

65246 to 65269—Continued.

65251. *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.

For previous introduction, see No. 61603.

65252. *ERIBOTRYA HOOKERIANA* Decaisne. Malaceae.

According to Hooker (Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 371), this is a small stout-branched tree with thick, leathery, oblong, sharply toothed leaves up to a foot in length, large panicles of small white flowers, and egg-shaped yellow fruits about three-fourths of an inch long. It is a native of the eastern Himalayas at altitudes of 6,500 to 8,000 feet.

For previous introduction, see No. 55679.

65253. *GARCINIA STIPULATA* T. Anders. Clusiaceae.

A wild relative of the mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*) which, as described by Hooker (Flora of British India, vol. 1, p. 267), is a tree about 60 feet high, with dark-green, thick-leathery, oblong leaves 6 to 12 inches long and smooth oblong fruits about a quarter of an inch long. The tree is a native to moist subtropical forests of the eastern Himalayas.

65254. *GAULTHERIA FRAGRANTISSIMA* Wall. Ericaceae.

A very fragrant evergreen shrub or small tree, found in the mountains of India from Nepal eastward to Bhutan. In summer it is loaded with white or pinkish flowers which are followed by beautiful racemes of blue-purple fruits.

For previous introduction, see No. 61746.

65255. *HYPERICUM PATULUM* Thunb. Hypericaceae.

An ornamental, spreading, evergreen Japanese shrub from 1 to 3 feet in height, with red stems and branches. It has bright-green leaves and numerous large yellow flowers, about 2 inches across, borne in terminal few-flowered cymes.

For previous introduction, see No. 47695.

65256. *ILEX INSIGNIS* Hook. f. Aquifoliaceae.

An attractive holly from the Sikkim Himalayas, where it grows at an altitude of 7,000 feet. It forms a small tree or shrub with thick, grooved branches which are purplish when young. The dark-green leathery leaves are pinnately lobed, with the lobes spine tipped and alternately raised and depressed, so that there appears to be a double row of spiny lobes on each side. This holly has proved hardy in Ireland and may be suited for growing in the Gulf States and southern California.

For previous introduction, see No. 60646.

65257. *INDIGOFERA DOSUA TOMENTOSA* Baker. Fabaceae.

A low, shrubby, hairy indigo from the temperate parts of the Himalayas, where it grows at altitudes of 1,000 to 5,000 feet. The dull-green compound leaves, 9 inches in length, and the long racemes of bright-red flowers, make this a decidedly ornamental species.

For previous introduction, see No. 60947.

65258. *JASMINUM DISPERSUM* Wall. Oleaceae.

This Himalayan jasmine, as described by Hooker (Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 602), is a climbing shrub common in temperate regions of the Himalayas at altitudes of 2,000 to 8,000 feet. It bears very numerous white flowers in axillary cymes and terminal panicles sometimes containing a hundred flowers.

For previous introduction, see No. 55684.

65246 to 65269—Continued.

65259. *JASMINUM UNDULATUM* (L.) Ker. Oleaceae.

A climbing Asiatic jasmine with slender hairy branches, opposite leaves about 2 inches long, and white long-tubed flowers in terminal clusters of 6 to 10 flowers. Native to the Himalayas.

65260. *LEUCOSCEPRUM CANUM* J. E. Smith. Menthaceae.

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 in the Himalayas.

For previous introduction, see No. 61609.

65261. *LEYCESTERIA FORMOSA* Wall. Caprifoliaceae.

A handsome ornamental bush, about 6 feet high, closely allied to the honeysuckles. The purplish flowers are in drooping spikes or spike-like racemes, and the dark-red berries are sometimes eaten by birds. It is native to the cooler sections of the Himalayas.

For previous introduction, see No. 52864.

65262. *LEYCESTERIA GLAUCOPHYLLA* (Hook. f. and Thoms.) C. B. Clarke. Caprifoliaceae.

A slender plant, closely allied to the honeysuckles, 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 No. 61611.

65263. *PERIS FORMOSA* (Wall.) D. Don. Ericaceae.

A Himalayan bush, 15 to 20 feet high, which bears large terminal clusters of white flowers resembling those of the lily of the valley. The glossy green foliage, which persists throughout the winter, makes a very effective background for the early blooming flowers.

For previous introduction, see No. 55909.

65264. *PRUNUS CERASOIDES* D. Don. (*P. puddum* Roxb.). Amygdalaceae.

The pendulous flowers of this species 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.

For previous introduction, see No. 61619.

65265. *ROSA MACROPHYLLA* Lindl. Rosaceae.
Rose.

This Himalayan rose, as described by Brandis (Forest Flora of India, p. 203), is an erect, often unarmed shrub, with large red flowers 2 inches or less in width, and large soft edible fruits an inch long. In its native home this rose is found at an altitude of 10,000 feet, and plants introduced into England have proved hardy in that country.

For previous introduction, see No. 63368.

65266. *RUBUS ELLIPTICUS* J. E. Smith. Rosaceae.
Raspberry.

A Himalayan raspberry, described as follows by J. F. Rock, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, under No. 55499: A very stout shrub which, especially when young, is densely covered with long, red, almost hairlike spines. The flowers are white and the deep-yellow, almost orange, very juicy, acid fruits are collected by the hill tribes and brought to the markets; the fruits ripen earlier on the mountains than in the valley. The shrub is found at altitudes of 6,000 to 7,000 feet.