

## 93169 to 93222—Continued.

heads, are followed by globose berries which are half black and half red or entirely red.

For previous introduction see 58492.

**93186. ARDISIA MACROCARPA** Wall. Myrsinaceae.

A shrub 1 to 4 feet high with narrowly ovate leaves having crisped-crenate margins bearing conspicuous glands in the crenations. The umbels of inconspicuous flowers are followed by dotted, bright-red berries one-half to one-third of an inch in diameter.

**93187. ARDISIA NERIIFOLIA** Wall. Myrsinaceae.

A large shrub with erect branches, terminated by panicles of small pink flowers, resembling the oleander. The narrowly obovate leaves are 5 to 7 inches long, and the globose-pentagonal berries one-fifth of an inch in diameter, are deep red. It is native to the subtropical slopes of the Himalayas in India.

**93188. ARISAEMA NEPENTHOIDES** (Wall.) Mart. Araceae.

A bulbous perennial, closely related to the American Indian turnip (*Arisaema triphyllum*). The two leaves are each made up of five sessile oblanceolate leaflets; the spathe, 6 to 8 inches long, has a cylindrical tube 3 to 4 inches long and a limb whitish within and yellow without. On each side at the base of the limb is an auricle 1 inch broad, which is recurved and is spotted with brown and has a broad brown margin.

**93189. CORTIA HOOKERI** C. B. Clarke. Apiaceae.

A stemless, herbaceous perennial with a rosette of three to four times pinnate leaves, the ultimate segments being linear and about one-fourth of an inch long. The white or purplish flowers are borne in sessile umbels, which are up to 8 inches long and form a dense mass over the crown of the plant. It is native to the Sikkim region in India.

**93190. CORYLUS FEROX** Wall. Betulaceae. Hazelnut.

A wild hazel from Sikkim, India, whose small nuts, closely resembling the common hazelnut in taste, are much prized by the natives. The tree, 20 feet in height, grows at altitudes between 8,000 and 10,000 feet. The wood is pinkish white, even grained, and moderately hard.

For previous introduction see 73151.

**93191 to 93195. MEIBOMIA** spp. Fabaceae.

**93191 and 93192. MEIBOMIA HETEROCARPA** (L.) Kuntze.

An erect or suberect undershrub. All of the bushy species of this genus are said to contain good fibers, used in some cases for paper making.

For previous introduction see 47723.

**93191.** Received as *Desmodium gyrans* DC.

**93192.** Received as *Desmodium polycarpum* DC.

**93193. MEIBOMIA FLORIBUNDA** (D. Don) Kuntze (*Desmodium floribundum* Don).

## 93169 to 93222—Continued.

A woody, thickly pubescent Himalayan plant abundantly covered with axillary and terminal racemes of red flowers.

For previous introduction see 86684.

**93194. MEIBOMIA TILLAEFOLIA** (D. Don) Kuntze (*Desmodium tillaeifolium* DC.).

A hardy and more or less ornamental deciduous shrub, with slender terete branches, thick green trifoliolate leaves about 4 inches long, and red flowers in lax racemes often a foot long. It is native to the Himalayas from 3,000 to 9,000 feet altitude. The bark yields an excellent fiber, which is used in rope making; the leaves are good fodder, and the roots are used medicinally as a tonic and diuretic.

For previous introduction see 86692.

**93195. MEIBOMIA TRIFLORA** (L.) Kuntze (*Desmodium triflorum* DC.).

A small herbaceous annual which covers the ground with a dense mat resembling clover.

For previous introduction see 85746.

**93196. DICELLOSTYLES JUJUBIFOLIA** (Griffith) Benth. Malvaceae.

A tree, more or less hairy throughout, with ovate leaves about 3 inches long and white flowers, over 1 inch in diameter, in panicles.

For previous introduction see 47673.

**93197. DICENTRA SCANDENS** (D. Don) Walp. Papaveraceae.

A perennial herb found between 5,000 and 6,000 feet altitude. The graceful angled stem is slender and bears yellow or purple flowers, nearly an inch long, in racemes of 8 to 12, which are followed by membranous lanceolate capsules.

For previous introduction see 49630.

**93198. DICENTRA THALICTRIFOLIA** (Wall.) Hook. f. and Thoms. Papaveraceae.

A slender climbing plant with a perennial root, native to the temperate regions of the Himalayas, at altitudes between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. It is very similar to *Dicentra scandens* except for the thick fleshy ovate-cordate capsule.

For previous introduction see 49631.

**93199. DICHROA FEBRIFUGA** Lour. Hydrangeaceae.

A tall shrub, abundant in the temperate Himalayas from 5,000 to 8,000 feet altitude. It has narrow leaves 3 to 8 inches long, terminal panicles of blue or purplish flowers, and berries of an intense blue.

For previous introduction see 73152.

**93200. DOBINEA VULGARIS** Buch.-Ham. Anacardiaceae.

A branching shrub with opposite elliptic acutely serrate leaves 4 to 6 inches long. The minute flowers are in lax panicles, the staminate are campanulate, the pistillate are apetalous. The narrow capsule has winged margins.

For previous introduction see 49632.