

## 38991 to 39101—Continued.

covered with a dark-colored rugged bark, very different from the prevailing beautiful papery clothing of the genus. The flowers are a pale sulphur color." (*J. D. Hooker, Rhododendrons of Sikkim-Himalaya.*)

39066. RHODODENDRON LEPIDOTUM Wallich. Ericaceæ. **Rhododendron.**

"A shrub found on the temperate and alpine Himalayas, from Kashmir to Bhutan at altitudes between 8,000 and 15,000 feet. The medicinal properties of this plant are similar to those of *R. anthopogon* [S. P. I. No. 39051]." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

"A low, evergreen, sometimes nearly deciduous shrub, usually 1 to 2 feet high in this country, but said to be 4 feet high in the Himalayas; young wood, leaves, leafstalk and flower stalks dotted thickly with minute scales. Leaves oblong, 1 to 1½ inches long, about one-half inch wide, only hairy on the margins when young. Flowers rosy crimson, produced singly or a few together during June, each about 1 inch across, flat and saucer shaped, and borne on a stalk 1 to 1½ inches long; corolla tube very short, lobes rounded. Stamens about 10, hairy toward the base, not protruded; calyx lobes one-eighth inch long, rounded.

"Native of the lofty interior ranges of the Nepal and Sikkim Himalayas, up to 16,000 feet altitude, and in Yunnan. It is hardy at Kew, and one of the most distinct and interesting of dwarf rhododendrons. Sir Joseph Hooker mentions varieties with golden-yellow flowers and greenish yellow flowers, which do not appear to be in cultivation. Seeds are frequently borne." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 366.*)

39067. RHODODENDRON SETOSUM Don. Ericaceæ. **Rhododendron.**

"A small and elegant shrub found in Sikkim and Nepal at altitudes between 13,000 and 16,000 feet. The natives attribute the oppression and headaches attending the crossing of the loftiest passes to the strongly resinous odour of this rhododendron. A useful volatile oil of no less marked character than that of the American *Gaultheria* might probably be obtained from the foliage by distillation." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

"A dwarf evergreen shrub, 6 to 12 inches high, of close, bushy habit; young shoots densely clothed with pale bristles and minute down. Leaves oblong, tapered at the base, rounded at the apex, three-eighths to five-eighths inch long, bristly on the margins, very scaly above, rather glaucous and less scaly beneath. Flowers 3 to 8 in a terminal cluster; corolla 1 inch across, reddish purple, lobed to two-thirds of its depth; calyx comparatively large, scaly and downy, with five ovate lobes one-fourth inch long; stamens hairy at the base; flower stalk scaly, slender, one-fourth inch long.

"Native of the Himalayas up to 16,000 feet. The plant is very distinct in its bristly character and strong resinous odor. Introduced in 1825, this curious alpine species is now very rare. It thrives well in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, but in the South misses its winter covering of snow and is often excited into growth too early." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 378-379.*)