

50711 to 50725—Continued.

velvety above. The rose or white flowers are crowded in short racemes. Native to the subtropical Himalayas from Kumaon to Bhutan, and the Khasi Hills at altitudes up to 4,000 feet. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 427.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49648.

50719. *MISCANTHUS NEPALENSIS* (Trin.) Hack. Poaceæ. Grass.

A perennial grass with erect stems 3 to 6 feet high and linear leaves 6 to 18 inches long. The 1-flowered spikelets are partially enveloped in a tuft of long, silky, shining, golden yellow hairs. Native to the temperate Himalayas at altitudes of 5,000 to 8,000 feet, and to the Khasi and Naga Hills. (Adapted from *Collett, Flora Simlensis, p. 590.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47735.

50720. *MORUS INDICA* L. Moraceæ. Mulberry.

A moderate-sized deciduous tree or shrub, found in the temperate Himalayas from Kashmir to Sikkim, ascending to 7,000 feet. It is largely cultivated in many parts of India for purposes of silk culture. The fiber was in very early times used by the Chinese for paper making and the twigs left by the silkworms and now thrown away might yield good half stuff for the paper maker. The fruit has an agreeable aromatic and acid flavor. The leaves are also valuable for fodder. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 5, p. 281.*)

50721. *PYGEUM ACUMINATUM* Colebr. Amygdalaceæ.

An evergreen tree with glabrous oblong-lanceolate leaves, 4 to 6 inches in length and equally long racemes of yellow-green flowers. The dark-purple drupe is 1 inch in diameter. Native to eastern Bengal and the Khasi Hills. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 318.*)

50722. *QUERCUS INCANA* Roxb. Fagaceæ. Oak.

A large evergreen tree found on the temperate Himalayas from the Indus River to Nepal, between altitudes of 3,000 and 8,000 feet. In spring it becomes purplish owing to the brush of fresh new leaves, which are softly tomentose. The bark yields a small quantity of a reddish fawn coloring matter which can be used in dyeing silk and cotton. The galls are used in the Punjab for dyeing hair. The bark is extensively employed for tanning purposes. The acorns form the astringent medicine known in the Punjab bazaars as balût; they are greedily eaten by monkeys and bears. The leaves are extensively lopped for fodder. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 6, pt. 1, p. 332.*)

50723. *RUBUS ROSAEFOLIUS* J. E. Smith. Rosaceæ.

An erect, branching Himalayan shrub which is very attractive because of its evergreen foliage, delicate white flowers, and especially its bright-red fruits, charming to the eye but rather insipid to the taste. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 6970.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 39658.

50724. *SAPINDUS MUKOROSI* Gaertn. Sapindaceæ. Soapberry.

A tree 60 to 80 feet high, known as the *hou-erh-tsaou*, which occurs throughout the Yangtze Valley up to altitudes of 3,000 feet. The