

47831 to 47858—Continued.**47852. RHYNCHOTECHUM VESTITUM** Wall. Gesneriaceæ.

An erect, simple, shrubby plant, about 3 feet high, with yellow-hairy, elliptic leaves 9 inches in length, many-flowered axillary cymes of rose-purple flowers, and globose, glistening-white berries more than a quarter of an inch in diameter. The plant is a native of Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam, India. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 4, p. 373.*)

47853. RUBIA SIKKIMENSIS Kurz. Rubiaceæ.

A stout, handsome, creeping plant, native to Sikkim and Bhutan, India. The stem and root of this plant yield the brilliant red dye used by the natives of Naga Hills and Manipur, India. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 6, pt. 1, p. 577.*)

47854. SALIX TETRASPERMA Roxb. Salicaceæ.

Willow.

This willow is a native of India, where it grows at altitudes of 2,000 to 7,000 feet and reaches a height of 40 feet. The twigs are useful for basketry, and the foliage as forage. (Adapted from *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, p. 488.*)

47855. TERMINALIA MYRIOCARPA Huerck and Muell. Arg. Combretaceæ.

A very large evergreen tree, abundant in the subtropical valleys of Sikkim and Bhutan, India. The heartwood is brown, beautifully mottled with dark streaks, and is used for building purposes and for boxes. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 6, pt. 4, p. 37.*)

47856. TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA (Roxb.) Wight and Arn. Combretaceæ.

A large deciduous tree, 80 to 100 feet tall, common throughout the moister parts of India. It yields copiously a transparent gum which is eaten by the Santals. The bark is used for tanning. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 6, pt. 4, p. 37.*)

47857. URARIA LAGOPUS DC. Fabaceæ.

A woody, densely cespitose, perennial leguminous plant, reaching 10 to 12 feet in height, with trifoliolate leaves and copious terminal and axillary racemes of purple flowers. It is a native of India from the Punjab to Assam. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 156.*)

47858. WALLICHIA DENSIFLORA Mart. Phœnicaceæ.

Palm.

A palm with a very short stem or even stemless, found throughout the tropical Himalayas from Kumaon eastward. The leaves are 8 to 10 feet long, the spathes are purple, and the male and female flowers are yellow and purplish, respectively. The dull-purple fruits are about half an inch in length. The leaves are sometimes used for fodder, and also for thatching. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 6, pt. 4, p. 299.* and *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 6, p. 419.*)

47859. AMARANTHUS PANICULATUS L. Amaranthaceæ. **Huauhtli.**

From the City of Mexico, Mexico. Presented by Dr. A. L. Herrera, Director de Estudios Biológicos. Received June 30, 1919.

"Seeds of the edible plant popularly called *alegría*, cultivated in the Federal District." (*Herrera.*)