

## 53563 to 53590—Continued.

## 53576. FLACOURTIA SEPIARIA Roxb. Flacourtiaceae.

"A common pioneer in the thorn forest over rocky peninsular India, and in the survival thorn scrub on the Indo-Gangetic Plains. Collected at Shankargarh, 25 miles south of Allahabad, April 8, 1921."

A shrub with long thorns; the stiff, glabrous, elliptic leaves are from one-half to 1½ inches long, and the small greenish flowers are solitary or in racemose clusters shorter than the leaves. Common in the hilly parts of the Konkan and Dekkan. (Adapted from Cooke, *Flora of Bombay*, vol. 1, p. 56.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 34093.

## 53577. GARDENIA LATIFOLIA Ait. Rubiaceae.

"Collected near Manikpur, in the forest of the low Vindhya Mountains, April 21, 1920."

A small tree 30 feet high, with a rounded head of dark-green glossy foliage and large, terminal, solitary, fragrant, white flowers which turn yellow in the evening; the corolla tube is 2 to 3 inches long. The white, yellowish tinged wood is close and fine grained, easily worked, and durable; combs are made of it, and it has been recommended for engraving and turner's work. Common in dry places in India except in the west. (Adapted from Brandis, *Forest Flora of India*, p. 271.)

## 53578. HIPTAGE BENGHALENSIS (L.) Kurz. Malpighiaceae.

(*H. madablota* Gaertn.)

"An evergreen climber throughout India in climax monsoon-deciduous forests. Collected at Uttarkashi, upper (Himalayan) Ganges Valley, May 25, 1920. Will probably grow in a climate similar to that of Virginia."

A tall, climbing shrub with thick, entire glabrous leaves, 4 to 6 inches long and showy, fragrant flowers three-fourths of an inch across, in axillary racemes forming a terminal leafy panicle. The silky white petals have fringed, wavy margins, and the uppermost bears a large yellow spot. Native throughout India, in ravines and moist places, ascending to 3,000 feet. (Adapted from Collett, *Flora Simlensis*, p. 56.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 33573.

## 53579. HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA (Roth) Wall. Apocynaceae.

"Collected near Manikpur, in the forest of the low Vindhya Mountains, April 21, 1920."

A small tree native throughout India, ascending to 3,500 feet, with corymbose cymes of white flowers which have a tube and ovate lobes half an inch long. Both bark and seeds of this plant are among the most important medicines of the Hindus. This is the true *conessi* or *kurtchi* bark and exfoliates in patches; it is astringent, antidiysenteric, and anthelmintic. The seed yields a fixed oil and the wood ash is used in dyeing. The soft white wood is largely used for carving, furniture, and turnery. (Adapted from Collett, *Flora Simlensis*, p. 311, and Watt, *Commercial Products of India*, p. 640.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47692.

## 53580. JUSTICIA ADHATODA L. Acanthaceae.

(*Adhatoda vasica* Nees.)

"A small survival shrub characteristic to the thorn scrub of peninsular India; and a woody ruderal in overpopulated areas throughout India. It is a pioneer in monsoon-deciduous forests and common up to 4,500 feet in the Himalayas. Collected at Dharassu, upper (Himalayan) Ganges Valley, June 1, 1920, in the Bauhinia forest range. Suitable, I should think, to a climate about like that of Virginia."

A glabrous shrub 4 to 8 feet high, native to India, with white flowers which are streaked and dotted with pink and are 1 to 2 inches long and borne in erect spikes 1 to 3 inches long. (Adapted from Collett, *Flora Simlensis*, p. 376.)