

42612 to 42630—Continued.

42618. *LITSEA ZEYLANICA* Nees. Lauraceæ.

A middle-sized evergreen tree, glabrous, only leaf buds and pedicels pubescent. Leaves alternate, thinly coriaceous, pale beneath, 4 to 6 inches long, on a petiole half an inch long. Flowers yellowish white, funnel shaped, in dense sessile clusters. Berry subglobose, one-third of an inch in diameter. (Adapted from *Brandis, Forest Flora of India*, p. 382.)

42619. *LONICERA MACRANTHA* (Don) Spreng. Caprifoliaceæ.

Honeysuckle.

An ornamental evergreen climbing shrub with shining green leaves, pale beneath, and fragrant white flowers changing to yellow. It much resembles the Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), but the unopened flowers are pink or reddish, and the fruit is white. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 3, p. 10.)

42620. *LUCULIA GRATISSIMA* (Wall.) Sweet. Rubiaceæ.

"Himalayas and Ava, at elevations of 4,000 to 6,000 feet. A tall shrub or small tree. Important in the series of plants destined to maintain garden fragrance well throughout the year, the copious large blossoms being developed in the coolest season. The plant hates frost and dry heat. The flowers will likely be acceptable for perfume factories." (*Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants*, p. 292.)

42621. *MICROTROPIS DISCOLOR* Wall. Celastraceæ.

A small evergreen or shrub from the forests of the central Himalayas up to 7,000 feet, the Khasia Hills, and the damp hill forests of Burma. The wood is white and easily worked. (Adapted from *Gamble, A Manual of Indian Timbers*, 2d ed., p. 175.)

42622. *PANAX PSEUDOGINSENG* Wall. Araliaceæ.

"Doubtfully separable from the true ginseng of Japan, *Panax ginseng* C. A. Mey., which differs by having broader, more obovate, less bristly leaves. The Indian examples show every form of rootstock and tuber attributed specially to *P. ginseng* and to *P. quinquefolium* L." (*Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 2, p. 721.)

42623. *PRINSEPIA UTILIS* Royle. Amygdalaceæ.

A deciduous thorny shrub from the Himalayas and the Khasia Hills. The hard, compact wood is red, close and even grained, and is used for fuel and for walking sticks. The fruit is like a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), and an oil is expressed from the seeds which is used for food and for burning. (Adapted from *Gamble, A Manual of Indian Timbers*, 2d ed., p. 316.)

42624. *RIBES GRIFFITHII* Hook. f. and Thoms. Grossulariaceæ.

An erect shrub 8 feet high, from the subtropical regions of the eastern Himalayas. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long. Flexuose, pendent, very lax racemes, 3 to 6 inches long; berry one-fourth of an inch long, red. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 2, p. 411.)

42625. *CAUTLEYA LUTEA* Royle. Zinziberaceæ.

(*Roscoea elatior* Smith.)

A common plant in the Himalayas at elevations of 5,000 to 8,000 feet from Kashmir to Bhutan and 5,000 to 6,000 feet in the Khasia Moun-