

## 46080 to 46110—Continued.

yields a good fiber which is used for ropes and fishing lines. (Adapted from *J. S. Gamble, Manual of Indian Timbers*, p. 658, 1902.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 44860.

**46081. CALLICARPA RUBELLA** Lindl. Verbenaceæ.

An erect, single-stemmed shrub up to 20 feet in height, native of northern India and China. The branches and leaves are horizontal, the latter being cordate-oblong, softly pubescent above and tomentose beneath, with crenate-serrate margins. The small cymes, 2 inches across, of pink flowers are followed by small purple berries. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 4, p. 569.)

**46082. CRACCA CANDIDA** (DC.) Kuntze. Fabaceæ.  
(*Tephrosia candida* DC.)

A shrubby perennial, 4 to 7 feet high, with soft pubescent leaves and white flowers, native to the northern part of India up to an altitude of 3 000 feet. It is used as a cover crop and as a green manure. (Adapted from *Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting*, 2d ed., p. 39.)

**46083. FRAXINUS FLORIBUNDA** Wall. Oleaceæ.

Ash.

"This is a large deciduous tree found growing in the Himalayas from Indus to Sikkim, between 5,000 and 8,500 feet. A concrete, saccharine exudation called manna is obtained from the stem of this tree and is employed as a substitute for the officinal manna. The sugar mannite, contained in this exudation, differs from cane and grape sugar in not being readily fermentable, although under certain conditions it does ferment and yields a quantity of alcohol varying in strength from 13 to 33 per cent. Like the officinal manna, this is used for its sweetening and slightly laxative properties. The wood is white with a reddish tinge and soft to moderately hard in structure, resembling in some respects the European ash. This tree is very valuable and is used in the manufacture of oars, sampan poles, plows, platters, spinning wheels, and for many other purposes." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 3, p. 442.)

**46084. LAUROCERASUS ACUMINATA** (Wall.) Roemer. Amygdalaceæ.  
(*Prunus acuminata* Hook.)

Cherry laurel.

A tree, 30 to 40 feet high, found in the temperate portions of the central and eastern Himalayas, at altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 feet. The branches are slender, with flat, smooth leaves 4 to 7 inches long, and yellowish white flowers one-fourth to one-third of an inch across in many-flowered racemes. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 2, p. 317.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 44092.

**46085. LILIUM GIGANTEUM** Wall. Liliaceæ.

Lily.

A tall lily, up to 12 feet in height, found in the Himalaya Mountains from Kumaon and Gurhwal to Khasi and Sikkim in India. The 12 to 20 scattered, deep-green leaves are 12 to 18 inches in diameter on petioles a foot long at the base of the stem, reducing in size toward the top. The 6 to 12 deliciously fragrant flowers are 6 inches long and nearly as broad. The waxy segments of the perianth are purplish green outside, citron yellow changing to white inside, with purple midribs. The stamens are yellow. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, vol. 4, p. 1877.)