

## 38991 to 39101—Continued.

"An evergreen shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, somewhat thin and sparse of habit, the branches long and slender, scaly when young. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, three-fourths to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches broad, oval, tapering about equally to each end, smooth, and of a grayish green metallic luster above, scaly beneath, and varying in color from glaucous green to reddish brown; stalk one-third inch long. Flowers funnel shaped and, like those of *Lapageria*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 inches long, very variable in color, ordinarily of a dull cinnabar red, produced during May and June, from five to eight in terminal heads. In other forms the corolla is orange red outside, yellowish within, sometimes greenish. Calyx with four short, broadish lobes and one longer narrow one, or sometimes with all five nearly equal, scaly. Stamens 10, scarcely so long as the corolla, hairy at the base; flower stalk one-third inch long, scaly.

"Native of Sikkim and Bhutan; introduced in 1849. This distinct and striking species is chiefly remarkable for the variability of the color of its flowers and the under surface of its leaves." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 351.*)

**39061.** RHODODENDRON DALHOUSIAE Hook. f. Ericaceæ.

**Rhododendron.**

"Of all the Sikkim rhododendrons this is perhaps the one which has excited the greatest interest, partly from the great size and beauty of the fragrant flowers and partly from the peculiar place of growth, generally in its native localities among moss, with ferns and Aroideæ, and upon the limbs of large trees. This rhododendron is a native of East Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan at elevations of 6,000 to 9,000 feet. It is a straggling bush, 6 to 8 feet high; the stems are clothed with a reddish papery bark, and the branches are straggling in distant whorls, each branch bearing its leaves and flowers only at the extremity, three to five in number, very large and fragrant." (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 4718.*)

**39062.** RHODODENDRON FALCONERI Hook. f. Ericaceæ. **Rhododendron.**

"A moderate-sized tree or frequently a gregarious shrub, abundant in the eastern Himalayas from east Nepal to Bhutan at altitudes between 9,000 and 13,000 feet. The wood is of a reddish white color and shining, with a satiny lustre, takes a beautiful polish, is hard, and does not warp. It is easily worked and is not apt to split. It is admirably adapted for use in the parched and arid climate of Tibet, and the Bhutias make from it cups and spoons and many other useful domestic articles." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

"A large shrub or a small tree, ultimately over 30 feet high, with stiff, very thick, somewhat sparse branches, woolly when young. Leaves oval or oblong, 6 to 12 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 6 inches wide (sometimes larger); very stout, thick, and strongly veined, the upper surface dark green, curiously wrinkled, but otherwise smooth, the lower surface covered with a dense, rust-colored felt; stalk 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers about 2 inches across, creamy white, shaded with lilac and marked with a conspicuous dark-purple blotch at the base, fragrant, produced in spring in large terminal clusters 6 to 9 inches across, the flowers tightly packed. Corolla bell shaped, 2 inches long, its lobes varying in number from eight to ten;