

47629 to 47830—Continued.

47780. RUBIA CORDIFOLIA L. Rubiaceæ. **Madder.**

A climbing, woody, white-barked perennial, found throughout the hilly districts of India, with whorls of prickly leaves and purplish black fruits about one-third of an inch in diameter. The fruits and roots are used in native medicine, chiefly as an astringent. (Adapted from *Kirtikar, Indian Medicinal Plants, pt. 1, p. 663.*)

47781. RUBUS ELLIPTICUS J. E. Smith. Rosaceæ. **Raspberry.**

A tall suberect bush, native to the temperate and subtropical Himalayas. The fruit is yellow and has the flavor of a raspberry. In the Himalayas it is commonly eaten either raw or made into a preserve and is said to be one of the best wild fruits of India. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 6, pt. 1, p. 581.*)

47782. RUBUS MOLUCCANUS L. Rosaceæ.

An East Indian Rubus with ornamental and very variable foliage. It is a climber with fuzzy stems and heart-shaped, 5-lobed, deep-green leaves whose lower surfaces are thickly covered with cream-colored down. (Adapted from *The Gardeners' Chronicle, 3d ser., vol. 33, p. 308.*)

47783. RYTILIX GRANULARIS (L.) Skeels. Poaceæ. **Grass.**
(*Manisuris granularis* L.)

An annual, erect, much-branched grass found throughout the hotter parts of India. The stem is from 1 to 2 feet or more in length, and it and the flaccid flat leaves are softly hairy. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 7, p. 159.*)

47784. SAURAUJA NAPAULENSIS DC. Dilleniaceæ.

A large shrub or tree, native to the Himalayas from Bhutan to Gurhwal, India, at altitudes of 2,400 to 7,000 feet. The narrow hairy leaves are 7 to 14 inches long, the pink flowers occur in axillary panicles, and the green mealy sweet fruit is edible. (Adapted from *Brandis, Forest Flora of India, p. 25,* and *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 6, pt. 3, p. 479.*)

47785. SAUROPIUS ALBICANS Blume. Euphorbiaceæ.

An erect, somewhat shrubby plant with terete green branches, small greenish red flowers, and small fleshy fruits. It is a native of the hot valleys of the Himalayas of Sikkim, India, and is distributed southward to Ceylon and eastward to the Philippines. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 5, p. 332.*)

47786. SAUSSUREA DELTOIDES (DC.) C. B. Clarke. Asteraceæ.

A tall composite, 4 to 8 feet in height, having large leaves with cottony lower surfaces. The extremely variable heads are often tipped with purple and the corollas are white. It is a native of the central and eastern Himalayas, growing at altitudes of 6,000 to 11,500 feet. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 374.*)

47787. SCHEFFLERA IMPRESSA (C. B. Clarke) Harms. Araliaceæ.
(*Heptapleurum impressum* C. B. Clarke.)

A handsome tree of the northeastern Himalayas at altitudes of 6,000 to 11,000 feet, where it commonly attains a height of 60 feet, and is easily recognized by its woolly leaves. The thick brown bark yields a copious gum and the wood is white or gray and soft. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 4, p. 222.*)