

38991 to 39101—Continued.

38994. *ACONITUM LURIDUM* Hook. f. and Thoms. Ranunculaceæ.

Aconite.

"This *Aconitum* is a native of the alpine east Himalayas and may be found growing around Sikkim at altitudes of 14,000 feet. The stem is 2 to 3 feet in length, slightly pubescent, and has very few leaves. The radical leaves are 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The flowers are dull red in color and the sepals are brown tomentose." (*Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 1, p. 28.*)

38995. *ALBIZZIA* sp. Mimosaceæ.38996. *ALBIZZIA ODORATISSIMA* (L. f.) Benth. Mimosaceæ.

"This is a large, deciduous tree, met with in the sub-Himalayan tract from the Indus eastward, ascending to 3,000 feet in altitude. This tree yields a dark-brown gum in rounded tears, tasteless but soluble in water. The bark is boiled by the Gáro people, together with the leaves of the *Dúgál* (*Sarcochlamys pulcherrima*) and the yarn of their cloth, to give the latter a brownish color. As a medicine the bark is applied externally and is considered efficacious in leprosy and in inveterate ulcers. When boiled in *ghi* the leaves are used by the Santals as a remedy for coughs. The timber made from this tree is used in the manufacture of wheels, oil mills, and furniture. The timber is excellent for all purposes requiring strength and durability, and is considered one of the most valuable of jungle timbers." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

38997. *ALNUS NEPALENSIS* D. Don. Betulaceæ.

Alder.

"This tree, which is a native of the Himalayas, reaches a height of about 60 feet and may be found growing at altitudes between 3,000 and 9,000 feet. The bark of this *Alnus* is used for tanning and dyeing." (*Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, p. 33.*)

38998. *AMOORA ROHITUKA* (Roxb.) Wight and Arn. Meliaceæ.

"This is an evergreen tree with a large crown of branches, which is widely distributed over the Malay Archipelago and the Philippine Islands. The fruit is smooth, pale yellow or red in color, and from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. It is rather soft and fleshy, 3-celled, and 3-valved. A sort of economic oil is extracted from the seed of this fruit." (*Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 1, p. 559.*)

38999. *ANEMONE RUPICOLA* Camb. (?) Ranunculaceæ.

Anemone.

"This species of *Anemone* is a native of the inner alpine valleys of the Himalayas and may be found growing from Gores to Kashmir in Sikkim at altitudes of 12,000 to 15,000 feet. The radical leaves are long petioled, and the segments are more or less petioled and sharply incised or 3-lobed. The sepals are 1 to 1½ inches in length, broadly oval, and downy on the outside. The flowers, which are 1 or 2 in number, are large and very showy." (*Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 1, p. 8.*)

39000. *BAUHINIA PURPUREA* L. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

Orchid tree.

A small to middle-sized tree; leaves coriaceous, glabrous, somewhat cordate, cleft one-third to one-half their depth, 9 to 11 nerved; lobes obtuse or somewhat acute; flowers in few-flowered axillary and terminal corymbs, fragrant; petals red, one streaked with white on the claw, oblanceolate, acute; fertile stamens, 3 to 4, very long, the rest sterile or abortive; pod 1 foot long. India, Burma, China. One of the finest flower-