

60637 to 60648.

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. Received May 6, 1924.

60637 to 60639. BERBERIS spp. Berberidaceæ.
Barberry.

60637. BERBERIS INSIGNIS Hook. f. and Thoms.

A beautiful hollylike bush of erect habit, with very few spines and large, shining, evergreen leaves 3 to 7 inches in length. The golden-yellow flowers are borne in clusters of about 15 and are followed by ovoid, black berries. Native to the eastern Himalayas.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55671.

60638. BERBERIS NAPAULENSIS (DC.) Spreng.

An evergreen shrubby Himalayan barberry which is probably too tender for any but the southern sections of the United States. In its native home it becomes 20 feet in height, and the dark, glossy green compound leaves consist of 15 to 20 spine-toothed, leathery leaflets. The yellow flowers are in slender racemes up to a foot in length, and the roundish berries are covered with a bluish white bloom.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 57884.

60639. BERBERIS WALLICHIANA DC.

A narrow-leaved, evergreen barberry from temperate regions in the Himalayas, where it ascends to about 10,000 feet. The shining black-purple berries are produced in dense clusters.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55673.

60640. BETULA CYLINDROSTACHYA Wall. Betulaceæ.

A Himalayan birch which grows as a tall, deciduous tree at an altitude of 6,000 feet along the northeastern border of India. The wood is red, hard, and heavy and seasons well. The tree might be sufficiently hardy to grow in parts of Florida and California.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 39002.

60641. BUCKLANDIA POPULNEA R. Br. Hamamelidaceæ.

A large evergreen tree, 80 feet or less in height, native to the eastern Himalayas at altitudes of 3,000 to 8,000 feet. The wood is grayish brown, close grained, and durable, and is commonly used in Darjiling for planking and for doors and window frames.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55674.

60642. CRACCA CANDIDA (DC.) Kuntze (*Teophrosia candida* DC.). Fabaceæ.

A low shrub with slender velvety branches, smooth green leaves 6 to 9 inches long, with gray silky lower surfaces, and copious terminal and lateral clusters of reddish or white flowers. It is native to the more tropical of the Himalayas, ascending to 5,000 feet altitude.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55678.

60643. ENGELHARDTIA SPICATA Leschen. Juglandaceæ.

This large, handsome tree, which belongs to the walnut family, grows wild on the foothills of the eastern Himalayas, and is probably adapted for growing only in the Gulf States. The thick, brown bark contains much tannin, and the wood, which is said not to check, shows a beautiful grain.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47842.

60637 to 60648—Continued.

60644. GAULTHERIA FRAGRANTISSIMA Wall. Ericaceæ.

A very fragrant evergreen shrub or small tree found in the mountains of India from Nepal eastward to Bhutan. In summer it is loaded with white or pinkish flowers which are followed by beautiful racemes of blue-purple fruits.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48309.

60645. HYDRANGEA ROBUSTA Hook. f. and Thoms. Hydrangeaceæ.

A vigorous, spreading, shrubby hydrangea which is native to the mountainous regions of northeastern India, and therefore probably best adapted to the southern part of the United States. The short-stemmed, oval leaves are coarsely toothed, and the flowers, with white sepals, blue petals, and stamens, are produced in loose, spreading corymbs with red pedicels.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55681.

60646. ILEX INSIGNIS Hook. f. Aquifoliaceæ.

An attractive holly from the Sikkim Himalayas where it grows at an altitude of 7,000 feet. It forms a small tree or shrub with thick grooved branches which are purplish when young. The dark-green leathery leaves are pinnately lobed, with lobes spine tipped and alternately raised and depressed, so that there appears to be a double row of spiny lobes on each side. This holly has proved hardy in Ireland and may be suited for growing in the Gulf States and southern California.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55682.

60647. INDIGOFERA DOSUA TOMENTOSA Baker. Fabaceæ.

A low, shrubby, hairy indigo from the temperate parts of the Himalayas, where it grows at altitudes of 1,000 to 5,000 feet. The dull-green compound leaves, 9 inches in length, and the long racemes of bright-red flowers make this a decidedly ornamental species.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55748.

60648. LAGERSTROEMIA PARVIFLORA Roxb. Lythraceæ.

This Himalayan relative of the crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*) is a tree 50 to 70 feet high, with green, leathery leaves and fragrant white flowers, half an inch wide, in axillary or terminal panicles. The wood is very tough and durable.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53582.

60649. COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIA FLOCCOSA Rehd. and Wils. Malaceæ.

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Dr. Arthur W. Hill, director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received November 10, 1923. Numbered June, 1924.

A graceful shrub, up to 13 feet high, which bears dense corymbs of white flowers and light-red roundish fruits. Native to western China at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,800 feet.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53693.

60650 to 60659.

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. Received May 6, 1924.

60650. LEUCOSCEPTRUM CANUM J. E. Smith. Menthaceæ.

According to Hooker (Flora of British India) this tree, which belongs to the mint family, is stout branched and densely hairy, and the narrowly oval leaves are silvery beneath and at times a foot in length. The small white or pinkish flowers are in spikes.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 57888.