

## 39636 to 39660—Continued.

39639. *BUCKLANDIA POPULNEA* R. Brown. Hamamelidaceæ.

"A large evergreen tree attaining a height of 80 feet, met with in the eastern Himalayas, Khasi Hills, and the Hills of Martaban, from 3,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The wood is a grayish brown, rough, moderately hard, close-grained, and durable. It is extensively used in Darjiling for planking and for door and window frames." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

39640. *CASSIA LAEVIGATA* Willd. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

See S. P. I. No. 3324 for previous introduction.

"A glabrous shrub native of the American Tropics, with 3 to 4 pairs of ovate-oblong or ovate-lanceolate acuminate leaflets, and yellow flowers in terminal or axillary racemes. Pod leathery, 2 to 3 inches long, nearly cylindrical." (*Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture.*)

39641. *DICHROA FEBRIFUGA* Loureiro. Hydrangeaceæ.

"A somewhat virgate, rare greenhouse shrub, 5 to 9 feet tall, with lanceolate or obovate-lanceolate leaves 8 inches long and glabrous except on the nerves. In habit this species resembles a hydrangea, with violet-blue flowers in pyramidal panicles a foot across and handsome blue berries. The genus *Dichroa* consists of a single species and is found in the Himalayas, Malaya, and China, occurring in the temperate Himalayas at altitudes between 5,000 and 8,000 feet. Some authorities state that the Chinese form has larger flowers than this Indian one." (*Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture.*)

39642. *EDGEWORTHIA GARDNERI* (Wall.) Meissn. Thymelaeaceæ.

See S. P. I. Nos. 9162 and 23754 for previous introductions and description.

"A large bush found in the Himalayas at between 4,000 and 9,000 feet elevation. The strong, tough fiber obtained from the long, straight, sparsely branched twigs of this bush must, sooner or later, become one of the most valuable of Indian fibers. The finest qualities of Nepal paper are made from this plant, which produces a paper whiter than that obtained from *Daphne cannabina*." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

39643. *FICUS HOOKERI* Miquel. Moraceæ.

"A tree with all its parts glabrous; leaves thinly coriaceous, long petiolate, broadly elliptic or subovate elliptic, with short, broad, blunt apical cusps, edges entire, base rounded or slightly narrowed, 3-nerved; lateral nerves six to eight pairs, not very prominent; under surface pale; length 5 to 11 inches; stipules linear lanceolate, flaccid, 1.5 to 3.5 inches long, caducous; receptacles axillary, in pairs, sessile, obovate, depressed, when ripe from 0.5 to 1 inch across; the large basal bracts united to form an entire cartilaginous cup which envelops the lower third of the ripe receptacle; male flowers numerous, scattered, with no proper perianth, stamen single on long filament which is embraced by the lanceolate scales of the receptacle; gall and fertile female flowers alike, except as regards the contents of the ovary, the perianth of four to five linear-lanceolate pieces, achenes of a very dark brownish color, style rather short, thick. Habitat, Sikkim Himalayas and Khasi Hills, from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. Not common. At once distinguished by the singular cup formed by the united basal bract." (*Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, vol. 1, p. 36.*)