

## 53563 to 53590—Continued.

53581 and 53582. *LAGERSTROEMIA PARVIFLORA* Roxb. Lythraceæ.

A large tree, native to the Dekkan Peninsula and at the base of the western Himalayas at altitudes of 1,000 feet, which attains a height of 50 to 70 feet with a straight stem often 30 feet to the first branch. The leathery leaves, green and glabrous above, pale or sometimes hoary tomentose beneath, are used to feed tasar silkworms. The white fragrant flowers, half an inch across, are in axillary or terminal panicles. The wood is valued for its timber, which is tough, elastic, and durable. (Adapted from Cooke, *Flora of Bombay*, vol. 1, p. 612, and Brandis, *Forest Flora of India*, p. 239.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47703.

53581. "Collected at Manikpur, in the forests of the low Vindhya Mountains, April 21, 1920."

53582. "A component of pioneer monsoon-deciduous forests of peninsular India. Collected at Shankargarh, 25 miles south of Allahabad, India, April 8, 1921."

53583. *LETICOMERIS SPECTABILIS* D. Don. Asteraceæ.

"A small tree composite, common in pioneer forest preceding climax *Bauhinia* forests in the outer Himalayas. Collected at Dharassu, upper (Himalayan) Ganges Valley, June 1, 1920. Suitable probably to a climate like that of Virginia."

A shrub or small tree native to western Himalayan regions at altitudes of 2,000 to 5,000 feet, with entire glabrous leathery leaves densely velvety tomentose beneath, 4 to 14 inches long, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inches wide, narrowed at both ends. The white flowers half an inch long are in rounded corymbs, 4 to 8 inches in diameter. The achenes are densely silky with copious pappus. (Adapted from Hooker, *Flora of British India*, vol. 3, p. 386.)

53584. *MALLOTUS PHILIPPINENSIS* (Lam.) Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceæ.

"Common in pioneer monsoon-deciduous forests of the outer Himalayas up to 5,000 feet. Collected at Dharassu, upper (Himalayan) Ganges Valley, June 1, 1920. Suitable, I should think, to a climate about like that of Virginia."

A small diœcious tree with long-stalked leaves glabrous above and rusty tomentose beneath and minutely scarlet dotted. The globose scarlet capsules, one-third of an inch in diameter, are covered with a bright-red powder which is collected for export to be used for dyeing silk and in medicine. Native to India, ascending to 4,500 feet. (Adapted from Collett, *Flora Simlensis*, p. 453.)

53585. *MAXIMILIANA GOSSYPIUM* (L.) Kuntze. Cochlospermaceæ.  
(*Cochlospermum gossypium* DC.)

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

A small tree with palmately lobed leaves, white tomentose beneath, and bright-yellow flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter, in terminal panicles. Found on a few of the Konkan and Dekkan Hills and often planted near temples. (Adapted from Cooke, *Flora of Bombay*, vol. 1, p. 53.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43381.

53586. *NATHUSIA SWIETENIODES* (Roxb.) Kuntze. Oleaceæ.  
(*Schrebera swietenoides* Roxb.)

"A tree commonly met in climax forests of peninsular India. Collected at Shivpuri (Sipri), Gwalior State, India, April 2, 1921."

A tree 40 to 50 feet high, with smooth pinnate leaves 4 inches long and white, brown-marked flowers, often 100 in each cyme. Native to the tropical Himalayas and the Dekkan Peninsula at altitudes of 1,000 to 4,000 feet, and to Pegu, India. (Adapted from Hooker, *Flora of British India*, vol. 3, p. 604.)