

**Rusa-oil** (lemon oil) procured from this grass, viz., **motia** and **sufia**, which the distillers of Khandesh and the neighboring districts recognize, apparently depends on similar conditions, although the accounts concerning them are to some extent conflicting. The authors of the *Pharmacographia Indica* (vol. 3, p. 558) say: "The oil distillers in Khandesh call the grass **motiya** when the inflorescence is young and of a bluish white color; after it has ripened and become red, it is called **sonfiya**. The oil obtained from it in the first condition has a more delicate odor than that obtained from the ripened grass." On the other hand, Mr. E. G. Fernandez reports in a letter to Kew: "The **motia** species (or variety) is usually confined to the higher slopes, while the **sufia** grass is more common in the plains and on the plateau-land in the hills, but they are not infrequently found growing together. The **sufia** is much more strongly scented, but the odor of **motia** is preferred, and this latter commands double the price of the former." The samples of both forms supplied by Mr. Fernandez do not show any morphological differences, and as to age, some of the **motia** samples are in a more advanced stage than the **sufia**. (Adapted from Stapf, *The Oil-grasses of India and Ceylon*, in the *Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information*, 1906, p. 341.)

*Dendrocalamus giganteus* (Poaceae), 45963. **Bamboo**. From near Kandy, Ceylon. Secured by Mr. George F. Mitchell, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., at the Peradeniya Botanical Gardens. One of the largest of the bamboos, growing to a height of 100 feet with a stem diameter of 8 inches, the stem walls being one-half of an inch thick. It is probably indigenous in the hills of Martaban and is cultivated in Burma and also in most tropical countries. The stems are used for posts and rafters, and for piping water. (Adapted from Brandis, *Indian Trees*, p. 678.)

*Dypsis madagascariensis* (Phoenicaceae), 45958. **Palm**. From near Kandy, Ceylon. Secured by Mr. George F. Mitchell, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., at the Peradeniya Botanical Gardens. A graceful Madagascar palm about 15 feet high, with leaves 10 feet long. The pinnate leaves, with 18-inch long segments arranged in fascicles of 6 or 8, seem to be arranged on the stem in threes, giving it a triangular appearance. This arrangement of the leaves and the fascicled