

## 49506 to 49521—Continued.

- 49513.** BRACHIARIA ERUCIFORMIS (J. E. Smith) Griseb. Poaceæ. Grass.  
(*Panicum isachne* Roth.)

A grass from the plains of India and from watery places at altitudes of 6,000 feet in Kashmir and the Punjab to Bengal and southward to Ceylon. The slender much-branched stems are 1 to 2 feet high, with bearded nodes and softly hairy or glabrous leaves. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 7, p. 28.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 32429.

- 49514.** CENCHRUS BIFLORUS Roxb. Poaceæ. Grass.

A grass with simple stems, 6 to 24 inches long, and linear-lanceolate leaves 3 to 10 inches long; native to the East Indies. (Adapted from *Cooke, Flora of Bombay, vol. 2, p. 917.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41894.

- 49515.** CHLORIS PARAGUAIENSIS Steud. Poaceæ. Grass.

"A perennial grass native to India, Burma, and Ceylon, but now widespread in the Tropics. According to Duthie it is considered in northern India a good fodder grass up to the time of flowering, after which time cattle will not touch it. In Australia it is considered one of the best grasses for rpasturage and hay. An earlier test in this country with S. P. I. No. 36255 did not indicate that it is of much value." (*C. V. Piper.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41897.

- 49516.** COIX LACRYMA-JOBI L. Poaceæ. Job's-tears.

This plant, native to southern Asia, New Guinea, and Polynesia, is cultivated for food by the eastern hill tribes of India and supplies a staple article of diet to the Tankhul Nagas of Manipur; it is also grown in Burma. The form cultivated for food has an easily breakable, deeply furrowed shell, that of the wild plant being extremely hard and shining. Seeds require long soaking before they are sown. The plant thrives best under humid conditions. (Adapted from *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, p. 135.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48012.

- 49517.** DINEBRA ARABICA Jacq. Poaceæ. Grass.

A laxly cespitose, somewhat rigid annual, branched from the base, with the culms sometimes prostrate, sometimes ascending or obliquely erect, 1 to 18 inches long. Plentiful, but in few localities, on plains flooded in the rainy season between Loanda and Quicuxe, or in damp groves or in drying-up ponds. Native to tropical Africa and the East Indies. (Adapted from *Hiern, Catalogue of Welwitsch's African Plants, vol. 2, pt. 1, p. 223.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41902.

- 49518.** ISCHAEMUM CILLARE Retz. Poaceæ. Grass.

"One form of this grass is harvested in and near Colombo, Island of Ceylon, and is extensively brought into town as fodder for cattle. It is well known as the *Rat-tena*, literally 'red-grass,' of the Singhalese." (*Trimen, Handbook of the Flora of Ceylon, vol. 5, p. 216.*)

A grass with stems 6 inches to 2 feet long, slender or sometimes stout, erect or sometimes creeping, and with leaves 2 to 6 inches long. Native to Bengal, the lower Himalayas, and Ceylon. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 7, p. 133.*)