

47629 to 47830—Continued.

The root is said to be edible, and during times of scarcity the leaves and stems are used as greens. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 2, p. 516*, and *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 6, p. 372.*)

47663. COTONEASTER ACUMINATA Lindl. Malacæ.

A deciduous shrub, native to the Himalayas of eastern India at altitudes of 4,500 to 10,000 feet. The white flowers are borne in compact cymes, and the hard white wood is used for making walking sticks. (Adapted from *Brandis, Forest Flora of India, p. 209.*)

47664. COTONEASTER FRIGIDA Wall. Malacæ.

"Of the stronger growing Cotoneasters this is perhaps the best, for it grows into a very large bush, or sometimes a small tree, and rarely fails to fruit freely, the branches from and after late September being laden with large clusters of bright-red fruits. Moreover, it is more attractive when in flower than many of the Cotoneasters, the flowers being creamy white and produced in large heads. Although a deciduous species, the leaves are often retained until well into winter, and after a mild autumn it not infrequently happens that many leaves are left until January. The fruit also remains until well into the New Year if not troubled by birds. It is a Himalayan plant, and succeeds in a light and sunny position in good loamy soil." (*The Garden, vol. 80, p. 555.*)

47665. COTONEASTER ROTUNDIFOLIA Wall. Malacæ.

One desirable feature of this Cotoneaster used as an ornamental plant is that the berries are less attractive to birds than those of any of the other kinds. This is a very important point, as some members of the genus are very quickly robbed of their beauty after the berries color. *Cotoneaster rotundifolia* is one of the Himalayan species, several of which run into each other by almost imperceptible gradations, so that, as might be expected, a certain amount of confusion attends their nomenclature. The true *Cotoneaster rotundifolia* is a beautiful shrub, usually forming a rather spreading bush 4 or 5 feet in height, clothed with small dark-green roundish leaves, many of which are retained throughout the winter unless the weather is particularly severe. The berries, which are about the size of peas, are very freely borne and of a deep-scarlet hue when ripe. (Adapted from *Journal of Horticulture and Home Farmer, 3d ser., vol. 67, p. 599.*)

47666. CRACCA CANDIDA (DC.) Kuntze. Fabacæ.

(*Tephrosta candida* DC.)

A large shrub, native to Burma and Bengal, with hairy leaflets and pods, and white flowers, about an inch long, in terminal racemes. The leaves are used to poison fish. (Adapted from *Brandis, Forest Flora of India, p. 138.*)

47667. CROTALARIA ALATA Buch.-Ham. Fabacæ.

A suberect perennial undershrub, 1 to 2 feet high, with the stem and lower foliage covered with short silky pubescence. The pale-yellow flowers are borne in 2 to 3 flowered racemes. This shrub is a native of eastern India, where it ascends to 5,500 feet in the Himalayas. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 69.*)