally much larger, more prominently ribbed beneath, and longer pointed. Introduced first, Loudon says, in 1822, but killed in the winter of 1836-37." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 568.)

39015. *GAULTHERIA NUMMULARIODES* Don. Ericaceæ.

*Distribution*.—A procumbent shrub with small white flowers and blue-black berries, found throughout the Himalayas at an altitude of 5,000 to 9,000 feet, on the Khasi Hills in India, and in Java.