

47629 to 47830—Continued.

- 47788.** SCHEFFLERA VENULOSA (Wight and Arn.) Harms. Araliaceæ.
(*Heptapleurum venulosum* Seem.)

A small glabrous tree or climbing shrub frequent in the mixed forests throughout tropical and subtropical India. The light-brown soft wood is used as lumber. (Adapted from Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 4, p. 222.)

- 47789.** SCHIMA WALLICHII (DC.) Choisy. Theaceæ.

A large evergreen tree, 80 to 100 feet in height, native to the eastern Himalayas at altitudes of 2,000 to 5,000 feet. The wood, which is rough, red, close grained, and moderately hard, is used for many purposes, chiefly building. The bark causes itching of the skin. (Adapted from Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 6, pt. 2, p. 485.)

- 47790.** SELINUM TENUIFOLIUM Wall. Apiaceæ.

A highly ornamental Himalayan plant with very finely divided fernlike leaves. When the plant is isolated on a lawn and not allowed to flower, the effect is very striking because of the fresh green color of the leaves. It is perfectly hardy in England. (Adapted from *The Garden*, vol. 38, p. 221.)

- 47791.** SENECIO SCANDENS Buch.-Ham. Asteraceæ.

A beautiful autumn-flowering senecio from the Himalayas, with a woody stem and climbing habit. The yellow flowers are in few-flowered loose paniclelike clusters. Because of its rustic beauty and its habit of flowering in October, this plant is a very desirable ornamental. (Adapted from *Revue Horticole*, vol. 81, p. 407.)

- 47792.** SENECIO UNCINELLUS DC. Asteraceæ.
(*S. densiflorus* Wall.)

A tall, shrubby plant, native to the central and eastern Himalayas at altitudes of 4,000 to 6,000 feet. In the district of Huzara the leaves are applied to boils. (Adapted from Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 6, pt. 2, p. 500.)

- 47793.** SHUTERIA HIRSUTA Baker. Fabaceæ.

A densely hairy, trifoliolate climber with lax racemes of purple flowers and recurved hairy pods. It is a native of Sikkim and Khasia, India, where it grows at altitudes of 3,000 to 5,000 feet. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 2, p. 182.)

- 47794.** SIDA ACUTA Burm. f. Malvaceæ.

A shrubby perennial distributed generally throughout the hotter portions of India, from whose stems a good fiber is obtained. From the long cylindrical root is obtained by decoction a remedy for stomach troubles. The expressed juice of the root is also employed as a vermifuge. (Adapted from Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 6, pt. 2, p. 679.)

Received as *S. carpinifolia*, which is now referred to this earlier species.

- 47795.** SKIMMIA LAUREOLA (DC.) Sieb. and Zucc. Rutaceæ.

An evergreen, strongly aromatic shrub, found throughout the temperate Himalayas at altitudes ranging from 6,000 to 10,000 feet. The white flowers are crowded into terminal panicles, and the red fleshy fruits are ellipsoid and up to three-fourths of an inch in length. The