

99707 to 99759—Continued.

99737. *LACTUCA LESSERTIANA* C. B. Clarke. Cichoriaceae.

A perennial herb, native to the temperate alpine slopes of the Himalayas up to 16,000 feet altitude in India. The stems, less than a foot high, are simple and slender or stout with many lateral branches. The membranous leaves, 1 to 8 inches long, vary from nearly entire to deeply pinnatifid, and the blue flower heads, nearly 1 inch long, are in 12- to 24-flowered panicles.

99738. *LOBELIA ROSEA* Wall. Campanulaceae.

A stout herb up to 12 feet high, with horizontal branches drooping at the tips, native to the subtropical slopes of the Himalayas in India. The narrowly lanceolate leaves, 6 inches long, are velvety above, and the rosy white flowers, nearly an inch long, are in crowded racemes.

99739. *LONICERA GLABRATA* Wall. Caprifoliaceae.
Honeysuckle.

A shrubby climber, native to the temperate Himalayas up to 8,000 feet altitude. The cordate-oblong leathery leaves are 3 to 5 inches long, and the yellow flowers, an inch long, are tinged with purple outside and are followed by black fruits.

99740. *LONICERA TOMENTELLA* Hook. f. and Thoms. Caprifoliaceae.
Honeysuckle.

A white-flowered honeysuckle, native to the interior valleys of the mountain region of north-eastern India, where it forms a shrub 10 to 12 feet high. The leaves are dark dull green, and the paired flowers hang from the axils of the leaves. The blue-black berries are about the size of peas.

For previous introduction see 47709.

99741 to 99743. *MEIBOMIA* spp. Fabaceae.

99741. *MEIBOMIA GYROIDES* (DC.) Kuntze (*Desmodium gyroides* DC.).

A shrubby leguminous plant 8 to 10 feet high, native to the warmer parts of the central and eastern Himalayas. It has pubescent leaves and terminal racemes of red-purple flowers.

For previous introduction see 77297.

99742. *MEIBOMIA HETEROCARPA* (L.) Kuntze (*Desmodium polycarpum* DC.).

An erect or suberect undershrub found throughout the Himalayas and Burma. 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 94078.

99743. *MEIBOMIA TILIAEFOLIA* (D. Don.) Kuntze (*Desmodium tiliaefolium* Don.).

A hardy and more or less ornamental deciduous shrub with slender terete branches, thick green trifoliate leaves about 4 inches long, and red flowers in lax racemes often a foot long. 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. It is native to the Himalayas from 3,000 to 9,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction see 93194.

99744. *OPHIPOGON INTERMEDIUS* D. Don. Liliaceae.

A hardy perennial, indigenous to Ceylon, with grasslike leaves and white flowers. It reaches a height of about 1 foot and is suited to moist shady places.

For previous introduction see 91823.

99707 to 99759—Continued.

99745. *OXYSPORA PANICULATA* (D. Don.) DC. Melastomaceae.

A large spreading Himalayan shrub with opposite ovate leaves 5 inches long and large loose panicles of rose-purple flowers.

For previous introduction see 76907.

99746. *PAEDERIA FOETIDA* L. Rubiaceae

A slender attractive-looking climbing vine with glabrous ovate or lanceolate leaves on long petioles. The small pink flowers are in branching cymes. Native to India and the Malay Archipelago. The leaves or any part of the plant when bruised emit a most offensive odor.

For previous introduction see 41876.

99747. *PAERNASSIA NUBICOLA* Wall. Saxifragaceae.

A perennial herb, 4 to 19 inches high, native to temperate and alpine slopes of the Himalayas up to 12,000 feet altitude. The 1 to 3 leaves are cordate-oblong, and the white flowers, an inch across, are borne singly.

99748. *PHOENIX RUPICOLA* T. Anders. Phoenicaceae.
Cliff date palm.

A Himalayan palm with a solitary slender naked stem 15 to 20 feet high, bright-green leaves 10 feet long, and shining yellow oblong fruits.

For previous introduction see 76412.

99749. *PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA* L. Euphorbiaceae.
Nelli.

A small tree with slender branches bearing numerous linear 2-ranked leaves about one half inch long. The globose fruits are used as a purgative when raw or are cooked to make an acid sauce. Native to tropical Asia.

For previous introduction see 92925.

99750. *PHYLLANTHUS WIGHTIANUS* Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceae.

A shrub with long spreading upcurved branches, native to India. The membranous oblique leaves are pale green above and glaucous beneath, and the solitary inconspicuous flowers are followed by small globular capsules covered with rusty bristles.

99751. *PRIMULA* sp. Primulaceae. Primrose.

Collected at 6,000 feet altitude.

99752. *SAXIFRAGA PURPURASCENS* Hook. f. and Thoms. Saxifragaceae. Saxifrage.

A beautiful herbaceous rock plant, native to the temperate regions of the Sikkim Himalayas between 10,000 and 14,000 feet altitude. The bright glossy green leaves are elegantly margined with red, and the scape and inflorescence are deep bright vinous red-purple.

For previous introduction see 63662.

99753. *SPIRAEA MICRANTHA* Hook. f. Rosaceae.

A very attractive shrub of rather lax habit found in the eastern temperate Himalayas between 6,000 and 10,000 feet altitude. The narrowly ovate, doubly toothed leaves are sometimes 7 inches long, and the small pale-pink flowers are borne in very long spreading panicles.

For previous introduction see 55705.

99754. *STRAX HOOKERI* C. B. Clarke. Styra-
ceae. Snowbell.

A tree often 40 feet high, native to Sikkim and Bhutan, between 6,000 and 7,000 feet altitude. The white flowers, 1 inch long, are tomentose