

48262 to 48282—Continued.

48267. *DILLENIA PENTAGYNA* Roxb. Dilleniaceæ.

A conspicuous deciduous tree, found in dry forests and open grasslands, as well as in the more open sal forests in northern India. Except the teak, perhaps, it has the largest leaves of any of the Indian forest trees, for they often reach 2 feet in length. The flowers, which appear in the hot season, are yellow, in fascicles on the branches, and the fruit is small and fleshy. The flower buds and fruit are eaten and have a pleasant acid flavor. The leaves are sometimes used for plates, and for thatching huts. The wood is durable and has much the character of beech; it makes good charcoal; it is used for construction purposes, for posts, joists, etc. (Adapted from *Gamble, Manual of Indian Timbers, p. 6.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 39109.

48268. *DUABANGA SONNERATIODES* Buch.-Ham. Lythraceæ.

A lofty deciduous tree, with light-brown bark which peels off in thin flakes; native to Assam, Chittagong, Burma, Nepal, and eastern Bengal (ascending to 3,000 feet). The gray, yellow-streaked wood is soft, seasons well, takes a good polish, and neither warps nor splits. Canoes cut out of the green wood are used at once, even when liable alternately to wet and the heat of the sun. In northern Bengal and Assam it is now very extensively used for tea boxes; it is also made into cattle troughs and other ordinary domestic utensils. The seeds are small, but germinate freely, so that for planters this is one of the most useful of trees. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 3, p. 196.*)

48269. *ERIANTHUS HOOKERI* Hack. Poaceæ.

Grass.

A tall perennial grass with a large, silky, densely branched panicle of villous, rusty-red spikelets; native to the Sikkim Himalayas, Bhutan, and Calcutta. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 7, p. 125.*)

48270. *GYNURA NEPALENSIS* DC. Asteraceæ.

A tall, handsome shrubby species, hoarily pubescent, leafy, with many corymbose heads of yellowish or purplish flowers. The leaves are 3 to 7 inches long and hoary pubescent on both surfaces. Native to the temperate Himalayas from Kumaon to Bhutan at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 feet and in the mountains near Moulmein, at Martaban at altitudes of 4,000 to 5,000 feet. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 333.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 39116.

48271. *LOBELIA PYRAMIDALIS* Wall. Campanulaceæ.

Lobelia.

An herb, 2 to 7 feet in height, native to the Khasi Mountains, Pegu, and at altitudes ranging from 3,000 to 9,000 feet in the Himalayas from Gurhwal eastward. The widely branched stem bears glabrous linear leaves and many-flowered racemes of purple-rose or whitish flowers. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 426.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47707.

48272. *MAESA CHISIA* D. Don. Myrsinaceæ.

An evergreen shrub or small tree, with thin reddish bark and soft light-brown wood, common over large areas of country in the Darjiling Hills, coming up gregariously on hill slopes which have at one time