

61596 to 61625—Continued.

61609. *LEUCOSCEPTRUM CANUM* J. E. Smith. Menthaceæ.

A stout-branched, densely hairy tree, commonly about 30 feet high, with large narrowly ovate leaves, silvery hairy beneath and at times a foot long. The small white or pinkish flowers are in spikes. Native to temperate regions of the Himalayas.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 57888.

61610. *LEYCESTERIA BELLIANA* W. W. Smith. Caprifoliaceæ.

A small, graceful shrub with opposite, membranous, lance-shaped leaves, and sessile, 2 to 4 flowered spikes of rosy white flowers. It is native in the Sikkim Himalayas near the Nepal border at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55686.

61611. *LEYCESTERIA GLAUCOPHYLLA* (Hook. f. and Thoms.) C. B. Clarke. Caprifoliaceæ.

A slender plant, closely allied to the honeysuckle, with pale-green leaves and bearing, in the early winter, a profusion of pink flowers, in short axillary spikes. It is native to the subtropical Himalayas at an altitude of 5,000 feet.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55907.

61612. *MEIBOMIA CEPHALOTES* (Roxb.) Kuntze (*Desmodium cephalotes* Wall.). Fabaceæ.

A tall shrub, with densely silky, acutely angled, zigzag branches and dense umbels of deep-red flowers. It is native to the eastern Himalayas. Cattle and goats are said to be fond of the leaves, according to Watt (Dictionary of the Economic Products of India).

61613. *MEIBOMIA GYROIDES* (DC.) Kuntze (*Desmodium gyroides* DC.). Fabaceæ.

A shrubby leguminous plant, 8 to 10 feet high, from the warmer parts of the central and eastern Himalayas. It has hairy leaves and terminal clusters of red flowers.

61614. *MORUS LAEVIGATA* Wall. Moraceæ.
Mulberry.

An Indian mulberry which occurs wild and cultivated, though not common, in the lower Himalayas, where, according to Atkinson (Notes on the Economic Products of the Northwest Provinces), it forms a medium-sized tree with oval leaves up to 7 inches in length. In early spring the long-cylindrical, yellowish white or pale-purple fruits appear; these are edible, although of a rather insipid-sweet flavor.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55692.

61615. *MUCUNA MACROCARPA* Wall. Fabaceæ.

A woody climber, native to northeastern India, which is described by Hooker (Flora of British India) as having purple flowers and torulose pods over a foot in length.

61596 to 61625—Continued.

61616. *PICEA MORINDOIDES* Rehder. Pinaceæ.
Spruce.

A Himalayan spruce of spreading habit, with slender pendulous branchlets. It becomes over 200 feet tall. The young cones are purple, turning to a pale brown when mature.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 58912.

61617. *PIPER ATTENUATUM* Buch.-Ham. Piperaceæ.

A woody, rambling, tropical plant, native to the warmer parts of the eastern Himalayas. According to Hooker (Flora of British India) the female spikes are very slender, lengthening in fruit to about 9 inches. The long-stemmed leaves are roundish, with hairy lower surfaces.

61618. *PORANA RACEMOSA* Roxb. Convolvulaceæ.
Snow creeper.

One of the most beautiful of the Himalayan plants, described by Watt (Dictionary of the Economic Products of India) as occurring in dense masses, climbing over other plants in the jungle, with the dazzling white flowers resembling patches of snow.

61619. *PRUNUS CERASOIDES* D. Don. (*P. puddam* Roxb.). Amygdalaceæ.

The pendulous flowers are campanulate and deep rosy red. They are said to appear before the foliage, which is a bright, glossy green. The tree, native to the highlands of Burma, is said to endure some frost in its native country. (*Collingwood Ingram, Benenden, Kent, England, in note under S. P. I. No. 57680.*)

61620. *PYGEUM ACUMINATUM* Colebr. Amygdalaceæ.

A tropical relative of the peach, native to Bengal, and described by Hooker as an evergreen tree with narrow oblong leaves, racemes of yellow-green flowers, and dark-purple fruits about an inch in diameter.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 50721.

61621. *QUERCUS INCANA* Roxb. Fagaceæ.
Oak.

A large, evergreen oak from the mountains of eastern India, with bark rich in tannin and acorns which are eaten by the wild animals of the Himalayas.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 50722.

61622. *RUBUS NIVEUS* Thunb. Rosaceæ.

A subtropical *Rubus*, distributed throughout the temperate Himalayas, Burma, Ceylon, and Java. The berries, which vary in color from red and orange to bluish, are very palatable and are commonly sold to Europeans in the bazaars of British India. Introduced for horticulturists experimenting with small fruits.

61623. *SENECIO SCANDENS* Buch.-Ham. Asteraceæ.
Climbing groundsel.

An attractive, autumn-flowering composite from the Himalayas, with a woody stem and climbing habit. The yellow flowers are in few-flowered loose panicle-like clusters. Because of its rustic beauty and its habit of flowering in October, this plant is a very desirable ornamental.