

39636 to 39660—Continued.

are employed in South India for dyeing a 'delicate yellow lake.' In conjunction with myrobolans and sappan wood they produce a deep red tinge much used for dyeing grass mats and cloth. The leaves are thought by the natives to be cooling and astringent, but though occasionally given internally they are chiefly employed as a lotion in conjunctivitis. The plant flowers in the beginning of hot weather and produces astringent, pulpy berries which when ripe are eaten by the natives. The wood is hard, close grained, durable, and valuable for many purposes, but very difficult to work. The shrub is very handsome when covered with its dense bloom of blue flowers, and well worth cultivating as an ornamental plant." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

39650. MORUS LAEVIGATA Wallich. Moraceæ. Mulberry.

"A medium-sized tree, wild and cultivated in the tropical and subtropical Himalayas from the Indus to Assam up to 4,000 feet. The flowers appear in the cold weather and the long cylindrical yellowish white or pale-purple fruit ripens from March to May and is eaten by some, though insipidly sweet and of little value. The wood is yellow, with darker streaks of various colors, and is used for boat oars and furniture." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

39651. OSBECKIA STELLATA Don. Melastomaceæ.

See S. P. I. No. 39126 for previous introduction and description.

39652. PANDANUS FURCATUS Roxb. Pandanaceæ.

"A palmlike tree of northern and eastern Bengal, western India, and Burma. The leaves are used in Burma for making mats, and according to some authorities the leaves of this species are sewn together to make sails for boats. The outer wood is moderately hard, containing satiny, vascular bundles; inner wood soft and spongy; used in Burma for making floats for fishing nets." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

39653. PHLOGACANTHUS THYRSIFLORUS (Roxb.) Nees. Acanthaceæ.

"A large evergreen shrub found in the sub-Himalayan tract from Kumaon to Assam, the Khasi Hills, and Burma. It is very handsome, with long spikes of flame-colored flowers. The wood is white, moderately hard, and close grained. Often cultivated." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

39654. PHOENIX OUSELEYANA Griffith. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

See S. P. I. No. 21753 for previous introduction.

39655. RANDIA ULIGINOSA (Retz.) Poir. Rubiaceæ.

"A small deciduous tree of eastern, central, and southern India, but not commonly found in the more northern parts of the Peninsula. The fruit is used in dyeing as a color intensifier and also in medicine as a remedy for diarrhea and dysentery. The fruit when boiled or roasted is eaten by the natives as a vegetable, either alone or in curries. The leaves are boiled and eaten as greens and also serve as fodder for cattle. The wood is whitish gray, closely grained, and hard, but not used for any special purpose. The unripe fruits are used as a fish poison." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)