

50711 to 50725—Continued.

ward, in Bengal, Burma, central and southern India, ascending to 5,000 feet in altitude. The bark is used in tanning; and the oil extracted from the astringent seeds is considered useful in leprosy. The leaves are used for camel fodder, and the tree is often cultivated for this purpose. It may be propagated readily by cuttings, grows rapidly, and flourishes in almost any soil, especially on canal embankments and roadsides, affording both fodder and fuel where these are otherwise scarce. The sapwood is white, and the heartwood is dark brown, hard, shining, mottled, with deeper longitudinal streaks. It seasons, works, and polishes well, and is fairly durable. It is used for picture frames, sugar-cane crushers, furniture, buildings, canoes, and wheelwork. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 1, p. 156.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 42809.

50714. *ALNUS NEPALENSIS* D. Don. Betulaceæ.

A deciduous tree with elliptic-lanceolate entire or subentire leaves and fruiting spikes in large erect panicles; the nutlets have a membranous wing. Native to the temperate Himalayas and the Khasi Hills. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 5, p. 600.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47635.

50715. *BERBERIS NAPAULENSIS* (DC.) Spreng. Berberidaceæ. **Barberry.**

A shrub, native to the temperate Himalayas and the Khasi Hills, 3 to 20 feet high, leafy near the top only. The bipinnate leaves are coriaceous and the erect racemes of fascicled yellow flowers are followed by bitter, violet-glaucous berries. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 1, p. 109.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47646.

50716. *BOMBAX MALABARICUM* DC. Bombacaceæ.

A very large deciduous tree with branches in whorls, spreading horizontally, and the stem with large thorny buttresses. It is native to the hotter forests of India and Burma, and is the largest and most characteristic tree of eastern Rajputana. The trunk and branches are covered with large corky prickles. The inner bark yields a good fiber, suitable for cordage; the seeds yield the so-called silk cotton, too short and too soft to be spun, but largely used for stuffing pillows, etc., and for gun cotton. The flower buds are eaten as a potherb. The leaves and twigs are lopped for fodder. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 1, p. 156.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48025.

50717. *ERIOBOTRYA HOOKERIANA* Decaisne. Malaceæ.

A small robust tree with elliptic-lanceolate coarsely serrate coriaceous leaves, thickly covered with rusty tomentum when young, glabrous when old. The panicles of white flowers are followed by yellow ellipsoid fruits, three-fourths of an inch long. Native to the eastern Himalayas, Sikkim, and Bhutan, at altitudes of 4,000 to 6,500 feet. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 371.*)

50718. *LOBELIA BOSEA* Wall. Campanulaceæ.

A tall suberect herb, 4 to 12 feet high, with short branches, horizontal with drooping tips, and narrowly lanceolate leaves, 6 inches long,