

47629 to 47830—Continued.

47700. IMPERATA CYLINDRICA (L.) Beauv. Poaceæ.

Grass.

A small perennial grass inhabiting the plains and hills of central and western India, where, in April and May, the roadsides and fields become white with its silky heads. The natives use it as a source of fiber and also for thatching. The young succulent foliage which springs up after a fire is much relished by cattle. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 4, p. 336.*)

47701. INULA EUPATORIODES DC. Asteraceæ.

A shrubby composite from the eastern Himalayas, with narrow, leathery, irregularly toothed, sharp-pointed leaves and terminal corymbs of yellowish flower heads. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 295.*)

47702. KYDIA CALYCINA Roxb. Malvaceæ.

A small tree or large bush common in subtropical forests of India and Burma, ascending to 2,000 feet. The inner bark yields a bast fiber used for coarse ropes, etc. The bark is mucilaginous, and is used to clarify the juice of the cane in manufacturing sugar. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 4, p. 568.*)

47703. LAGERSTROEMIA PARVIFLORA Roxb. Lythraceæ.

A large deciduous tree met with in the sub-Himalayan tract in Bengal, Assam, and central and southern India. The gum which exudes from the bark is said to be sweet and edible, and the bark yields a fiber used in the making of ropes. The bark is also used in dyeing skins black and for tanning. The grayish brown wood is very hard and tough, seasons well, and is fairly durable. It is largely employed for agricultural implements, boats, buggy shafts, etc. It is one of the trees on which the tussah silkworm is fed. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 4, p. 584.*)

47704. LASIANTHUS BIERMANNI King. Rubiaceæ.

A slender-branched shrub with grayish green leaves 5 to 7 inches in length and axillary cymes of rosy or pale lilac flowers. The fruits are one-fourth of an inch in diameter, roundish, and blue. This shrub is a native of Sikkim, India, and also of the Khasia Mountains. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 190.*)

47705. LAUROCERASUS ACUMINATA (Wall.) Roemer. Amygdalaceæ.

(Prunus acuminata Hook f.)

A slender-branched tree, 30 to 40 feet high, with smooth, flat, narrow leaves 4 to 7 inches long and many-flowered racemes of yellowish white flowers. It is a native of temperate regions of the central and eastern Himalayas. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 317.*)

47706. LIGUSTRUM CONFUSUM Decaisne. Oleaceæ.

Privet.

A small tree, sometimes attaining a height of 40 feet in Sikkim, India, where it is native. The leathery leaves are up to 3½ inches long and the white flowers appear in panicles from 1 to 5 inches in length. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 616.*)

47707. LOBELIA PYRAMIDALIS Wall. Campanulaceæ.

Lobelia.

A tall herbaceous plant, 2 to 7 feet in height, with narrow leaves 6 inches long and dense terminal racemes of purplish rose, sometimes nearly white, flowers. It is a native of the Himalayas of northern India. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 426.*)