

45956 to 45964—Continued.

45964. *MAGNOLIA GLOBOSA* Hook. f. and Thoms. Magnoliaceæ.

"From Lloyd Botanical Garden, Darjiling. I obtained seed of *Magnolia globosa*, which is found at 10,000 feet elevation and requires a moist climate." (*Mitchell.*)

A small tree with brown branches and ovate leaves 9 inches long by 6 inches wide. The globose flower buds, which appear with the young leaves, are about 2 inches in diameter and open into fragrant white flowers 5 inches across. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 1, p. 41.*)

45965. *NEPHROSPERMA VAN-HOUTTEANUM* (Wendl.) Balf. f. **Phœni-
caceæ. Palm.**

From Ivoloina, Madagascar. Presented by Mr. Eugene Jaeglé, director, Madagascar Agricultural Experiment Station, through Mr. James G. Carter, American consul, Tananarivo. Received March 23, 1918.

A palm about 35 feet tall with a trunk 6 inches in diameter, found in open places and along streams up to an altitude of 1,000 feet in the Seychelles Islands. The leaves, 5 to 7 feet long, are divided into pinnate segments 3 to 4 feet long, broad segments alternating irregularly with narrow ones, the terminal segments being joined together. The orange-red fruits are borne in clusters 3 to 4 feet long. (Adapted from *Baker, Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles, p. 386.*)

45966 and 45967. *CYMBOPOGON MARTINI* (Roxb.) Stapf. **Poaceæ.
Rusa-oil grass.**

From India. Presented by Mr. R. S. Hole, Forest Botanist, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. Received March 28 and 29, 1918.

A stout perennial grass found in northern India. It grows to a height of 6 feet and has long, perfectly smooth leaves of a soft delicate texture and rich green color. The slender panicles, 6 to 12 inches long, turn to a bright reddish brown color in ripening.

The distinction between the two kinds of Rusa oil procured from this grass, viz, *motia* and *sufia*, which the distillers of Khandesh and the neighboring districts recognize, apparently depends on similar conditions, although the accounts concerning them are to some extent conflicting. The authors of the *Pharmacographia Indica* (vol. iii, p. 558) say: "The oil distillers in Khandesh call the grass *motiya* when the inflorescence is young and of a bluish white color; after it has ripened and become red it is called *sufiya*. The oil obtained from it in the first condition has a more delicate odor than that obtained from the ripened grass."

On the other hand, Mr. E. G. Fernandez reports in a letter to Kew: "The *motia* species (or variety) is usually confined to the higher slopes, while the *sufia* grass is more common on the plains and on the plateau land in the hills; but they are not infrequently found growing together. The *sufia* is much more strongly scented, but the odor of *motia* is preferred, and this latter commands double the price of the former." The samples of both forms supplied by Mr. Fernandez do not show any morphological differences, and as to age, some of the *motia* samples are in a more advanced stage than the *sufia*. (Adapted from *Stapf, The Oil Grasses of India and Ceylon, in The Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, 1906, p. 341.*)