

## 47629 to 47830—Continued.

**47685. FICUS HOOKERI** Miquel. Moraceæ.

A rather rare tree of the Himalayas of Sikkim, India, where it is found at altitudes of 1,000 to 6,000 feet. The broadly elliptic leaves are 4 to 11 inches in length, and the numerous male flowers are scattered, while the galls and female flowers are practically alike. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 5, p. 505.*)

**47686. FICUS NEMORALIS** Wall. Moraceæ.

A moderate-sized tree of the outer Himalayas of Bhutan and Assam, India, where it ascends to 7,000 feet. The leaves are cut off for cattle feed. The white, close-grained wood weighs 38 pounds per cubic foot. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 3, p. 356.*)

**47687. FRAXINUS FLORIBUNDA** Wall. Oleaceæ. **Ash.**

A large, deciduous tree of the Himalayas, from the Indus to Sikkim, India, at altitudes of 5,000 to 8,500 feet. From the trunk is obtained by incision a saccharine exudation, called manna, used as a substitute for the officinal manna. The sugar contained in this exudation, called mannite, differs from cane and grape sugar in not being readily fermentable. Like the officinal manna, it is used for its sweetening and slightly laxative properties. The wood is white with a light-red tinge. It is valuable for oars, plows, spinning wheels, etc. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 3, p. 442.*)

**47688. GOUANIA NAPAENSIS** Wall. Rhamnaceæ.

An unarmed climbing shrub, belonging to the buckthorn family; native to Nepal and Sikkim, India. It has alternate leaves, and the small greenish flowers are in axillary or terminal spikes. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 1, p. 644.*)

**47689. GREWIA MULTIFLORA** Juss. Tiliaceæ.

A shrub or small tree of eastern and western India, ascending to 4,000 feet. The white wood gives out an exceedingly unpleasant odor when cut. It is extensively used in making cot frames, ax handles, oars, etc. The plant is also much used for making hedges, for which its close growth and evergreen leaves make it especially suitable. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 4, p. 179.*)

**47690. GYNURA ANGULOSA** DC. Asteraceæ.

A succulent herbaceous plant, 3 to 10 feet or more in height, with large sessile acuminate stem leaves 6 to 12 inches long; the basal leaves are sometimes 2 feet long. The yellow or purplish flower heads are up to an inch in length. This plant is a native of the temperate regions of the Himalayas. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 334.*)

**47691. HIBISCUS PUNGENS** Roxb. Malvaceæ. **Mallow.**

An erect, bristly annual or perennial, native to the tropical Himalayas, with roundish heart-shaped, deeply lobed leaves 5 to 8 inches long and yellow flowers with purple centers, 5 inches in diameter. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 1, p. 341.*)

**47692. HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA** (Roth) Wall. Apocynaceæ.

A small pale-barked tree, 20 to 30 feet high, native to the tropical Himalayas. The foliage is bright pea green, and the white flowers are