

## 38733 to 38741—Continued.

to last well in the form of shingles in Sikkim, whence it is sometimes exported to Tibet for roofing. At Murree shingles are said to last 8 to 10 years and at Kulu 3 to 6 years. It is also much used for construction purposes. Very little information exists regarding the rapidity of its growth. The bark is used for roofing shepherds' huts, and it is also made into troughs for the salt given to the sheep grazing on the high Himalayas." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 1, p. 5.*)

**38734. ACER HOOKERI** Miq. Aceraceæ. **Maple.**

"This species, which is a native of the eastern temperate Himalayas, is found growing at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet around Sikkim and Bhutan. Plants with copper-colored foliage are not uncommon around Darjiling. This tree attains a height of 40 to 50 feet." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 1, p. 69.*)

**38735. ALBIZZIA CHINENSIS** (Osbeck) Merrill. Mimosaceæ.  
(*Albizzia stipulata* Boiv.)

See S. P. I. No. 25782 for previous introduction.

Concerning this plant, Watt (*Commercial Products of India*), under *A. stipulata*, says: "All Indian species afford gum, more or less copiously, from wounds on the stem, and though little is known for certain of the specific differences of these gums, that of *A. stipulata* is reputed to be especially valued as a size in the manufacture of Nepal paper. The bark is said to be a fish poison; the leaves of most species are regarded as useful foddors, and in some instances the trees are specially grown on that account, but, according to Mr. Hartless, the stipules and young leaves of this species are poisonous to cattle. The timber is very soft. By far the greatest interest in the species of *Albizzia* centers in this species, which is now very extensively grown as a shade tree for tea both in Assam and Darjiling. It is known as the *sau* in the former Province and the *kala-siris* in the latter. Its chief value turns on the nitrating warts formed on its roots."

**38736. DENDROCALAMUS HAMILTONII** Nees and Arn. Poaceæ. **Bamboo.**

"A common bamboo in the eastern Himalayas from Kumaon to Assam. It is generally a tall grass, 40 to 60 feet in height, but sometimes found as a long and tangled bush. The young shoots are used as food, being boiled and eaten in Sikkim, Bhutan, and Assam. The halms are large, 3 to 6 inches in diameter, rather hollow, and not always straight, but they are used for every variety of purpose. The bamboo grows gregariously on hillsides up to 3,000 feet. This bamboo is used by some tea planters for shading their estates from the hot and violent winds. This bamboo flowers every year, which is not the case with all others of this genus." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 3, p. 71.*)

**38737. NYSSA SESSILIFLORA** Hook. f. and Thoms. Cornaceæ.

"This is a large tree found in the forests of the Sikkim Himalayas above 5,000 feet; also in Martaban between 4,000 and 6,000. The wood is gray, soft, and even grained, and is used for house building and other purposes about Darjiling." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 5, p. 438.*)

**38738. QUERCUS** sp. Fagaceæ. **Oak.**