

61595. XANTHOSOMA VIOLACEUM Schott. *Yautia*.
Araceae.

From La Providencia, Chiapas, Mexico. Corms presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus. Received September 12, 1924.

A very handsome Mexican plant, related to the elephant-ear. The leaves are dark bluish green with very dark stems.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 61387.

61596 to 61625.

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. Received September 4, 1924.

61596. BISCHOFIA TRIFOLIATA (Roxb.) Hook. (*B. javanica* Blume). Euphorbiaceae.

A tropical, deciduous tree which is sometimes called "red cedar" in north-eastern India, because of the reddish color of the wood, which is used for general construction. The dense, oval crown and deep-green foliage make the tree very handsome.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 51194.

61597. BOEHMERIA MACROPHYLLA D. Don. Urticaceae.

According to Watt (Dictionary of the Economic Products of India) this is a broad-leaved shrub, native to north-eastern India at an altitude of about 4,000 feet. The bark yields a fiber much prized by the natives of India for making fish nets.

61598. BUCKLANDIA POPULNEA R. Br. Hamamelidaceae.

J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who has collected this species in southwestern Yunnan, not far from the border of India, describes it as a tall, straight tree, 60 to 80 feet high, of handsome appearance, and growing in that region at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The broadly triangular leaves are dark green, and the yellow male flowers are in globose heads.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 56637.

61599. CHONEMORPHA MACROPHYLLA (Roxb.) Don. Apocynaceae.

A large climber, native to Bengal and Burma, with milky sap from which a kind of caoutchouc is obtained.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 57886.

61600. CLERODENDRUM COLEBROOKIANUM Walp. Verbenaceae.

A low shrub, 4 to 8 feet high, which, according to Hooker (Flora of British India), has rosy purple or whitish flowers about an inch long, and small blue fruits about a third of an inch in diameter. It is native to Sikkim and Assam, India, at rather low altitudes, and will therefore probably not endure much cold.

61601. DALBERGIA SERICEA G. Don. Fabaceae.

The branches and leaves of this small leguminous tree are covered with reddish brown hairs, and the young leaflets are clothed with silky down. The pale-lilac flowers are in short, compact, axillary clusters.

61596 to 61625—Continued.

61602. DUABANGA SONNERATIOIDES Buch.-Ham. Lythraceae.

A tall, deciduous tree from subtropical regions in northeastern India; the light-brown bark peels off in thin flakes. The gray, soft, yellow-streaked wood, according to Watt (Dictionary of the Economic Products of India), is used extensively in Bengal and Assam for making tea boxes, as it seasons well, takes a good polish, and does not warp.

61603. ELAEOCARPUS SIKKIMENSIS Masters. Elaeocarpaceae.

A handsome, evergreen tree, native to Sikkim, India, with erect racemes of small, white flowers. The sharp-pointed, serrate leaves are about 8 inches long.

61604. ENGELHARDTIA SPICATA Leschen. Juglandaceae.

This Himalayan relative of the walnut is a large, handsome tree, with thick brown bark which contains a large percentage of tannin. The wood shows a beautiful grain and is said not to warp.

61605. GYNOCARDIA ODORATA R. Br. Flacourtiaceae.

This tree, one of the most common in the Chittagong Hills, was long considered to be the true source of chaulmoogra oil, which is now known to be *Taraktogenos kurzii*. The seeds of the former species contain neither chaulmoogric nor hydrocarpic acids, according to J. F. Rock (Bulletin 1057, United States Department of Agriculture). The tree is tall and handsome, with dark-green foliage and pendent branches, and may prove of value as a shade tree for the warmest parts of the United States.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 53121.

61606. HIPTAGE BENGHALENSIS (L.) Kurz (*H. malabala* Guertn.). Malpighiaceae.

A tall, shrubby climber which is found wild throughout India in ravines and moist places. The thick, smooth leaves are 4 to 6 inches long, and the showy, fragrant flowers, with silky white, fringed petals, are in axillary racemes.

61607. HOLLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA (Roth) Wall. Apocynaceae.

An attractive, white-flowered little tree found native throughout India. The soft, white wood is largely used, in India, for carved furniture, and the astringent bark is employed medicinally as an antidiarrhetic and anthelmintic, according to Watt (Dictionary of the Economic Products of India).

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 53579.

61608. LAGERSTROEMIA PARVIFLORA Roxb. Lythraceae.

A tropical timber tree, native to India, closely related to the well-known crape myrtle (*L. indica*). According to Brandis (Forest Flora of India) the white fragrant flowers, half an inch across, are in terminal or axillary panicles, and the wood is tough, elastic, and durable.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 53582.