



Trees mentioned by G. R. S & T in 'Arborescent Rejuvenation'

Extracted 11.4.22.

Up to 3000'

Lampati.	Quabanga Sonneratioides to 3000'
Panisaj	Terminalia myriocarpa to 5000'
Mandani	Acrocarpus fraxinifolius to 4000'
Tun.	Cedrela spp. { Cedrela ^{Alpinia} microcarpa to 4000'
Chikrissi	Chickrassia tabularis (Hallureh-tun N) to 3000'
Kimbu	Morus laevigata. to 4000'
Kadam	Anthocephalus Cadamba. to 3000'

3000-5000

Utis	Alnus nepalensis 2-6500'
Saur	Betula cylindrostachys to 6000'
Chilauni	Schinus Wallichii to 5000'
Kanjil	Bischofia javanica. to 5000'
Pipli	Bucklandia populnea 3-7000'

Above 5000'

Champ (High level) Michelia excelsa. 6/8000'

Oaks Quercus lamellata Burck. pachyphylla Sumatra Karas
6/9000' glauca acuminata Arkhala 5/7000'
lineata Phalar

Tarpin (Thupin N) Cyrtomeria japonica.

Walnut (Okhar N) Juglans regia. 3/6000'

Karus. Chestnut. Castanopsis Hystrix. 6/9000'
Eucalyptus globulus.

Others

Gomari	Gmelina arborea to 3000'
Aca Karasi	Gaei Campbellii 5/9000'
Syzed Siris	Albizia procera.
Lali.	Amorea Wallichii.
Lattea	Artocarpus Chaplasha. to 5000'
Simal.	Bombax malabaricum to 3000'
Sissu	Dalbergia sissoo

Salisel *Salbergia laetifolia* to 2000'

Maya *Eriobotrya petiolata* 6/8000'

Bangi *Horenia dulcis* to 4000'

Lepcha Kawla (N) *Machilus edulis* = *Phoebe attenuata* 4/8000

Guli Champ *Hickelia Champaca* to 3000'

Arupati *Prunus nepalensis* 6/10000'

Maniakat. *Tetrameles nudiflora* to 3000'

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Simong	85	Sungray	30
Simplet-bák	56	Sungtong-kúng	44
Simplet-rik	13	Sungungrik	31
Sinakadang-kúng	16	Sunkong-kúng	74
Sindri-lara	61	Sunkrong	77
Sindooria	71	Sunn	25
Singhani	87	Suntala	15
Singhatta	43	Suntri	5
Singhatta-lara	3, 44	Suntúgrúgrík	17
Singka	37	Sunum-kúng	40
Sing-kúng	72	Sunúm-kún	40
Singliang-kúng	38	Suom-kúng	69
Singna	45	Supari	84
Singnamook	38	Suphut-kúng	66
Singnok	47	Suppatanyok	65
Singnok-kúng	53, 3, 23	Surcol	65
Singoli	64, 65	Suviak-kúng	79
Singriang-kúng	33		
Singtók	74		
Singyen	63		
Singyen-kúng	59	Takbli-rik	20
Sinong-kúng	70	Takbret-kúng	77, 78
Sivor-kúng	58	Takchabrik	71
Sionsoon-kúng	73	Takchirnnyok	49
Siora	74	Takbril-kúng	24
Sipha-kúng	8	Taki	30
Siphokji	35	Takmur-kúng	33
Siratpé	75	Taknyé-rik	28
Sirhootúngchir	22	Takoru	84
Sirikishu	81	Takpa	79
Siri-kúng	80, 81	Takpadik	57
Sirikhym-kúng	43, 44	Takpo-kúng	34
Siris	33	Takpædik	49
Sirisí jbar	26	Takpyit-kúne	34
Sirispanterr-kúng	21	Takpyit-múik	25
Siritakdangji	14, 35	Takpyit-nyok	34
Sisi	66	Takri bet	87
Sisnoo	77	Taksielrik	3
Sissú	28	Taksor-kúng	13, 9
Sitisal	29	Taksot-rig	76
Sitsal	29	Taksur	77, 78
Sitnyok	75	Taktokhyem	31
Sivettachim	62	Talainyom	85
Sivor-kúng	58	Tama	88
Somri	43	Tangarook-kúng	16, 17
Sua	60	Tangshing	84
Sufhyi-kúng	68	Tanki-kúng	42
Sufok-jí or zhu	35	Tapathyer	45
Suglim-kúng	13	Tapyit-nyok	30
Sugribong-kúng	82	Tarsing	64, 64
Sugroo-mook	61	Tatebiri	29
Sugvat-kúng	42	Tatri	2
Súhútúgrúng	26	Tehongtay-kúng	76
Súhútúgrúng-rik	31	Tedong-kúng	33
Sukurruglim-rik	18	Tenga-lara	64
Sumbling-kúng	70	Teihyaprik	29
Sumbrong-kúng	8	Terhil-nyok	15
Sumcher-kúng	60	Terhilsok-kúng	66
Sunakhari	57	Terolrik	28
Sundok-kúng	49	Tetrikair-kúng	69
Sung-a-kúng	60	Teturlidum	38
Sungden-kúng	4	Teturi-kúng	9
Sungji-kúng	76	Thakal	84
Sungji-kúng	79	Thali	23
Sungloch-kúng	39	Thali kabashi	22
Sunglokvar rik	40	Tikiphal	8
Sungloo-kúng	10	Tikphal	8
Sunglyer-nyok	7	Tilgia	47
Sungna-kúng	61	Tilhetter	44
Sungnem-kúng	40	Tili bans	88
Sungnú-kúng	14	Tilki	47
Sungoo-rik	17	Timbur	14

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Timburhien	5	Tungchir-kung	15
Timburnyok	14, 55	Tungchir-rik	13
Tinil	45, 76	Tungchong-kung	7
Timur	14	Tunglam-kung	71
Tirhyuk-nyok	26	Tunggor-rik	6
Titapat	50	Tungnyok-kung	22
Titi nigala	87	Tungrangmuk	59
Titri	31	Tungrong-rik	58
Tochiom-rik	56	Tungru-kung	37
Toldung	33	Tungrung-kung	55
Tokri bans	88	Tungroot-rik	20
Tol-rik	33	Tungrootrikup	21
Tolu asetu	36	Tungshing	43
Tongsor-kung	62	Tunguk-kung	46
Ton-nyok	29	Tuni	17
Topatnyok	59	Tushiari	78
Totilla	59		
Totnye	63		
Tsa	83	U.	
Teema	5	Udal	11
Teemangri	21	Ullo	77
Tshiths	75	Unyo	89
Tsitpay	75	Utis	79
Tugla-kung	73		
Tugom-kung	52	V.	
Tukhret rik	20	Vhyem	49
Tukbrinyok	20	Vhyem-rik	20
Tuk-kung	6		
Tuksat-kung	73	Y.	
Tuksot-kung	75, 76	Yalishin	23
Tuksingrik	8	Yangkup	30
Tumberh-kung	48	Yatli-kung	23
Tumbomri	7	Yel-kung	53
Tumbrung-kung	18	Yelnyo	36
Tumbrungrik	19	Yi-kung	62
Tumbuk	45	Yek	67, 75
Tungbongrik	1	Yokchoung-rik	55, 56
Tungbram-kung	41	Yokdung	74
Tungcheong-kung	52, 54		
Tungcheongmonrik	19		
Tungeher-kung	70		



Christa Hayden L.

Walter Mungler L.

Zingiber L. Yellow yamach Spilanthe.

LIST

OF THE



TREES, SHRUBS, AND LARGE CLIMBERS

FOUND IN THE

DARJEELING DISTRICT, BENGAL.



By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., F.L.S.,

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, SCHOOL CIRCLE, N.-W. P. AND OUDH, AND
DIRECTOR OF THE IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL, DEHRA DUN.

[*Second Edition, revised.*]

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE PRESIDENCY JAIL PRESS.

1896.

Price Twelve Annas.

582-16095414

GIAM

ACC-NO-1503

19/07/07



Jalpaiguri List.

~~Aeschulus~~

~~Aeschulus~~ *pundranana*

Cleodendron serratum.

Gmelina arborea

Duranta Sonneratioides

Stemodia villosa



PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IN January 1873, when on tour in the Darjeeling Terai with Dr. W. Schlich, the Conservator of Forests in Bengal, we found considerable difficulty in determining the names of the large number of different species of trees which we came across. The native names did not help us much. No Paharia,* Lepcha, or Mechi names were to be found in such books as were then available, and of which Balfour's "Timber Trees" was the principal. We then determined to commence at once to collect specimens, as well as notes on the native names and on the economic uses of which we could obtain any information. The information thus collected is by no means complete, and it would scarcely have been published so soon had it not been for my transfer from Darjeeling, and the consequent orders of the Government of Bengal that I should prepare as complete a list as possible before leaving. Only about six weeks have, however, been available for the work, and the result is that the list is very incomplete; but I hope that Darjeeling Forest Officers will not allow the collection of data to drop, but add to the information herein given such further notes as they may be able to make with a view to the ultimate preparation of a more complete list. There are many gentlemen about Darjeeling, especially planters, from whom I have received much information; and I have no doubt that many of them would again consent to help and add any facts which may come before them. For the determination of the scientific names I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. G. King, the Superintendent,

* The emigrants from the eastern parts of Nepal who have settled in the Darjeeling district are called "Paharias."

and Mr. Sulpiz Kurz, the Curator of the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta; and Mr. C. B. Clarke, M.A., of the Educational Department, has given me much help by a nearly complete set of his own Darjeeling collection. Specimens of almost all the plants mentioned in this list have been filed by me in the office of the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, and will be always available for inspection and consultation.

In cases where there is any doubt of the correct scientific name, either generic or specific, it has been written in brackets: thus—

(*Melia composita*, Willd.) means that both the correct generic and specific names are uncertain, but that I consider it may possibly be that species.

Acacia (*ferruginea*, DC.) means that though the plant undoubtedly belongs to the genus "*Acacia*," yet it is not quite certain, though very probable, that it is the species "*ferruginea*, DC."

The native names must be received with a certain amount of caution. "*Lepcha*" names are generally to be pretty well depended on; but those given by Paharias as often as not are given on the spur of the moment, and in many cases merely invented to mean "a pretty tree", "bitter leaves", "medicine bark", or some such name, derived only from the appearance or use of the plant. Paharias, too, especially "*chaprasis*" or other servants, on being questioned, often think they are bound to give a name of some kind, especially if they think the questioner is anxious to find one, and consequently invent them for the plant on the spur of the moment, quite as readily as they invent new names for themselves at each place where they find work. I have done my best to verify constantly the correctness of the names given, but I have very little doubt but that in many cases they will prove to be wrong, or at any rate useless, as already described. The following are the letters used to designate the different languages:—
P. = *Paharia*, *L.* = *Lepcha*, *H.* = *Hindi*, *Bg.* = *Bengali*,
Bh. = *Bhutia*.

In the description of size of tree, I have used the formula invented by Mr. Kurz in his "Preliminary Forest Report of Pegu," only considerably simplified. The letters E. and L. denote "evergreen" and "leaf-shedding" respectively; and, as an example of how the formula is to be read—

L. $\frac{100-120}{60-80+10-15}$ means a leaf-shedding tree growing to the height of from 100 to 120 feet, having a clear stem of from 60 to 80 feet, and an average girth, at four feet from the ground, of from 10 to 15 feet.

The letters denoting forest are thus explained:—

S. F. =Sal forest.

K. S. F. =Khair and Sissu forest.

Sv. F. =Savannah forest.

M. P. F. =Mixed plains forest. This may be either *w.*, "wet," like the "Dalka Jhar;" or *d.*, "dry," like the forests about the Balasun river, and between it and the Hurlia nadi.

L. H. F. =Lower hill forest, generally found from the plains to 3,000 feet elevation. It may be "ridge" forest, or "valley" forest.

M. H. F. =Middle hill forest, generally found between 3,000 and 6,000 feet.

U. H. F. =Upper hill forest, from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, sometimes called "oak" forest.

R. F. =Rhododendron forest, about 8,000 to 10,000 feet.

F. F. =Fir forest, generally from 9,000 to 12,000 feet.

These different kinds of forests were described by Dr. Schlich in his "Memorandum on the Forests of Sikkim" in 1873, and by myself in an article in the "Indian Forester," Vol. I, No. 2.

The flowering and fruiting seasons are described by the number of the months, thus: fl. 3, fr. 7, mean "flowers in March and ripens its fruit in July."

The present list merely relates to the political district of Darjeeling, a district which is separated on the north from Sikkim by the Rumaun, Great Rangit, and Rangpo rivers; on the west from Nepal by the Singalila mountain range and the Mechi River; and on the east from Bhutan by the Jaldoka River. To the south lie the British districts of Purnea and Jalpaiguri.

In conclusion, I would suggest the application of a similar plan of local lists of trees to other divisions of the provinces of Bengal and Assam; they would prove of great value if ever a forest flora of North-Eastern India is compiled to complete the series of forest floras already published for Madras, Burma, and North Western and Central India.

J. S. GAMBLE.

DARJEELING,

The 31st March 1877.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE First Edition of this List was published in 1878, now 17 years ago. The Flora of British India was then only in its 2nd Volume, in the middle of *Myrtaceæ*, so that all after that order has naturally required to be considerably revised. I left Darjeeling and its Hills finally in 1882, so that the revision, even with the aid of a fairly complete Herbarium, has not included a great many species which are known to exist, but of which I have little or no personal knowledge. However, I believe it includes all the most important and most common ones, and I hope the list may be as useful in the future as I am told it has been in the past 17 years. To the end of *Palmæ* it has all been collated with Hooker's Flora; the bamboos have been added from my own work, which will shortly be published in the 'Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta,' and the ferns from Mr. C. B. Clarke's "Revision of the Ferns of Northern India." In some orders, *Meliaceæ*, and *Lauraceæ* especially, there is still something wanting which may be given perhaps at some future date.

This new edition has been prepared at the desire, most kindly expressed, of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I. I should have much liked to have enlarged it, and given references and synonyms, with a key to the botanical characters; but that would have taken me a long time to do, and I feel sure that there should be Forest Officers in Bengal who, from later personal acquaintance with the forests, have better claims to complete a work which would be of the greatest value to Forest Officers and others. The area such a work should cover might be extended to include native Sikkim and the District of Jalpaiguri.

J. S. GAMBLE.

DEHRA DUN,

The 15th July 1895.

Clematis = *Tumbum-chilop* L. *Kanesi-lara* P.

Chalva H.

Acino. 1503
et 19/6/02

LIST

OF THE



TREES, SHRUBS, AND LARGE CLIMBERS

FOUND IN THE

DARJEELING DISTRICT, BENGAL.

1. RANUNCULACEÆ.

CLEMATIS MONTANA, Ham. Climber of U. H. F. about 7,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 7; large, white.

CLEMATIS SMILACIFOLIA, Wall. Climber of the M. Hills up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 10; red, very handsome.

CLEMATIS GOURIANA, Roxb. Climber of Terai forests, and up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 9; small, white, clustered.

CLEMATIS ACUMINATA, DC. Climber; common about 4,000 and up to 7,000 ft. Fl. 9-12.

CLEMATIS BUCHANANIANA, DC. *Tungbongrik*, L. Climber of M. and U. H. F. 5,000 to 10,000 ft. Fl. 10-12; cream colour.

CLEMATIS GREWIAEFLORA DC. Climber of M. and U. H. F. 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 11-1; very tomentose.

NARAVELIA ZEYLANICA, DC. Climber of Terai, near streams, and of L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 6-7, fr. 10.

2. DILLENIACEÆ.

DELIMA SARMENTOSA, Linn. *Monkyourik*, L. E. climber of L. H. F. valleys; not common. Has very rough leaves.

DILLENIA INDICA, L. *Chalta Ramphal*, P.; *Phamsikol*, L. E. $\frac{90.40}{10.20+4.5}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 9, fr. 3-4 Bark red, peeling off in large flakes and easily recognized in the swamp forests, where the leaves are only seen with difficulty. Wood red-brown, hard, heavy, with numerous medullary rays; rarely used. Fruit very large, like a big apple; outside formed of the fleshy leaves of the calyx; is not unpleasant when nearly ripe. Flowers white, very big. Leaves big, rough, with numerous parallel veins.

DILLENNIA PENTAGYNA, Roxb. *Tatri, P.*; *Akshi, M.*; *Shukni-kung, L.* $L. \frac{40-60}{10-30+5-8}$ of the S. F., Sv. F. and M. P. F. d. of Terai and L. H. F. ridges and plateaux up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 5-6. Bark white-brown, peeling off in round rather thick flakes, and leaving a white colour beneath. Stem often irregularly shaped on the section, and in hill forests much buttressed. Wood reddish-brown, resembling but lighter coloured than that of the preceding, and both rather resembling "beech" in consistency and qualities; they are, however, very liable to warp unless thoroughly seasoned. It makes very good charcoal. Flowers yellow, small; appear before the leaves. Fruit yellow, ripe at the time the leaves appear; not unpleasant to eat when green. Leaves very large, parallel-veined. This tree seems to indicate a bad soil when found with Sâl, and in the Sâl and Savannah forests it is usually small, while on the hills it grows to be a very large fine tree.

3. MAGNOLIACEÆ.

TALAUMA HODGSONI, Hk. f. and T. *Patpatta, P.*; *Harré, P.*; *Siffoo-kung, L.* $E. \frac{30-40}{15-20+3-6}$ of the L. and M. H. F. up to 6,000 ft., and of the M. P. F. *re.* in Terai (Dalka Jhar). Fl. 5, fr. 10. Wood white, but in very old trees it is said to be quite black, especially the wood of the roots. It is used for "kukri" and "ban" handles, and for various other small wood purposes. Flowers terminal, large, the petals falling almost immediately after opening. Fruit large; seeds bright red; leaves very large.

MAGNOLIA CAMPBELLII, Hk. f. and T. *Lat Champ, P.*; *Sigumgrip, L.*; *Pendder, Bh.* $L. \frac{60-80}{30-50+10-12}$ of the U. H. F. from 7,000 to 10,000 ft. Common on Senchal and Tonglo. Fl. 4, fr. 9-10. Bark very dark coloured, that of the branches almost black. Wood greyish-white, soft, scarce now and not so good as the wood of *Michelia excelsa*, which is much more common. Flowers large, 6-10 in. in diameter, rose or white, appear before the leaves. Fruit with red seeds, which if sown in November germinate in May. It was named after Dr. Campbell, Superintendent of Darjeeling in 1847.

MAGNOLIA GLOBOSA, Hk. f. and T. Small tree; not uncommon in the inner valleys of the Singalila range, such as those of the Rithoo and Siri, at about 9,000 to 10,000 ft. Often seen in the midst of dense bamboo thickets. Flowers white, large.

MICHELIA CATHCARTII, Hk. f. and T. *Kala Champ, P.*; *Atokaing, L.* $E. \frac{60-80}{20-30+4-8}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft., but rare above 6,000 ft., though very common below that elevation, and especially about Dumsong. Fl. 6, fr. 10-11. Seeds orange-yellow. Heartwood dark, black-green, soft, easily worked, good for house-building. Sapwood white, much attacked by insects. Flowers terminal, white; turn deep red in drying. Leaves small.

Belo Ket. P.

Hogay Champ P Hok. L.

Teeti Champ. P.

Phusri-Champ P

Salado Rak' L. Patteamlo P
Bedenter.

MICHELIA LANUGINOSA, Wall. (*Jor-Darjeeling*) L. $\frac{40-80}{20-30+4-8}$
 of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft., with the preceding. Common in Darjeeling station. Fl. 9, fr. 12-1. Wood greyish-white, less valuable than that of *M. excelsa*. Bark greyish brown, smooth. Flowers white. Seeds orange-red. Leaves soft pubescent, long.

MICHELIA EXCELSA, Bl. *Bara Champ, P.*; *Safed Champ, P.*; *Gok, Bh.*; *Sigugrip, L.* L. $\frac{60-100}{40-50+10-15}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 10. Wood yellow, turning yellow-brown with exposure; light, close-grained, easily worked; used for all purposes of building, but chiefly for planks, window frames, door-frames and panels, also to make tables and chairs. It has a very strong smell when freshly cut, and is a bad fuel. Flowers large, white, sweet-scented. Seeds red, very oily, ripe in November, and if sown then germinate in May and June. It has been largely grown for plantation purposes, and the seedlings seem to require several shiftings, and to be kept at least three years in nursery before transplanting.

MICHELIA CHAMPACA, Linn. *Oulia Champ, P.* E. $\frac{60-100}{40-50+8-12}$
 of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 feet. Sapwood white, soft; heartwood light yellow, with narrow medullary rays, rather large pores, and very distinct annual rings; stem very cylindrical, reaches 8 ft. girth at an age of 100 to 120 years. The timber is very good for planking, door and window frames, furniture, &c., and much in demand, but it is rather rare, and big trees are scarce.

SCHIZANDRA GRANDIFLORA, Hk. f. and T. *Singhatta-lara, P.*; *Taksielrik, L.* Large climber of U. H. F. from 6,000 to 10,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 6-7,—red, edible. Common round Darjeeling. Carpels in a long spike.

SCHIZANDRA ELONGATA, Hk. f. and T. *Mandani—singhata, P.*; *Flotoshing-rik, L.* Climber of the U. H. F. Not so common as the preceding.

KADSURA ROXBURGHIANA, Arn. Climber of L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Carpels in a globose head.

4. ANONACEÆ.

UVARIA HAMILTONII, Hk. f. and T. Large climber of L. H. and M. P. F.

UVARIA LURIDA, Hk. f. and T. *Rabu-lara, P.* Large woody climber of the L. H. F. about 2,000 to 3,000 ft. Fl. and fr. 9. Found at Mongpu Peak.

GONIOTHALAMUS SESQUIPEDALIS, Hk. f. and T. *Sané, P.*; *Singnok-kung, L.* E. small shrub, 3-6 ft. high, of M. P. F. w. (Dalka Jhar, &c.) in Terai and L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Fl. and fr. at almost all seasons.

ANONA SQUAMOSA, Linn. *Shariphal.* The custard-apple is found in cultivation in the Terai, and with a little care gives very

+ *Anona discolor* Vahl.
 " *pracox* Hk. f. & T. (Cave)

Saccolobium longiflorum
Goniothalamus sesqui-pedalis H. f. & T.
Melodorum bicolor H. f. & T.
 4 *Menispermaceæ.*
Polyalthia sinicarum H. f. & T.

good fruit. The 'bullock's heart' *A. reticulata*, Linn., is probably also in cultivation.

MILIUSA MACROCARPA, Hk. f. and T. Small tree of the M. H. F. about 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 12-3, fr. 8-9 Not very common, but good specimens may be seen in the Tukdah Reserve.

MILIUSA ROXBURGHIANA, Hk. f. and T. *Sungden-kung*, L. E. $\frac{15-25}{5-15+1-2}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. valleys up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 4-5, fr. 7-8. Not uncommon. Bark grey to grey-brown, with small vertical dotted excrecences. Wood grey-white, with numerous lighter coloured medullary rays of all sizes; it is hard and heavy, and works well: cut parallel to the rays, its markings resemble those of "bird's-eye" maple. The flowers are dark red, and the carpels round and long-stalked.

5. MENISPERMACEÆ.

ASPIDOCARYA UVIFERA, Hk. f. and T. *Pangla*, P.; *Myungar-rik*, L. Climber of the M. H. F. about 5,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 7. Fruit eaten by Lepchas.

PARABENA SAGITTATA, Miers. *Karpati-lara*, P. Climber of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 9.

TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA, Miers. *Gurjo*, P. Climber of the K. S. F. and waste places of the Terai. Fl. 2, when leafless. Bark grey-brown, warty. Wood very soft, consisting of alternate medullary rays and rows of big pores. It sends down long filiform roots from the branches of the trees over which it climbs. The wood is ground up and used by Paharias to cure cattle of pains in the stomach. Elephants are particularly fond of it, and in the Mahanadi khair-sissu forest in 1875-76 I noticed several hundreds of good khair trees which had been pulled down by wild elephants in order to feed on the succulent stems of this creeper.

STEPHANIA ELEGANS, Hk. f. and T. Small wiry climber of the M. and U. H. F. about 5,000 ft. Fl. and fr. 11-12. The leaves are peltate, and have a curious metallic lustre beneath.

STEPHANIA ROTUNDA, Lour. *Nimi-lara* P. A large bulbous-rooted climber of the L. M. and U. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Fl. 4-5. Gives a fibre used by the Paharias for fishing-lines.

CISSAMPELOS PAREIRA, Linn. *Batūlpoti*, P. Large common climber of Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 8-9, fr. 10-11. It yields a strong fibre, used by Paharias.

6. BERBERIDEÆ.

DECAISNEA INSIGNIS, Hk. f. and T. *Nomorchhi*, L.; *Loodooma*, Bh. An erect shrub of the valleys of Sikkim with an edible yellow fruit (see Plate X in Hook. and Cathc. Ill. Him. Pl.)

HOLLEBOLLIA LATIFOLIA, Wall. *Chiriyangri*, P.; *Pronchadik*, L.; *Domhyem* Bh. Large climber of the M. and U. H. F. and

Kuntter-rik. L.

Tumburkel. P. Kantierrik L

Peberim in root.

Chiriga. (or Chira) hangri = P. fr Birds claws. Applied to Acalids &
other digitate leaved plants
Goutla-lara P. Ka-ol-rik L. (Ka-ol-par)

Berberis = Pangzhu. L.

Chutun P.
Kaerpakung L.

R. F. from 4,000 to 10,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 8-9. Outer bark corky, deeply cleft vertically to a quarter of inch thick. Inner bark brown, hard. Wood loose grained, but rather hard; very broad medullary rays and large pores. Fruit large, red, eagerly sought for by hill-men, who are very fond of it. There are two varieties, both of which are found in the station of Darjeeling.

BERBERIS NEPALENSIS, Spreng. *Chattri, Milkisse, P. E.* $\frac{15-20}{0.5+1.2}$ of the U. H. F., from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Very common in the Rungbool forest and the station of Darjeeling, where it is often planted for ornament. Fl. 9-11, fr. 3-4. Bark soft, light brown, corky. Wood bright yellow, with fine medullary rays; hard, heavy. The wood is used, ground into a paste, by Paharias, to mark the caste marks on their foreheads. It is easily recognized by its pinnate leaves with holly-like prickly leaflets, yellow flowers and blue glaucous berries.

BERBERIS UMBELLATA, Wall. E. shrub of the Singalila range, about 10,000 to 11,000 ft. Fr. 9.

BERBERIS ARISTATA, DC. *Matékisse, P.; Tsema, Bh.* E. small prickly-leaved shrub. Common on Tonglo, 10,000 ft., where it forms the chief undergrowth under the rhododendrons. Fl. 4-6, fr. 9-10.

BERBERIS INSIGNIS, Hk. f. and T. *Timburjhien, L.* E. large shrub of the hill forests of Singalila and the higher points of the Dumsong Hills, about 8,000 to 10,00 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 10. Often cultivated for ornament, e.g. at Rungyrum.

BERBERIS ANGULOSA, Wall. *Chatri, P.* E. large shrub of Singalila range. Common on Suburkum, 11,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 10. Bark brown, rather corky. Wood yellow-brown, hard, close-grained, with very narrow annual rings.

BERBERIS CONCINNA, Hk. f. *Tsema, Bh.* E. small shrub, found with the preceding, but recognized from it by its red branches and leaves.

7. CAPPARIDÆ.

CRATÆVA RELIGIOSA, Forst. *Purbongnyok, L.* L. $\frac{30-40}{10-15+3-4}$ of the M. P. F. d., K. S. F. and waste places in Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 3-4, fr. 7-8. Wood white, close-grained not used.

CAPPARISPUMILA, Champ. E. shrub of the L. H. F. valleys, up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 9.

CAPPARIS MULTIFLORA, Hk. f. and T. *Suntri, P. E.* (?) large shrub or woody climber of the L. and M. H. F., from 2,000 to 5,000 ft. Fl. 4-5, fr. 12-3.

CAPPARIS OLACIFOLIA, Hk. f. and T. *Naski, P.; Hais, P.; Jhenok-kung, L.* E. (?) $\frac{10-15}{0.2+1.1}$ large shrub of the K. S. F. undergrowth in the Terai and by the banks of rivers, occasionally in L. H. F. Fl. 3-4, fr. 1-3 of succeeding year. Bark brown, rough.

Wood white, soft, but close-grained. Flowers large, white, with yellow lip. Berries red or black.

CAPPARIS VIMINEA, Hk. f. and T. *Chinli*, P.; *Pundri-kung*, L. Large shrub of L. H. F. from Terai up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 7.

CAPPARIS CATHARTI, Hems. Large climbing shrub of M. H. F., about 4,000 ft. Fl. 6.

ROYDSIA SUAVEOLENS, Roxb. *Kasonli-lara*, P.; *Tunggor-rik*, L. Large climber of Terai and L. H. F. Fl. 3.

8. VIOLACEÆ.

ALSODEIA BENGALENSIS, Wall. *Kalipat*, P. E. A large shrub or small tree of the L. H. F. damp valleys, e.g. near Sivoke.

9. BIXINEÆ.

BIXA ORELLANA, Linn. *Nali*, P (?) I have seen this in gardens in Jalpaiguri; it may probably be also found in the lower Terai. Cultivated for the "Arnotto" dye which it produces. (*fruit pulp*)

GYNOCARDIA ODORATA, R. Br. *Kadoo* P.; *Bandri*, P.; *Bandka*, M.; *Tuk-kung*, L. E. $\frac{30-50}{10-20+3-4}$ of the M. P. F. w. in the Terai and L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 11-1. Wood hard, red, used for many purposes; but it is not sufficiently common, and the tree scarcely straight enough for very general use. It is easily recognized by the hard round fruits which grow on the stem and main branches, and the pulp of which is used by the Lepchas to poison fish. The pulp is also eaten by Lepchas after boiling. The seeds give an oil, which does not seem to be used in Sikkim, though it is used in Bengal under the name "Chaulmoogra" as an application in skin-diseases.

10. PITTOSPOREÆ.

PITTOSPORUM FLORIBUNDUM, W. & A. *Prongzam-kung*, L. E. $\frac{10-20}{0-10+1-2}$, and perhaps, occasionally larger, of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 11. Very common about Darjeeling and Dumsong.

11. POLYGALEÆ.

POLYGALA ARILLATA, Ham. *Karima*, P.; *Michepnor-kung*, L. Large shrub of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 6, fr. 10. Flowers yellow. The root is said to be used as a "yeast" in the fermentation of "murwa" beer by the Bhutias. Wood used to procure fire by friction.

12. TAMARISCINEÆ.

TAMARIX DIOICA, Roxb. This is by no means uncommon in the Western Duars, and may probably be found in the Terai on the Meehi or Mahanadi rivers.

Ramphul P. (Bandri is Helictia erratica)
has a bluish green color in woods to show our hedges
in the back of trees in a forest, for

False Chaetomorpha.

1810

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above.

Utrilo. P -

Door Lumpati P.

Garcinia xanthochyma. Reang 2000. Chuyal P. Takbapung &
Fruit eaten. Ripe in April.

Mesua ferrea is found at Jalpaiguri.

Jhingai is applied to all the *Eurya* & *Myrsine*.

13. HYPERICINEÆ.

HYPERICUM LYSIMACHIOIDES, Wall. Small shrub of the U. H. F. and R. F. at 7,000 to 10,000 ft. Fl. 7-8; yellow.

HYPERICUM HOOKERIANUM, W. and A. Shrub of the U. H. F. and R. F. at 9,000 to 11,000 ft. Flowers 7 to 9; large, yellow.

HYPERICUM PATULUM, Thunb. *Tumbomri*, L. Common shrub of the U. H. F., 3-6 ft. high. Exceedingly common in Darjeeling, where it was sometimes used for hedges. Fl. 6-7, fr. 11-12. Very handsome with its masses of bright yellow flowers. Bark brown. Wood hard, close-grained; polishes smooth.

NOTE.—There are also two or three other species, less common and chiefly in Sikkim.

14. GUTTIFERÆ.

GARCINIA STIPULATA, T. And. *Sanakadan-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{40-50}{10-30+3-5}$ of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft.; chiefly near streams. Very common in the valleys of the Tista and its affluents. Fl. 8-9, fr. 1-2. Fruit yellow, sometimes eaten by Lepchas. The tree and its fruit give a yellow gum, but it does not seem to be used.

NOTE.—I have found a small-leaved species, probably *G. Cowa*, Roxb., growing 30 feet high in the Dalka Jhar; and *G. pedunculata*, Roxb., is cultivated at Jalpaiguri, and perhaps in the Terai.

CALOPHYLLUM POLYANTHUM, Wall. *Kironli*, P.; *Sunglyernyok*, L. E. $\frac{30-60}{15-30+4-10}$ (one specimen I measured at Latpanchor gave 11 ft. 8 in. girth, but this is unusual). Common large tree of the L. and M. H. F. from the Terai up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 5. Recognized by its opposite lanceolate leaves with prominent midrib and close parallel veins and white flowers. Wood said to be very strong and good.

KAYEA FLORIBUNDA, Wall. A tall tree of M. P. F. and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft.

15. TERNSTRÖMIACEÆ.

EURYA JAPONICA, Thunb. *Jhingni*, P.; *Tungchong-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{30-40}{5-15+2-4}$ of the M. H. F. from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 11. Chiefly found in second-growth forest in old cultivation, mixed with *Schima Wallichii* and *Castanopsis indica* and *tribuloides*. It is one of the trees which the Sikkim Bhutias in Kalimpung leave in their fields to be yearly pollarded for manure. Coppices very well, and grows very quickly.

EURYA SYMPLOCINA, Bl. *Bara jhingni*, P.; *Kisri*, P.; *Flotung-chong-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{20-40}{5-15+2-3}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 10, fr. 2. Bark brown, thin. Wood pink-white, with fine medullary rays, well marked annual rings and numerous medullary spots, hard, easily worked, and does not warp much.

EURYA ACUMINATA, DC. *Sanu jkingui*, P.; *Flotungchong-kung*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+1-2}$. Small tree of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 3-4, fr. 6. Very common about Darjeeling. Bark brown, thin, smooth. Wood pink-white, resembling the former species but heavier and with fewer medullary spots. There is a variety with larger leaves and less pubescence, which I have found in the Dalka Jhar in the Terai.

ACTINIDIA CALLOSA, Ldl. *Tikphal*, P.; *Tuksingrik*, L. Large climber of the M. H. F. about 5,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. 11. Reaches 4 in. in diameter. Bark corky, brown, rough. Wood brown, soft, open-grained, with no medullary rays and very large pores. Fruit edible, subacid, very pleasant.

ACTINIDIA STRIGOSA, Hk. f. and T. *Tikphal*, P.; *Tuksingrik*, L. Large climber of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Exceedingly common about the station of Darjeeling. Fl. 5, fr. 9. The fruit is edible, and is, I think, the best wild fruit in the district with the exception of the yellow raspberry. This creeper is almost yearly attacked by a caterpillar (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, cream-coloured, with black and orange spots), which completely denudes it of its leaves.

SAURAUJA NAPAULENSIS, DC. *Gogen*, P.; *Kasur-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{5-15+2-3}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 1-5, fr. 9-10. Is chiefly common to the east of the Senechal range, rare to the west, as are all the species. Generally in second-growth forest, but also in old parts. Wood pink, with fine medullary rays, very soft, light, and liable to warp. Bark reddish brown, thin. Leaves used to feed cattle, for which purpose the tree is often regularly pollarded. Fruit eaten by Lepchas.

SAURAUJA GRIFFITHII, Dyer. *Gogen*, P.; *Hlosipha-kung*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+1-3}$ of the M. H. F. from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. 9-10. Very local. It is common on Sitong round Lamteng Pokri, but the only other place that I have ever seen it is below Chongtong, close to the Little Rangit Bridge, at 2,000 ft. A magnificent plant, with huge leaves of a bright green above and dense brown flocculent tomentum beneath and on the petioles and young shoots.

SAURAUJA FASCICULATA, Wall. *Saré gogen*, P.; *Sipha kung*, L. E. $\frac{10-15}{0-5+\frac{1}{2}-1}$ of the L. and M. H. F. from 2,000 to 5,000 ft. Fl. 5. Has long leaves, densely ferruginous-tomentose beneath.

SAURAUJA PUNDUANA, Wall. *Rata gogen*, P.; *Sipha-kung*, L. E. $\frac{15-25}{5-10+1-2}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 5. Resembles the last, but has larger leaves.

SAURAUJA ROXBURGHII, Wall. *Onli gogen*, P.; *Dangsipha-kung* L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of the M. P. F. w. and banks of streams in Terai and L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 5. Fruit eaten by Lepchas.

STACHYURUS HIMALAICUS, Hk. f. and T. A small tree of Sikkim at 5-8,000 ft.



Chota

Safer. L.

Chaukung L.
Chair P. 1

Chaukung L.

SCHIMA WALLICHII, Choisy. *Chilauni*, P.; *Kúngsúng-kúng*, L.; *Sumbóng-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{60-100}{30-60+6-12}$. Very large tree of the S. F. (scarce) and M. P. F. w. in Terai, L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 11-12. Bark black, with deep vertical clefts. In trees which have grown in the open it is smoother and of a dark-grey colour. Wood red or reddish brown, moderately hard, close-grained; used for every purpose of house-building. It does not warp much, but shrinks while seasoning, so that planking laid down green, as it usually is in the district, has to be often taken up again after a year and put down afresh. It is perhaps most common in the forests east of the Tista, and in the Murti Jaldoka forest and the Lower Hills towards the Bhutan frontier it is the prevailing tree. Fine forests of it also exist in the Dalka Jhar, on the Bamunpokri upper plateau, and at Sukna. In the Hills it is generally smaller, and at Kalimpong is generally preserved in cultivated lands for the branches, which are cut off and burnt for manure. It coppices well, and is profusely regenerated from seed, provided that sufficient light is obtainable for the seedlings.

GORDONIA EXCELSA, Bl. E. Large tree of M. H. F., 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Common about Mongpu.

CAMELLIA THEIFERA, Griff.; CAMELLIA THEA, Link. *Cha*. The tea plant. Cultivated in the Terai and up to 7,000 ft. almost. *C. theifera* is the "Assam" plant, and is cultivated in the Terai chiefly. *C. Thea* is the "China" plant, cultivated on the hills and in the Terai; but "hybrid" varieties are the ones which have been most planted.

CAMELLIA DRUPIFERA, Lour. *Hingua*, P.; *Chashing*, Bh. E. $\frac{15-20}{0.8+1.2}$. A large much-branched shrub of the M. H. F. from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 1. Much resembles the tea plant, but is more tomentose and has rounder leaves. Attempts have several times been made to make tea of the leaves, but without success. Wood hard and strong; prized for axe and hoe handles.

16. DIPTEROCARPEÆ.

SHOREA ROBUSTA, Gaertn. *Sal*. H.; *Sakica* M. P.; *Teturl-kúng* ^{*Takral-kúng*}. L. The Sál tree. L. $\frac{80-150}{30-60+10-15}$. Found in S. F. in the Terai, in the L. H. F. on ridges up to 3,000 ft. from the Mechi river to the Chel, and in the inner valleys of the Tista, Great Rangit, and Rangpo rivers for a great distance, and to an elevation of 3,000 ft. Fl. 3-4, fr. 6. The most valuable tree in the district, the chief forest tree (and indeed almost the only gregarious one), and the chief source of revenue. (For description of the bark and wood c.f. Brandis' *Forest Flora*, and for details of its geographical distribution in the district reference may be made to the article "The Darjeeling Forests," at page 74 of Vol. I of the *Indian Forester*.) Used for building bridges, railway sleepers, &c., also for

dug-out canoes. It gives a quantity of resin, which, happily, has not been much collected in the district. In some places in the Upper Tista forests large pieces, often nearly 30-40 cubic inches in size, are occasionally found in the ground at the foot of the trees. How they are produced is not known, but the subject should be investigated. Seedlings come up everywhere, but best in shade. When once, however, they are established, they require light, otherwise they are very liable to die off again.

17. MALVACEÆ.

DICELLOSTYLES JUJUBIFOLIA, Bth. *Kubindé, P.*; *Dantaglar, L.* E. $\frac{20-30}{5-15+3-4}$ of the L. H. F. Fl. 1, fr. 3. Flowers white, in great abundance, furnished with big bracteoles, which remain with the fruit.

HIBISCUS SCANDENS, Roxb. Large climbing shrub of L. and M. H. F. from 1,000 to 4,000 ft. Fl. 10.

NOTE.—Several species of *Hibiscus* and *Abutilon* are cultivated in gardens in the Terai and Lower Hills.

THESPESIA LAMPAS, Dalz. and Gibs. *Kaphalmuk, L.* Large shrub, with big yellow flowers. Common in L. H. F., e.g. about Pankabari. Fl. 8.

KYDIA CALYCINA, Roxb. *Kubindé, P.*; *Mahow, M.*; *Sedangtaglar, L.* E. $\frac{30-40}{15-20+3-4}$ of the Sv. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 9-10, fr. 1-2. Chiefly common in Savannahs. Bark grey-brown. Wood greyish-white, soft, not used except for charcoal. Growth very quick.

BOMBAX MALABARICUM, DC. *Semul, P.*; *Tungloo-kung, L. L.* $\frac{80-100}{40-60+10-16}$ of all kinds of forest in Terai, but chiefly in Sv. F. and in L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 1-2, fr. 4-5. Bark grey-white, shining, soft. Stem covered when young with big conical prickles; when old, with small prickles. Branches in whorls. Stem very cylindrical, except at the base, where, when old, it forms large buttresses, often 4-6 ft. deep. The wood is light, soft, easily worked; it is in great demand for tea-boxes, and is used also for temporary "dug-out" canoes. A yellowish gum exudes from the bark. The fruit gives the "semul" cotton, of which large quantities are collected and sold for stuffing mattresses, pillows, rezaïs, &c. The finest trees are found on the flats on the banks of rivers just within the hills, and on plateaux of rather damp forest, such as Bamunpokri: but it grows to a great size in Savannahs also, and 30 ft. in height. It strikes very readily from cuttings even of big branches. Its growth from seed is also exceedingly quick.

Dangsesiysk L. Fibe nor leating.

92: Duan forest near Basakhal April.

Bark yields rope. Churripata P.

Phirphiri P is also used for Acer laevigata & Populus.
Called Shati thal, the rope from its bark being white
some men called it Kichran ko jach.

See-am-kung -

18. STERCULIACEÆ.

STERCULIA VILLOSA, Roxb. *Udal*, P.; *Kanhlyem-kung*, L. L. ⁴⁰⁻⁶⁰₂₀₋₃₀₊₆₋₁₀ of the S. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai, and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Commonest in mixed forests, such as those on the Balasan, and between it and the Hurlia river, and in L. H. F. plateaux like Sukna or Bamunpokri. Fl. 1-2, fr. 6-7. The leaves fall in December and are not renewed till May. The bark is grey-brown, rather rough. The wood is light greyish-brown, very light. It has numerous medullary rays, very large pores, and here and there concentric bands of a dark-brown colour. It is not generally used, though it has been tried for tea-boxes. If felled in the forest, it rots away in one year after felling; but sends up innumerable coppice shoots, of very strong and quick growth and difficult to extirpate. A copious white transparent gum exudes from wounds cut into the liber. The inner bark is extensively used for rope-making, and is very strong. It is stripped off young (very rarely old) trees; the innermost layers are rejected, as well as the outer ones; the rest are cut into strips and dried, and are made up into rope, which is used for making elephant-dragging breast-bands as well as for other purposes.

STERCULIA ROXBURGHII, Wall. Tree of the L. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. *Kantior-kung*

STERCULIA COCCINEA, Roxb. *Kantior-kung*, L. Small tree of the L. H. F., and especially of the inner valleys up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 8. The Lepchas eat the flowers.

STERCULIA COLORATA Roxb. *Phirphiri* P.; *Kanhlyem-kung* L. L. ³⁰⁻⁴⁰₁₅₋₂₀₊₃₋₄ of the S. F. and M. P. F. d. in the Terai. Fl. 4. The flowers appear when the tree is leafless and are of a brilliant scarlet colour. Wood soft, similar to that of *S. villosa*. It also gives a gum, but it is not used. The inner bark is also used for ropes, but is not so good as that of *S. villosa*.

STERCULIA FULGENS, Wall. *Kaphal-kung*, L. Large tree of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Flowers yellow. The roots of young trees have tubers, which are eaten by the Lepchas. Leaves soft, 3-lobed, of a yellowish tinge.

STERCULIA ALATA, Roxb. *Muslini*, P. E. Very large tree, up to 100 ft. high, of the L. H. F. Not very common, but I have several times seen it in the Tista valley. Leaves large, entire, cordate, 5-7 nerved; follicle big, woody.

REEVESIA PUBESCENS, Mast. *Kala boeri*, P. A tree of the L. and M. H. F. from 3,000 to 5,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 8. Not uncommon about Kurseong. Bark sometimes used to make ropes.

PTEROSPERMUM ACERIFOLIUM, Willd. *Hattipaila*, P. E. ⁴⁰⁻⁶⁰₂₀₋₃₀₊₄₋₆ of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 5. Wood light red, rather close-grained, easily worked, takes a good polish, would probably be very good for furniture. This is a very handsome tree, with large flowers and large leaves, white tomentose beneath. The soft

tomentum is used by Paharias to stop bleeding in wounds. The leaves are used as plates and for packing tobacco.

ERIOLOENA WALLICHII, DC. A tree of the L. H. F., e.g. Bamunpokri upper plateau. Wood red-brown, hard, close-grained, much esteemed by Paharias.

ABROMA AUGUSTA, Linn. *Sanu-kopashi*, P. L. $\frac{16-18}{0.5+\frac{1}{2}1}$. Small tree of L. and M. H. F. from Terai to 4,000 ft. Fl. 9, fr. 1. Probably introduced, but now common in the forests. The bark is said to give a good fibre, but it is rarely used. Seeds eaten.

BYTTNERIA PILOSA, Roxb. *Sali-lara*, P. A climbing shrub of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 5.

BYTTNERIA ASPERA, Colebr. *Nalgi*, P. A climbing shrub of the M. P. F. w. in Terai (common in the Dalka Jhar) and L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 8. Leaves given to cattle. The fruit is large, with strong stout spikes.

19. TILIACEÆ.

GREWIA EXCELSA, Vahl. Small tree of the inner valleys at 1,000 to 3,000 ft. Fl. 6, fr. 8-9.

GREWIA VESTITA, Wall. *Sealposra*, P.; *Künsung-kung*, L. L. (?) $\frac{20-40}{10-20+2.3}$ of the S. F., M. P. F. d. of Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. H. 3-5. Very common. Wood grey-white, with numerous fine medullary rays and annual rings marked by a darker colour, strong and tough. Used by Nepalese occasionally for shingles. Leaves used to feed cattle.

GREWIA SAPIDA, Roxb. A small shrub springing up yearly from a perennial root-stock after the jungle fires in the Terai, S. F. and Sv. F. Fl. 3-4, bright yellow. Fruit edible.

GREWIA SCABROPHYLLA, Roxb. Small shrub with large leaves and white flowers. Common in the lower S. F., in the Terai, and in the grass lands between the "jhars." Fl. 6, fr. 11.

GREWIA MULTIPLORA, Juss. *Ni'ay*, P. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+1.2}$ of the M. P. F. d. and K. S. F. in Terai, but commonest along roadsides, in waste places near streams, and in thickets in the southern Terai, e.g. about Siliguri. Fl. 7-8, fr. 9-10. Wood grey-white, soft, much attacked by borers.

GREWIA LÆVIGATA, Vahl. *Dansagla*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{5-10+1.3}$ of the Terai, K. S. F. and waste places, and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 11. Wood white-grey, soft, useless. Recognized from the former, *G. multiflora*, by its much longer leaves and larger flowers; in other respects resembling it.

GREWIA ABUTILIFOLIA, Juss. *Danbagla*, L. Small tree of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 7.

ECHINOCARPUS STERCULIACEUS, Bth. *Banj*, P. L. $\frac{60-100}{20-40+6.10}$. Very large tree of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. up to

Churl. L.

Koiv. P. Taglar-kung L

Beir. kung L.

Bepari is P. nam of *Oxodes paniculata*

Fruit eaten by children Badrassi P Shepkyen kung L.

2,000 ft. Fl. 2-3, fr. 11-12. Common round Sivoke. Stem cylindrical above, much and deeply buttressed below. Fruit big, armed with very long sharp spines.

ECHINOCARPUS TOMENTOSUS, Bth. *Kaktay*, P.; *Taksor-kung*, L. Large fine tree of the L. and M. H. F. from 2,000 to 5,000 ft. Rather rare. Wood said to be good.

ECHINOCARPUS DASYCARPUS, Bth. *Gobria*, P. E. $\frac{60-100}{15-30+8-12}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. H. 10, fr. 11-12. One of the commonest, handsomest, and most valuable trees. Bark brown-grey, rough. Wood brown-white, used for house-building, tea-boxes, and to make charcoal. The tree often begins to branch very soon, and sometimes spreads out into many heads with drooping branches.

ELÆOCARPUS SERRATUS, Linn. Tree of plains and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Known about Jalpaiguri as *Jalpai*, Bg.

ELÆOCARPUS ROBUSTUS, Roxb. *Bepari* P. E. $\frac{20-30}{5-15+3-5}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai. Fl. 4-5. Common in the Dalka Jhar.

ELÆOCARPUS LANCEAFOLIUS, Roxb. *Bhadras*, P.; *Butrachi*, P.; *Shepkyew-kung*, L. E. $\frac{60-100}{20-40+8-12}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 3. Common in Darjeeling. Wood yellow-brown, rather soft, used for house-building, tea-boxes, charcoal, &c. Fruit eaten; it resembles a large olive in appearance, and also somewhat in-flavour.

ELÆOCARPUS SIKKIMENSIS, Mast. Large tree of M. H. F. Common at Lebong at 5,000 ft.

ELÆOCARPUS RUGOSUS, Roxb. *Nandiki*, P. E. large tree of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. Fl. 4.

ELÆOCARPUS VARUNUA, Ham. E. tree of L. and M. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 3-4, fr. 9.

20. LINEÆ

REINWARDTIA TRIGYNA, Planch. *Lalú*, P. A shrub common in M. H. F. from 3,000 to 5,000 ft., especially with a southerly aspect. Fl. bright yellow, 10-1.

REINWARDTIA TETRAGYNA, Planch. *Lalú*, P. Similar to, and found in the same places as, *R. trigyna*. Fl. 10.

21. MALPIGHIACEÆ

HIPTAGE MADABLOTA, Gaertn. *Shempati*, P.; *Tungchir-rik*, L. Large climber of the L. H. F. with handsome flowers. Fl. 3.

ASPIDOPTERYS ROXBURGHIANA, A. Juss. *Shubung-lara*, P.; *Munkuknyok*, L. Climber of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. fr. 7-9.

ASPIDOPTERYS NUTANS, Hk. f. *Shubung-lara*, P.; *Simplú-t-rik*, L. Climber of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,900 ft. Fl. fr. 7-9.

22. GERANIACEÆ.

AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA, Linn. *Kamaranga*, H. A small tree cultivated in the Terai for its fruit, large quantities of which are sold in the winter season.

23. RUTACEÆ.

EVODIA FRAXINIFOLIA, Hk. f. *Kanukpa*, P.; *Kanú-kúg*, L. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft., chiefly on cleared land. Fl. 5, fr. 8. Wood soft, not used except for temporary huts. Seeds eaten by hill-people.

ZANTHOXYLUM OVALIFOLIUM, Wt. Large shrub or small tree of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 3-4, fr. 10.

ZANTHOXYLUM ALATUM, Roxb. *Balay Timur*, P.; *Sungrú-kúg*, L. Large shrub or small tree of M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 10-11. Bark of stem covered with large conical prickles, that of the branches and the leaves covered with small sharp ones. The whole plant has a very unpleasant smell. Wood soft, yellowish white, close-grained.

ZANTHOXYLUM ACANTHOPODIUM, DC. *Bogay Timur*, P.; *Timbur*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{0.5+1-2}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. fr. 9-11. Much resembles *Z. alatum*, but differs in the fruit and in the leaves being much smaller and closer; it has the same unpleasant smell. Wood yellowish-white, rather soft.

ZANTHOXYLUM OXYPHYLLUM, Edgw. *Timur*, P.; *Siritakdangji*, L. Shrub, often climbing, of the U. H. F. Fl. 5. Flowers lilac, large.

ZANTHOXYLUM HAMILTONIANUM, Wall. *Purpuray Timur*, P. A large climbing shrub of the M. and U. H. F. Fl. 5, fr. 10.

ZANTHOXYLUM BUDRUNGA, Wall. Small tree of L. H. F. with erect stem and crown of pinnate leaves.

TODDALIA ACULEATA, Pers. *Meinkara*, P.; *Saphiji-rik*, L. Large prickly climbing shrub of the M. and U. H. F. from 3,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 2, fr. 12. Wood yellow, close-grained. Fruit yellow, like a little orange, eaten by Lepchas and Paharias.

ACRONYCHIA LAURIFOLIA, Bl. *Paowlay*, P. E. $\frac{15-25}{5.10+2-3}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai, L. and M. H. F., up to 4,000 ft. Fl. fr. 12.

SKIMMIA LAUREOLA, Hook. f. *Chumlani*, P.; *Timburnyok*, L. Large shrub of M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 9,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 11. Bark greenish-brown, smooth. Wood white, very hard, close-grained, takes a good polish. Medullary rays very numerous and fine. Pores small, arranged in curious small zigzag lines. Used to make hoe and axe handles.

GLYCOSMIS PENTAPHYLLA, Correa. Large shrub or small tree of the M. P. F. w. and L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 3. (There are several varieties of this, which have been separated

Mongru-Timbar L.

Baarsi (or Lara) Timbar P. Timbar L.

Sankatrar P
Sangathani L

I am not known in the hills.

and described by S. Kurz in the *Journal of Botany* for February 1876.)

MICROMELUM PUBESCENS, Bl. *Lasmani*, P.; *Kumbrong-kung*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{0.5+1.2}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Chiefly in valleys. Fl. 12, fr. 4.

MURRAYA EXOTICA, Linn. *Simali*, P.; *Shitzem-kung*, L. E. $\frac{10-15}{0.3+1.1}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Common about Sivoke and Dalinkot, but rare west of the Balasan, Fl. 3-8, fr. 10-2. Wood white, very hard, close-grained, somewhat resembling box-wood. Often found in gardens. Flowers white, very sweet-scented.

MURRAYA KÖNIGII, Spreng. Small tree of the Terai forests, L. and M. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 7. Leaves eaten in curries.

CLAUSENA EXCAVATA, Burm. A small plant, which comes up in the Terai from a perennial root-stock at all seasons of the year, chiefly in spring. (In the Flora of British India it is described as a tree, but it rarely reaches more than 2 ft. as far as I have seen.)

CLAUSENA WILLDENOVII, W. & A. *Madanay*, P.; *Terhilnyok*, *Sidemnyok*, L. Small tree of the M. and U. H. F. from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 4-5, fr. 7.

PARAMIGNYA MONOPHYLLA, Wt. *Natkanta*, P.; *Jhunok-kung*, L. Large shrub, common in the L. H. F. valleys and up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 3. Wood white, hard, close-grained, heavy, but small. Thorny shrub, much resembling the lime.

CITRUS MEDICA, Linn. *Kachi-kung*, L. Different kinds:—*Nimbor*, P.; *Naitijemi*, P.; *Bimir*, P. The citron and lime. Cultivated in the Terai and Hills, even in Darjeeling, at 7,000 ft.

CITRUS AURANTIUM, Linn. *Naringi*; *Kamla*; *Suntala*, P.; *Silumkung*, L. The orange. Cultivated in the inner ranges, giving very good fruit. Large quantities are exported from Sikkim every year to the plains.

CITRUS DECUMANA, Linn. *Kaljemi*, P.; *Lumbo-kung*, L. The Pumelo. Cultivated in the Terai and Lower Hills.

FERONIA ELEPHANTUM, Correa. I have seen this once or twice in cultivation in the Terai.

ÆGLE MARMELOS, Correa. *Bael*, P. The Bael tree. Cultivated in the Terai.

24. SIMARUBEÆ.

PICRASMA NEPALENSIS, Benn. *Tungchir-kung*, L. Small tree of the inner valleys in the Hills. Fl. 4-5.

BRUCEA MOLLIS, Wall. A shrub of the L. H. F. Not common. Fl. 4.

25. OCHNACEÆ.

OCHNA PUMILA, Ham. A small under-shrub of the S. F. and Sv. F. in the Terai, coming up in spring, and especially after

jungle fires, from a perennial root-stock. Fl. 3, large, yellow, handsome.

26. BURSERACEÆ.

GARUGA PINNATA, Roxb. *Dabdabbi*, P.; *Gia*. M.; *Maldit-kung*, L. L. $\frac{60-80}{30-40+4-6}$ of the S. F., Sv. F., M. P. F. *d.* in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 8. Wood greyish-white, soft, not used, though it would probably do for tea-boxes. It gives a clear gum of little or no value. The leaves are much lopped for fodder. In the Terai forests it is generally small, except in the dry M. P. F.; but in the Hills it grows to a very large size.

CANARIUM SIKKIMENSE, King. *Goguldhup*, P.; *Narockpa*, L. E. $\frac{80-150}{50-70+4-8}$ of the L. H. F. and up to 3,000 ft. Bark hard, thin, rough, with horizontal wrinkles. Wood white, open-grained, soft, light, with large medullary rays. Has been much in request for tea-boxes and shingles, but it rots away very readily, and is hardly as good as "semul." It gives a resin, which is used by Lepchas to burn as incense. A magnificent tree, with a very tall, almost perfectly cylindrical, stem. Once common, but now it is believed very scarce.

27. MELIACEÆ.

MUNRONIA WALLICHII, Wight. A shrub of the L. H. F., with pretty pink flowers. Fl. 4.

MELIA AZEDARACH, Linn. *Bukayun*, H.; *Bukainu*, P. The Persian Lilac. Cultivated near villages in the Terai, and often found, apparently wild, on sites of old villages in the forest. Fl. 12.

MELIA DUBIA, Cav. *Labshi*, P.; *Silot-kung*, L. A large tree of the L. and M. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. It has a light red wood, with the appearance and odour of Toon. Fruit eaten.

DYSOXYLUM BINECTARIFERUM, Hook. f. *Katongzu*, L. Large tree of the L. H. F. Fr. 12. Wood red, hard, and close-grained. Fruit large, four-celled, red.

DYSOXYLUM PROCEMUM, Hiern. Large tree of the M. H. F.

DYSOXYLUM HAMILTONII, Hiern. *Chalégachh*, P.; *Silhokmongú*, P. Tree of the M. P. F. *w.* in Terai and L. H. F. Fl. 12, with a very strong alliaceous odour.

CHISOCHETON PANICULATUS, Hiern. *Bauriphal*, P.; Large tree of the M. P. F. *w.* in Terai and L. H. F. Fr. 1. Fruit yellow.

AGLAIA EDULIS, A. Gray. *Lati mahwa*, P.; *Sinakadang-kung*, L. Tree of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 4. Fruit edible.

AMOORA ROHITUKA, W. & A. *Bandripfal*, P.; *Tangurook-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of the M. P. F. *w.* in Terai and L. and

Gerya Gambli - King. Teesta Valley.

Auli - Dabdubli.

Maldiv - Kung is *Ailanthus grandis* Prain.

See *Spondias acillaris* p 25

Kaledj-gho. L. Kaledj = the large eagle - Dhanosh P., gho = rice.

Siposhi - Kung L.

Chickrassia tabularis A. Juss. Tumsung Kung L. Rungert Labda

Songsun Kung L

Migliok Kung L

M. H. F., up to 6,000 ft. Common in second-growth forest, about 5,000 ft. Fl. 4. fr. 12. Wood pink, close-grained, rather soft. Fruit yellow.

AMOORA DECANDRA, Hiern. *Tangarook-kung*, L. Tree of the L. and M. H. F. from 2,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, red.

HEYNEA TRIJUGA, Roxb. *Akhaterwa*, P. L. $\frac{20-40}{15-20+3-4}$ of the S. F. and M. P. F. *w.* in Terai and L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 8. The seeds give an oil, used for burning by Nepalese.

CEDRELA TOONA, Roxb. *Tuni*, P.; *Simal-kung*, L. L. $\frac{30-50}{10-25+4-5}$ of the M. P. F. *d.* and K. S. F. Fl. 4, fr. 6. Bark brown or greyish-brown, smooth, not exfoliating. Wood pink or pinkish white, with a strong odour, soft, open-grained, light, said not to be durable. Common in the forests on the banks of the Balasan, Manjha, and Mechi rivers. It is very extensively lopped for fodder—a practice which generally causes the inside of the tree to decay quickly.

CEDRELA MICROCARPA, C. DC.—*Tuni*, P. E. (?) $\frac{40-60}{20-30+4-6}$ of the L. H. F., up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 10-11, fr. 2-3. Bark dark brown, rough, but not exfoliating in scales. Wood pink or red, turning darker when cut up, rather soft, with a strong odour, but durable. Wood extensively used for furniture, &c.

CEDRELA SP., E. $\frac{80-120}{40-60+10-20}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 7, fr. 11-12. Bark brown or reddish brown, peeling off in long flakes, giving the stem a shaggy appearance. Wood dark pink, turning dark red after exposure, soft, open-grained, but durable. Formerly it must have been exceedingly common in the M. H. F. and lower part of the U. H. F., to judge by the immense amount of old toon timber, some of it of very large size, which used to lie on the ground at an altitude of 4,000 to 6,000 ft. everywhere where Lepchas had been cultivating. A few fine trees used still to be seen in the Tukdah Reserve, and it was common all over the Dumsong forests. The identification is still doubtful.

NOTE.—The mahogany, *Swietenia Mahagani* L., was once planted on a large area near Sukna, but afterwards all the plants died, probably from fire. It has been tried at Bamunpokri: but although it grew well at first, it almost invariably died when about 4-5 ft. high. Good specimens may be seen on the roadside near Titalya; but, owing to their being in the open, they are short and much branched.

28. OLACINEÆ.

ERYTHROPALUM VAGUM, Mast. *Suntangrāngrik*, L. Climbing shrub of the L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 5.

LEPIONURUS OBLONGIFOLIUS, Mast. Small tree of the L. H. F. Fl. 4, fr. 7.

NATSIATUM HERPETICUM, Ham. *Sungoo-rik*, L. A thin, wiry, climbing shrub of the K. S. F. and banks of streams in Terai and along river-beds in the L. Hills. Fl. 12-1.

29. ILICINEÆ.

ILEX INSIGNIS, Hk. f. *Lasuni*, P. (?) E. $\frac{20-25}{6-15+2-3}$. Common in the station of Darjeeling, and, though rather rarer, in the forests round from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 2-3, fr. 11-12. A very pretty tree, with large prickly leaves and bright red berries.

ILEX DIPYRENA, Wall. *Karaput*, *Munari*, *Galsima*, P. E. $\frac{30-40}{6-16+2-3}$ of the U. H. F. from 7,000 to 9,000 ft. Found at Rungbool and on Senchal.

ILEX FRAGILIS, Hk. f. L. A small tree of U. H. F. and R. F. 7 to 10,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 9.

ILEX GODAJAM, Colebr. E. $\frac{40-50}{20-2+53-4}$ of the M. P. F. in the Terai, e.g. in the lower portion of the Dalka Jhar, about Gundha Haga. Fl. 4.

ILEX HOOKERI, King. E. A small tree of R. F. at 10,000 ft. Common on Tonglo. Fl. 4-5, fr. 8-9.

ILEX SIKKIMENSIS, King. - E. A tree of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 1,000 ft., not uncommon about Senchal.

30. CELASTRINEÆ.

EUONYMUS BULLATUS, Wall. Small tree of L. H. F. Tista Valley. Fl. 11.

EUONYMUS FIMBRIATUS, Wall. Small tree, Sikkim 10-12,000 ft.

EUONYMUS MACROCARPUS, Gamble. Large climber of U. H. F. in British Bhutan, found near Khumpung, 7,500 ft. Fl. 11, fr. 3.

EUONYMUS FRIGIDUS, Wall. Straggling shrub of the U. H. F. and R. F. from 7,000 to 10,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 8-10. A variety with very long leaves is common about Tonglo.

EUONYMUS ECHINATUS, Wall. *Sanu kimú*, P. Shrub, often epiphytic, of the U. H. F. Common about Darjeeling. Fl. 5, fr. 8.

EUONYMUS THEÆFOLIUS, Wall. Shrub, common about Darjeeling.

MICROTROPIS DISCOLOR, Wall. *Suglim-kung*, L. Large shrub or small tree of the L. and M. H. F. from the Terai to 6,000 ft. Fl. 11, fr. 1.

CELASTRUS PANICULATA, Willd. *Ruglimrik*, L. Large climbing shrub of the Terai, L. and M. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Fl. 7, fr. 1-2. Bark yellow, corky. Wood yellow-pink, rather curious, consisting of broad medullary rays separated by thin layers of tissue. Annual layers marked by a ring of large sized vessels. It reaches 1-2 ft. in girth.

CELASTRUS STYLOSA, Wall. *Sukurruglim-rik*, L. Large climbing shrub of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Very common in Darjeeling. Fl. 5, fr. 1-2. Bark yellow, corky. Wood like that of *C. paniculata*.

Harri. P. Tonglongkung R.

Gynasporia Thomsoni. Kuz. Rishap. Jalapahan.
Maidal kara P. Rungong-zhu L.

Baeri. L.

General Lepcha name for Vitis is Tundor-nik

CELASTRUS MONOSPERMA, Roxb. *Tumbrúg-rik*, L. Large climbing or straggling shrub of the M. H. F. from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 8-9.

CELASTRUS ACUMINATA, Hk. f. *Phugong-kúg*, L. Large shrub or small tree of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. 1-2.

LOPHOPETALUM FIMBRIATUM, Wight. L. $\frac{60-80}{40-50+3-4}$ of L. H. Forests about Sukna.

ELÆODENDRON GLAUCUM, Pers. *Chikyeng-kúg*, L. L. $\frac{30-40}{15-20+3-5}$ of the L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Not very common. Fl. 7, fr. 12. Bark white-grey, peeling off, when dry, in small horizontal flakes. Wood pinkish white, with numerous small pores arranged very prettily in concentric lines, hard, close-grained, seasons very well, works easily, and takes a good polish.

31. RHAMNEÆ.

ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA, Lamk. *Baer*, H. P. L. $\frac{10-20}{0-10+1-2}$. Found growing in dense thickets over the S. Terai at and below Siliguri. Very rare in the forests, and then probably only on the sites of old villages. Often cultivated, and then reaches a pretty large size. Berries eaten. Fl. 8, fr. 12-1.

ZIZYPHUS RUGOSA, Lam. *Rukh Baer*, P. L. $\frac{10-20}{0-10+2-3}$ of the S. F., Sv. F., and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 9-10. Bark black-brown, peeling off in small rectangular scales. Wood red or reddish brown, hard, heavy, but warps very badly; is much attacked by insects even when green.

BERCHEMIA FLORIBUNDA, Wall. *Chiaduk*, P.; *Rungyeong-rik*, L. Large climber of the M. H. F. from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 12, fr. 3. Bark outside grey-white; deeply cleft, rough, falls off, leaving a purple-coloured inner bark exposed. Wood yellow pretty, with numerous medullary rays and large pores; rather heavy, hard. The young leaves are poisonous to cattle.

RHAMNUS NEPALENSIS, Wall. *Achal*, P. Large shrub of L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 2, fr. 11-12.

RHAMNUS VIRGATUS, Roxb. Shrub of the M. and U. H. F., chiefly about 5,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. 9.

GOUANIA LEPTOSTACHYA, DC. *Batwasi*, P.; *Tungcheongmon-rik*, L. Climbing shrub of L. and M. H. F. from the Terai up to 6,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 12. The leaves are used by Lepchas to make poultices for sores.

32. AMPELIDEÆ.

VITIS DISCOLOR, Dalz. *Sanu Pureni*, P. Climber of the L. H. F. from 1,000 to 4,000 ft. Fl. 9, fr. 10. Has very handsome, variegated leaves, and red branches and flowers. Often cultivated in gardens.

VITIS GLAUCA, W. and A. *Pureni*, P.; *Kungchen-rik*, L. Climber of the M. P. F. in the Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 9-10. Leaves cordate. Stems glaucous.

VITIS REPANDA, W. and A. *Pani-lara*, P.; *Vhym-rik*, L. Large climber of the S. F., M. P. F. d. and L. H. F. ridges, climbing over the loftiest trees. Fl. 5. Bark brown, corky. Wood very soft, fibrous, holds a large quantity of water. Leaves large, cordate.

VITIS ADNATA, Wall. *Pani-lara*, P.; *Kungchen-rik*, L. A climber of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. fr. 8-12. Leaves cordate, eaten by Lepchas.

VITIS BARBATA, Wall. Climber of the Terai. Fl. 5. Stems very hairy.

VITIS LANATA, Roxb. *Jarila-lara*, P.; *Mikrüm-rik*, L. Climbing shrub of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 6. Bark hard, peeling off in long strips. Wood with fine medullary rays and large pores, rather heavier than that of most kinds. Fruit eaten by Lepchas.

VITIS VINIFERA, Linn. The Vine. Cultivated occasionally, by planters in the Terai, where it yields a fair description of fruit.

VITIS CARNOSA, Wall. *Jarila-lara*, P.; *Takbli-rik*, L. Climber of the L. Hills, up to 2,000 ft. Leaves trifoliate. Fl. 8.

VITIS BRACTEOLATA, Wall. Climber of the M. P. F. w. in Terai. Fl. 3. Leaves trifoliate.

VITIS HIMALAYANA, Brandis. *Bara churcheri*, P.; *Hlotagbret*, L. A very large climber of the U. H. F. from 5,000 to 10,000 ft., climbing over the highest trees. Fl. 5-6, fr. 9. Leaves trifoliate, wrinkled.

VITIS ELONGATA, Wall. *Churcheri*, P. A large climber of the swampy parts of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. valleys up to 4,000 ft. Stem rather flattened; younger portions green. Leaves 5-foliate, pedate.

VITIS CAPRIOLATA, Don. *Churcheri*, P. A large climber of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft., climbing over trees and rocks. Common in Darjeeling. Fl. 5, fr. 10. Very pretty, with small pedate, 5-foliate leaves.

VITIS TENUIFOLIA, W. and A. *Tukbrinyok*, L. Climber of the L. H. F. valleys and up to 4,000 ft. Leaves pedate, 5-foliate, much serrated.

VITIS LANCEOLARIA, Roxb. *Tukbret-rik*, L. Climber of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fr. 8. Leaves fleshy, pedate, 5-foliate. Fruit big, rather dry.

VITIS RUMICISPERMA, Lawson. *Tungroot-rik*, L. Large climber of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 9. Fruit eaten. Attempts have been made by Darjeeling residents to make wine of it, but with indifferent success. When ripe it is not unpleasant to eat. Leaves 5-foliate.

Galenus is general Pahari name for Leuca

Can be used Panton properly applies to Sambucus javanica.

Acc. no. 1503
Dt. 19/01/02

Ampelideae.



VITIS PEDATA, Vahl. *Tungrootrikup*, L. Climber of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. fr. 4-5. Leaves pubescent, 5-foliolate.

NOTE.—There are several other species, mostly small, and not important.

LEEA MACROPHYLLA, Roxb. *Bulyettra*, P.; *Dampantóm-kung*, L. Large herbaceous shrub of the S. F. and Sv. F. in Terai. Fl. 7-8. Leaves simple, very large, cordate, white beneath. The Paharias use the seeds of this to hang round children's necks as a kind of charm to drive away pains in the stomach.

LEEALATA, Edgw. *Lal galeni*, P.; *Tsemangri*, P.; *Kantón-nok*, L. Herbaceous shrub of the S. F. and Sv. F. in Terai. Fl. 7, fr. 10. Flower and fruit scarlet. Leaflets rather long, narrow.

LEEACRISPA, Linn. *Phekri galeni*, P.; *Pantóm*, L. Large herbaceous shrub of the S. F. and Sv. F. in Terai and dry L. H. F. Fl. 6, fr. 10. Leaves ovate-oblong, deeply serrate. Flowers white. Stems and branches with crisped wings.

LEEACUMINATA, Wall. *Lal galeni*, P.; *Pantóm*, L. Large herbaceous shrub of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 6, fr. 9. Flowers scarlet. Leaves rather thin, long, acuminate.

LEEASEROTICA, Ham. *Galeni*, P.; *Pantóm*, L. Large herbaceous shrub of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 feet. Fl. 5, white; fr. 6-7, blue. Leaves rough, with rows of short bristles between the veins.

LEEAEQUATA, Linn. *Galeni*, P.; *Mangú pantu-kung*, L. Large shrub of the L. H. F. valleys up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 6, fr. 10, yellow or black. Leaves large, hispid.

LEEAROBUSTA, Roxb. *Galeni*, P.; *Pantom*, L. Large shrub, often 10-12 ft. high, of Terai and L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Common on dry ridges in the L. Hills under Sál. Fl. 4-5, fr. 7-9. Leaves very large, with big red stipules. Bark grey, with brown vertical lines. Stem fluted. Pith very large, grooved. Wood hard, with broad medullary rays.

LEEABRACTEATA, C. B. Clarke. *Galeni*, P.; *Sirispanterr-kung*, L. Large shrub of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 4-5 with long lanceolate bracts and numerous bracteoles. Leaves rough, pubescent, very long, acuminate.

LEEASAMBUCINA, Willd. *Galeni*, P.; *Pantóm*, L. Large shrub of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 feet. Fl. fr. 6-9. Fruit many-seeded, blue, eaten. Leaves rather small, generally crenate-serrate.

LEEAMBRACULIFERA, C. B. Clarke, *Galeni*, P. E. $\frac{16-25}{5-10+1-1}$ of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Found chiefly in valleys. Above Siveke in the Tista valley many fine specimens may be seen along the road. Fl. 2, fr. 12, black. Leaflets many, small.

33. SAPINDACEÆ.

ALLOPHYLUS ZEYLANICUS, Linn. *Kantiernyok*, L. Shrub of the L. H. F. valleys, up to 3,000 ft. This is the var. *grandifolia*. Fl. 7-8, fr. 9-10.

ÆSCULUS PUNDUANA, Wall. *Cherinangri*, P. L. $\frac{40-50}{20-30+6-8}$ of the L. H. F. valleys up to 4,000 and M. P. F. w. in Terai. (Not found by me in the Darjeeling district, but I have found it at Rajabhatkawa, in the Western Duars. It is here entered as the Flora of British India, and Dr. Brandis give Sikkim as a locality.) Fl. 3.

SAPINDUS ATTENUATUS, Wall. *Achatta*, P.; *Sirhootungchir*, L. E. $\frac{10-13}{1.5+1.1}$. Shrub or small tree of the S. F. and M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 2-3, fr. 4-5. It is easily recognized by the dark red flowers and red bi-lobed ellipsoid fruit.

NEPHELIUM LITCHI, Camb. The Litchi. Cultivated in Terai and L. Hills.

ACER OBLONGUM, Wall. L. $\frac{50-60}{30-40+5-7}$ of the M. H. F. about 4,000 to 5,000 feet. Fl. 11, fr. 1-2. Recognized by the long petioles and entire small oblong leaves, which are glaucous beneath.

ACER LÆVIGATUM, Wall. *Thali kabashi*, P.; *Tungnyok-kung*, L. L. $\frac{60-80}{40-60+8-12}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 9,000 ft. Recognized by small entire lanceolate leaves, not glaucous beneath. Fl. 3-4, fr. 5-6.

ACER HOOKERI, Miq. *Lal kabashi*, P.; *Palé-kung*, L. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+3-4}$ of the U. H. F. from 7,000 to 10,000 feet. Very common round Darjeeling and on Tonglo, often seen growing from seed deposited in the fork of another tree, and so apparently, though not really, epiphytic. Easily recognized by the red branches and petioles and generally reddish, cordate, very sharply serrate and occasionally, though rarely, 3-lobed leaves. Bark brown, cracked rather deeply. Wood light brown, soft, with a few medullary spots, easily worked.

ACER SIKKIMENSE, Miq. *Palegnyok*, L. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+3-4}$ of the U. H. F. especially in open spaces like round Darjeeling. Fl. 4-5, fr. 5-6. It is easily distinguished by its leaves, which are serrate when young and entire when old. They are long-acuminate, cordate, of a bright green on both sides, and have hairs on the veins of the upper surface and a white tuft in the axil beneath when young. The inflorescence is spicate.

ACER CAUDATUM, Wall. *Kabashi*, P.; *Yalishin*, Bh. L. $\frac{50-60}{20-30+5-8}$ of the R. F. from 8,000 to 11,000 ft. Fl. 3-4, fr. 10-11. Easily distinguished by sharp, 5-lobed, serrate leaves, with red branches and petioles, and by the bright red fruits with much diverging wings.

pectinatus Wall

Cherimangri = Budd'claus.

7/1000 April. N^o 13 Benghal. W. Duars.

General Paharia name for Acacia is Kapashi.
- Bhutia - - - Yeli.

Phirphiri. P.

Villosum Wall. var.

ACER THOMSONI, Miq. *Kabashi, P.* L. $\frac{60-90}{30-40+6-10}$ M. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Most common at about 4,000 to 5,000 ft., e.g. in the forests round Paiengaon, Dumsong. Wood white, soft. Recognized by the large plane-like leaves and large reddish fruit. Fl. 11-12, fr. 9-10. Wood white, soft.

ACER CAMPBELLII, Hk. f. and T. *Kabashi, P.*; *Daom-kung, L.*; *Yatli-kung, L.* L. $\frac{80-100}{40-60+10-15}$ U. H. F. from 7,000 to 10,000 ft. Very common. Fl. 4-5, fr. 9-10. Wood light, brownish white, even-grained, works well, is much used for planking in native houses, tea-boxes, &c. The seedlings come up very freely self-sown, provided there is not much shade. It is recognized by the deeply 5-cut leaves and their bright light-green colour and reddish petioles.

DOBINEA VULGARIS, Ham. *Samli, P.* Shrub of M. H. F. *Surail* from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 8-9, fr. 10-11.

DODONAEA VISCOSA, Linn. A shrub, occasionally used to make hedges in the Terai, but not common.

TURPINIA POMIFERA, DC. *Nagpat, P.*; *Singnok-kung, L.* E. $\frac{30-40}{15-20+3-4}$ of the M. P. F. v. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 9. Wood grey, rather heavy, close-grained, not used. Flowers in dense terminal panicles. Leaves pinnate, rather large.

TURPINIA NEPALENSIS, Wall. *Thali, P.*; *Murgut-kung, L.* E. $\frac{30-40}{20-25+3-4}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 10. Wood white, rather hard. Has smaller leaves and flowers and a straighter growth than the former. Its leaves are much lopped to feed cattle.

Names applied in the Darjeeling District

34. SABIACEAE.

SABIA LEPTANDRA, Hk. f. and T. *Simali-lara, P.*; *Payong-rik, L.* Straggling or climbing shrub of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 10-11, fr. 12.

SABIA PARVIFLORA, Wall. *Simali-lara, P.*; *Payong-rik, L.* Climbing shrub of the M. H. F. about 4,000 to 5,000 ft. Fl. 3.

SABIA PANICULATA, Edgw. *Kali-lara, P.* A climbing shrub of the L. H. F. Fl. 1. A fine specimen grew just over the spring at Bamunpokri, and it may also be found in the Bamun-jhora. I have seen it nowhere else.

SABIA LIMONIACEA, Wall. Climbing shrub of the U. H. F.

MELIOSMA DILLENLEFOLIA, Wall. *Siamunú, P.* Tree of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. Fr. 9.

MELIOSMA SIMPLICIFOLIA, Roxb. *Kosrá, P.*; *Hingman-kung, L.* E. $\frac{30-40}{16-20+3-4}$ Very common in the M. P. F. v. in Terai and L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 12-2, fr. 5. Wood reddish brown, with

broad medullary rays, rather hard, but warps much, and is much attacked by borers.

MELIOSMA PINNATA, Roxb. *Bolay, P.* Large tree of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fr. 9.

MELIOSMA WALLICHII, Planch. *Nunewalai P.; Himan-kung, L.* Large tree of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 6-7. Common round Darjeeling. Wood soft, light.

35. ANACARDIAOEÆ.

RHUS SEMIALATA, Murray. *Bhagmili, P.; Takhril-kung, L.* $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of the L. and M. H. F. from 2,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 9-10, fr. 10-11. Very common in old Lepcha cultivations, where it comes up in great profusion. Bark grey, with numerous reddish brown lenticels. Sapwood white, heartwood grey-white, with a slight bluish tinge, soft, light. The seeds are eaten by Paharias and Lepchas. They are also made into a wax, *Omlu, P.*

RHUS INSIGNIS, Hk. f. *Kagphulai, P.; Serh-kung, L. L.* A tree of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft., often growing to 50 ft. high, with a girth of 4-5 ft. Fl. 7, fr. 12. One of the handsomest trees in the district. Common in Darjeeling. The juice raises blisters.

RHUS ACUMINATA, DC. *Raniwalai, P.; Serhnyok, L. L.* $\frac{10-20}{5-10+1-2}$ of the U. H. F. especially in cleared ground, as about the station of Darjeeling. Fl. 5, fr. 10. Very handsome at any time, but especially in autumn, when its leaves turn to different shades, from bright orange to deep scarlet. The juice causes blisters.

MANGIFERA INDICA, Linn. *Am. H.; Lowri Am., P.; Ambhi, L.* The Mango tree. Cultivated everywhere in the Terai and Lower Hills up to a considerable elevation; its fruit, however, is generally very poor. On one or two tea plantations the manager has grown it very successfully from good grafts, but the ordinary village mango is not worth eating.

MANGIFERA SYLVATICA, Roxb. *Chuchi Am, P.; Kathor-kung, L.* $\frac{40-60}{20-30+5-8}$ of the M. P. F. *w.* in Terai and L. H. F. valleys up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 7. Is very common in the Dalka Jhar and in the Tista and Great Rangit valleys. Wood like that of the cultivated mango, but has an acrid sap. The fruit is eaten by the Lepchas.

TAPIRIA HIRSUTA, Hk. f. *Mashul-lara, P.; Romchiling-rik, L.* Large climbing shrub of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 1, fr. 5.

ODINA WODIER, Roxb. *Halloray, Bara dabdabhi, P. L.* $\frac{40-60}{25-30+5-8}$ of the S. F., K. S. F. (common), M. P. F. *d.* of Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 4. Bark dark brown, with small scales which fall off. Wood light red, with numerous very narrow medullary rays and large pores, rather regularly distributed; has a very

Dab-dabli. P. in Darjeeling a well known name.

Bokimla or Bokéoula P. Tanghaerkung L.

Seeds eaten raw or boiled as a remedy for dysentery.

Siving-rik L. Lari-amp. P. Fruit eaten.

Dang-Pegselkung L.

See *Spondias mangifera*, near page 2 Born Dab-dabli.

Sin. L

Amara Amara P
Also called Bara Dab-Dabli.

Silot-kung a Silor park.

Sivitung der L

4 var. tomentosa = Garay-kung h.

pretty wavy appearance when cut; it works easily and polishes well, but is heavy, weighing some times as much as 73lb per c. ft. It is used by Paharias for cattle-yokes. It gives a brown, clear, brittle gum, used for paper-sizing and in native medicine.

SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM, Linn. fil. *Bhayla, H.; Bhalai, P.; Kongki-kúng, L.* E. $\frac{30-40}{10-20+3-4}$ of the S. F., Sv. F., and M. P. F. w. of Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 12. Bark dark brown, exfoliating in roundish scales. Wood dark brown tinged with yellow, with numerous medullary rays, soft. The lower part of the fruit is eaten; the upper part gives a gummy juice, used as marking-ink and sold in the bazars for dhobis' use. It is also used as a vermifuge for sheep and goats by the Paharias.

DRIMYCARPUS RACEMOSUS, Hk. f. *Kagi, P.; Brong-kúng, L.* E. $\frac{40-60}{10-20+4-6}$ of the M. H. F. from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 3. Wood said to be strong and good. Is very common in the forests of the front face of the Hills, e.g. about Tindharia. Wood hard.

SPONDIAS MANGIFERA, Willd. *Amara, P.; Ronchiling-kúng, L.* L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-4}$ of the L. H. F. and valleys of the inner hills up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 7. Wood greyish, soft.

SPONDIAS ACUMINATA, Roxb. *Labshi, P.* Large tree of M. H. F. I have just received the determination of this species from Dr. G. King.

36. LEGUMINOSÆ—(1) Papilionaceæ.

PIPTANTHUS NEPALENSIS, D. Don. Large shrub of the Upper Hills from 7,000 to 10,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 10. Flowers large, yellow; often seen in gardens in Darjeeling.

PRIOTROPIS CYTISOIDES, W. and A. *Takpyitmuk, L.* Much branching shrub of the M. Hills, chiefly on old cultivation, from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 6. Very common on old cultivation round Kalimpung and Dumsong.

CROTALARIA STRIATA, DC. Shrub with yellow flowers; common in waste places in the Terai and Lower Hills. Fl. 8, fr. 12.

CROTALARIA SERICEA, Retz. Shrub, often found in waste places in the Terai and Lower Hills. Fl. 3.

CROTALARIA JUNCEA, Linn. The "sunn" hemp plant; much cultivated in the Terai.

CROTALARIA TETRAGONA, Roxb. *Kengeni, P.; Kotulkasub, P.; Suhakung-rung, L.* Tall shrub, often 6 to 8 ft. high of the Sv. F. in the Terai and L. H. F. on dry slopes. Fl. 10-11, yellow, very handsome; fr. 12-1.

INDIGOFEA DOSUA, Ham. *Chiringi jhar, P.* Large shrub or small tree, often 10-15 ft. high, of the M. H. F. Found in the inner valleys, such as those of the Rangit and Rumaun, up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 7-8, fr. 9-10.

INDIGOFEA PULCHELLA, Roxb. *Hikpi-kúng, L.* Handsome shrub of the undergrowth in the Sál forests of the Tista and Great

Rangit valleys from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. Fl. 12. Flowers very pretty, pink.

INDIGOFERA CÆRULEA, Roxb. *Sirisi jhar*, P. Shrub seen once or twice in waste places and by roadsides in the Terai, probably introduced. Fl. 3, fr. 7. Indigo.

MILLETTIA MONTICOLA, Kurz. Large handsome climber of the U. H. F. about 6,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 5. Common round Darjeeling.

MILLETTIA CINEREA, Bth. *Maukap-rik*, L. Large climber of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 2-4.

MILLETTIA PACHYCARPA, Bth. *Kojulara*, P.; *Brüdang*, L. Large climber of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fr. 6. Roots give a poison used by the Lepchas for killing fish.

MILLETTIA AURICULATA, Baker. *Brü-rik*, L.; *Gonjo*, P. Large woody climber of the S. F., K. S. F., M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Exceedingly common, especially with Sâl. Fl. 6, fr. 12-1.

TEPHROSIA CANDIDA, DC. *Bodlelara*, P.; *Sâhûtûngrung*, L. Shrub of the L. and M. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Common. Fl. 8-9, fr. 12. A very handsome plant, with white flowers and golden pubescence.

SESBANIA ÆGYPTIACA, Pers. *Jait*, H. E. $\frac{15-20}{0.5+1.2}$. Cultivated in the Terai and L. Hills, very fast growing.

OUGEINIA DALBERGIOIDES, Benth. *Sandan-pipli*, P. L. Tree of L. H. F. to the west near the Mechi river. Not common.

DESMODIUM CEPHALOTES, Wall. *Bodle-kârû*, P.; *Maniphtyol*, L. Shrub, 4 to 5 ft. high, of the Terai. S. F. and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 7, fr. 1. Recognized by its triquetrous stems with dense silvery, silky pubescence.

DESMODIUM PULCHELLUM, Bth. Shrub, common in S. F., Sv. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. 7-11. Recognized by its flowers being enclosed in 2-foliate bracts.

DESMODIUM FLORIBUNDUM, G. Don. Large shrub, common in the L. and M. H. F. up to 4,000 ft., especially in old cultivation in rather dry places. Fl. 10, fr. 12. Recognized by its densely crowded racemes of large blue flowers, big bracts, and silky many-jointed pods.

DESMODIUM CONFERTUM, DC. *Chiptikurû*, P. Large straggling shrub of the undergrowth in the Sâl forests of the Tista and Great Rangit rivers. Fl. 11, fr. 1. Has smaller racemes of flowers and fewer jointed pods than *D. floribundum*.

DESMODIUM LATIFOLIUM, DC. *Chepekûrû*, P. Erect under-shrub of the S. F. and M. P. F. d. in the Terai and L. H. F. to 3,000 ft., especially in Sâl forests. Fl. 5, fr. 10. Recognized by its unifoliate, round, cordate leaflets, and erect, unbranching growth.

Kurtis P. Flowers April.

Tororik. L.

General Lepcha name for Desmodium Manip.
- Pahari - Kum.

Desmodium titiaefolium Day. Manggip L. Sarkian P.

Glycyrrhizin a bitter principle in leaves.

Sukusiligrin L.

Ribes transpar L names of *M. imbrica* & *pumila*. Kowso P.

Kowso P.
(ao)

Seeds said by old people to have been eaten like beans. Not now so.

DESMODIUM POLYCARPUM, DC. *Bolú*, P.; *Tirhyéknyok*, L. Branching shrub, often quite small, of the L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Very common. Fl. 8-9. Recognized by its angular, densely hairy stem and small round leaflets.

DESMODIUM GYRANS, DC. *Bolú*, P. Erect-growing shrubby plant, often 4-5 ft. high, of the S. F., Sv. F. and M. P. F. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 7-8, fr. 10-2. Recognized by its two small lateral sensitive leaflets. Very common at Bamunpokri.

DESMODIUM GYROIDES, DC. *Bolú*, P. Shrub $\frac{10-15}{0-3+4-5}$ of the Sv. F., S. F. and M. P. F. *d.* in the Terai, also in L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. fr. 9-2. Very common all over the Terai. Recognized by its tall woody growth and bright purple flowers. Side leaflets generally suppressed.

ABRUS PRECATORIUS, Linn.; *ABRUS PULCHELLUS*, Wall. *Maspati-lara*, P. Slender climbers of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. fr. 10-1. The former gives the scarlet and black seeds used for necklaces and by jewellers as weights.

MUCUNA IMBRICATA, DC. *Balengra*, P.; *Kouatch*, P.; *Dangnyim-rik*, L. Climber of the banks of streams, waste places, and M. P. F. *d.* in the Terai. Fl. 11, fr. 1. Fruit covered with plaits on both sides, and armed with stinging hairs.

MUCUNA MONOSPERMA, DC. *Balengra*, P.; *Taknyeérik*, L. A huge climber of the M. P. F. *w.* of Terai (very common in Dalka Jhar) and L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 1-2, fr. 6-7. Fruit long, flat, velvety, covered with dense short stinging hairs.

MUCUNA MACROCARPA, DC. *Balengra*, P.; *Taknyeérik*, L. An enormous climber of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 8. The biggest climber of the hills, and exceedingly common. Flowers dirty yellow-white. Fruit very long, rather twisted, and swollen round the seeds. Leaves trifoliate. Wood very soft, spongy.

MUCUNA PRURIENS, DC. *Kouatch*, P.; *Kajúkop-rik*, L. Is an annual, but it is so very common in the Terai and L. H. F., and is found climbing to such a height over big trees, that it is as well to mention it. Fl. 6-7, fr. 1, covered with golden brown very stinging hairs, which cause great irritation. I have never seen it anywhere so common as on the northern boundary of Chenga forest.

ERYTHRINA INDICA, Lam. *Fullidha*, P.; *Kutiáng-kúng*, L. L. $\frac{40-60}{20-40+4-6}$ of the K. S. F. in the Terai and banks of rivers in the L. H. F. valleys. Also common in low waste ground near rivers in the Terai. Fl. 1, fr. 11. Wood very soft, spongy. Bark prickly, smooth, grey-green, thickly corky when older. (I think there are two species, and they are probably *E. indica* and *E. suberosa*, but specimens are difficult to get and very difficult to preserve when procured.)

ERYTHRINA ARBORESCENS, Roxb. *Fullidha*, P.; *Rodinga*, P.; *Gyssa-kúng*, L. L. $\frac{20-30}{0-15+3-4}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000

to 7,000 ft. Very commonly planted in Darjeeling. Fl. fr. 1-2. Wood soft, light, useless. It is very handsome when covered with its bright scarlet flowers, but it is rather unsightly when bare of leaves. Any branch or twig will strike root, and felled logs send out branches, which root at once.

SPATHOLOBUS ROXBURGHII, Bth. *Debre-lara, P.*; *Terol-rik, L.* A huge climber of the S. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 1. It often reaches 3-4 ft. in girth. Wood soft, in concentric layers separated by a ring of soft tissue, exuding a copious red astringent gum resembling "kino." Flowers white; fruit red, with usually a drop of gum exuding on either side of the single seed; leaves trifoliolate.

BUTEA FRONDOSA, Roxb. *Palas, H.*; *Palasi, Bulyettra, P.*; *Lahokung, L.* L. $\frac{20-40}{10-20+4-6}$ of the Sv. F. in the Terai. Fl. 3, fr. 5-6. Bark grey-brown, soft, spongy. Wood dirty white colour, nearly useless. It gives a clear gum, which is used in medicine as "kino." When in flower it is very handsome, being then a mass of scarlet and black: but otherwise it is a very ugly tree, with a crooked twisted stem and ungainly branches. It is rarely found except in long grass Savannahs. A dye is sometimes extracted from the flowers.

BUTEA MINOR, Ham. *Bolatru, P.*; *Namosinglet-kung, L.* Large shrub or climber of the L. H. F. on dry slopes, and only west of the Balasan, towards the Nepal frontier. Leaves very large, silky-tomentose. Fr. 1.

PUERARIA TUBEROSA, DC. *Belari-lara, P.*; *Lungom-rik, L.* Large climber of the K. S. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 2-3, blue, in handsome racemes, flowering when the shrub is leafless. Wood soft, spongy.

PUERARIA WALLICHII, DC. *Belari-lara, P.* Climbing shrub of the L. H. F. west of the Balasan, up to 2,000 ft., chiefly with Sál. Fl. 10-11, fr. 1-2.

FLEMINGIA STROBILIFERA, R. Br. *Bolí, P.* Shrub, common in the undergrowth of the S. F. and M. P. F. d. and on waste places in Terai. Recognized by its flowers being enclosed in large semi-circular folded bracts.

FLEMINGIA STRICTA, Roxb. *Batwasi, P.* Shrub of the undergrowth in S. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. Hills. Fl. 2. Grows to 6-10 ft. high. Easily recognized by its triquetrous stems and dense racemes with long bracts.

FLEMINGIA CONGESTA, Roxb. *Batwasi, P.*; *Mipitmák, L.* Large tall shrub of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Chiefly common on the hills and in Sál forest. Fl. 9, fr. 12. Flowers pink, in dense racemes. Fruit small, round, with two black seeds.

FLEMINGIA INVOLUCRATA, Bth. A large shrub of the lower Terai, chiefly in the meadows between the Sál jhars. Fl. 11, in dense soft heads, blue.

DALBERGIA SISSOO, Roxb. *Sissú, H. P. L.* L. $\frac{40-60}{15-30+4-6}$ of the K. S. F. in Terai. Fl. 3, fr. 8-11. Bark light brown, exfoliating

Kumbur P.

Term named by Hesse, a glycoside in the extract of flowers. J.C.S. 1896.

Mikpir L.

Tukreekung L.

longitudinally in narrow strips. Wood brown, close-grained, hard, very good; it is chiefly used for making carts, for furniture, doors and windows, and occasionally for beams and planking. The forests of sissú are scattered along most of the Terai rivers: it is found gregariously on the Tista; partly so, but mixed with khair, in the proportion of 1 to 3, on the Mahanadi; and on the Balasan and Mechi rivers in mixture with a large variety of other trees. Seedlings come up self-sown in great abundance, but when once up require a great deal of light. The seeds remain long on the tree. The weight of a few specimens from the Terai (Rakti forest chiefly) gave an average of 45lb per c. ft.

DALBERGIA LATIFOLIA, Roxb. *Sitsal*; *Sitital*, P. L. $\frac{20-30}{5-10+2-3}$ of the Sv. F. and M. P. F. *d.* in Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Chiefly common to the west of the Mahanadi. Fl. 8, fr. 1. Bark grey, peeling off in small flakes. Wood: sawwood white, sometimes very little only, especially in hill specimens; sometimes broad, chiefly in plains specimens; heartwood when first cut dark purple-brown with occasional darker layers, afterwards turning black-brown, hard, heavy. The average of specimens from Bamunpokri gave 50lb per c. ft. Very valuable for furniture and door and window frames. Largely used for "kukri" handles and small articles, such as boxes. It is now only found as a small tree; but, judging from the size of old stumps occasionally seen in the forest, it was formerly found of much larger size, but has been cut out. This, too, seems confirmed by the statements of Nepalese, who assert that only a very short distance on their side of the frontier it is to be found of very large size. Easily propagated by seed.

DALBERGIA FOLIACEA, Wall. *Tatebiri*, P. Large straggling shrub of the M. P. F. *w.* in Terai; chiefly in the lower parts, e.g. the south of the Dalka Jhar. Fl. 4, fr. 1.

DALBERGIA TAMARINDIFOLIA, Roxb. *Damar*, P.; *Teihyaprik*, L.; *Shengrik*, L. Large climbing shrub of the M. P. F. *w.* and banks of streams in the Terai and L. H. F. valleys to 2,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 4-5.

DALBERGIA LANCEOLARIA, Linn. *Bander Siris*, P. L. Large tree of the K. S. F. and banks of rivers in Terai. Fl. 3. Wood yellowish white, rather heavy. It much resembles a *siris* in appearance.

DALBERGIA HIRCINA, Bth. *Bander siris*, P.; *Tatebiri*, P.; *Balphet-kung*, L. L. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+4-6}$ of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. and occasionally in K. S. F. in Terai, as at Sivoke. It is commonest towards the Nepal frontier. A handsome tree. Fl. 5, fr. 7. Wood rather soft.

DALBERGIA STIPULACEA, Roxb. *Tatebiri*, P.; *Garodosal*, M.; *Tón-nyok*, L. Large climbing tree of the S. F., K. S. F. and A. P. F. *d.* in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 12-2.

Bark dark brown, rough. Wood pink-grey, hard, close-grained, very prettily marked with lines of different colours. The c. ft. weighs 45lb.

PONGAMIA GLABRA, Vent. *Sadun*, P. Large tree of the L. H. F. I have only seen it in the forests west of the Balasan, viz. Chenga and Lohagarhi.

DERRIS MICROPTERA, Bth. L. $\frac{30-40}{15-20+3-4}$. A common tree of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 6-7. Very pretty when in flower and young leaf, as it has then golden-brown leaves and long racemes of lilac-coloured flowers.

DERRIS MARGINATA, Bth. Large climber of plains forests. Fl. 4, fr. 8.

ORMOSTIA GLAUCA, Wall. L. Tree of L. H. F. Sivoke Hills. Seeds scarlet.

(2) Cæsalpinieæ.

CÆSALPINIA BONDUCELLA, Flem. *Yangkup*, L. Large straggling shrub of the banks of streams in the Terai, chiefly in the lower part, e.g. about Phansidewa, where it forms dense bushes. Fl. fr. 1-3. Flowers yellow. Fruit covered with prickles, and bearing hard shelled grey seeds.

MEZONEURUM CUCULLATUM, W. & A. *Sungray*, P.; *Rung-gong*, L.; *Yangkup*, L. Large straggling climber of the M. P. F. in Terai and L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Stems covered with corky tubercles, each bearing strong-hooked prickles. Fl. 9, fr. 1. Flowers yellow.

CASSIA FISTULA, Linn. *Amultas*, H.; *Raj Birij*, P. L. $\frac{60-80}{40-50+4-6}$ of the M. P. F. d. in the Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft., Fl. 8, fr. 12. Bark brown, peeling off in small rectangular scales, leaving the inner white bark exposed. Wood light red, turning darker with exposure, very hard (workmen object to using it, as it blunts their tools), has a beautiful grain and planes very well. Annual rings distinct. Specimens from Bamunpokri gave 64lb per c. ft. It is much esteemed by the Nepalese. It is often planted for ornament, having long pendulous racemes of yellow flowers. The fruit is a long cylindrical indehiscent pod, the pulp of which is used as a purgative.

CASSIA TORA, Linn. *Tapyitnyok*, L. A diffuse herbaceous plant found in all waste places in Terai, and as under-growth in K. S. F. in company with *C. occidentalis*, L. Fl. 7, fr. 11-12.

BAUHINIA MALABARICA, Roxb. *Karmai*, Bg.; *Taki*, P. E. $\frac{30-40}{10-20+4-5}$ of the S. F., Sv. F., M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 9, fr. 1-2. A small tree with a spreading crown. Wood reddish brown, hard, heavy, not used. The leaves are acid and are eaten, as are also the seeds.

BAUHINIA PURPUREA, Linn. *Amil taki*, *Kheairalo*, P.; *Kachik-kung*, L. E. $\frac{30-50}{10-30+4-6}$ of the M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F.

Yankubrik. L. Seed powder & given as vermifuge to cows.

Castane = seed glycoside of Emodin P. J. 11952

Chikung L. Young leaves eaten

Pugongrik L.

Kulhok rik. L.

up to 4,000 ft. Common in the inner valleys. Fl. 10-11, fr. 2-3. A handsome tree with two varieties—one with red, the other with white flowers. Wood brown, hard, not used. Seeds eaten by Lepchas.

BAUHINIA VARIEGATA, L. *Kachnar*, H.; *Khwairalo*, P.; *Rha-kung*, L. L. $\frac{29-39}{10-15+2-3}$ of the Sv. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai, but chiefly in L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. on dry exposures. Fl. 3.4. Wood greyish brown, rather close-grained. Is a most beautiful tree when in full flower, having large white azalea-like flowers with usually one red petal. They are eaten by the Paharias. It is leafless when in flower, and is all the more handsome, as this occurs at a season when the country is very much dried up.

BAUHINIA VAHLII, W. and A. *Borla*, P.; *Sungung-rik*, L. A gigantic climber of the S. F., M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 1-2. The stems often reach 4 ft. or more in girth. Wood very curious, consisting of a quadrangular cross-shaped centre, surrounded by irregular masses of porous wood separated by spongy tissue. The bark of the long climbing shoots is used to make rough ropes. It gives a copious gum, of no use. The fruit is large, broad, softly pubescent, bursting with a loud report to let loose the flat seeds, which are roasted and eaten. The flowers are creamy white, very pretty, and the leaves often 12-18 in. long by as much broad. They are used for plates and in the construction of "ghooms," the mat umbrellas used by Paharia coolies in the rainy season. It is the chief big creeper of the Sâl forests.

BAUHINIA ANGUINA, Roxb. *Naiwilli-lara*, P.; *Suhutungring-rik*, L. A large climber of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. valleys up to 2,000 ft. Its stem has a very curious growth: when young it is twisted alternately one way and the other; as it gets older, it becomes more cylindrical, with a raised ridge round it in the form of the thread of a screw. The bark is used to make ropes, which are very strong.

BAUHINIA MACROSTACHYA, Wall. *Kalakhwairahlo*, P. A large climber of the L. H. F. about 1,000 to 2,000 ft. Not common.

TAMARINDUS INDICA, Linn. *Imli*, H.; *Titri*, P. The tamarind tree. Cultivated in villages in the Terai, but sparingly, for its fruit.

(3) Mimosæ.

ENTADA SCANDENS, Bth. *Pangra*, P.; *Tahtokhyem*, L. A very big climber of the M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 12. Bark rough. Stem much twisted, like the strands of an enormous cable. Wood very soft, porous. The fruit is often two or more feet long, with very big seeds.

The Lepchas eat these after long soaking and roasting to extract the poison. They are used by the Paharias in washing the hair.

MIMOSA RUBICAULIS, Lamk. *Aradi*, P.; *Sibriu-kung*, L. E. $\frac{10-20}{6-3+1-14}$ of the Sv. F. and under-growth in S. F. and M. P. F. *d.* in the Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 8-9, fr. 1-2. Bark brown, thin, with scattered prickles. Wood light red, with bands of white or yellowish white, hard, close-grained.

MIMOSA PUDICA, Willd. *Lajima*, P. Small shrub of the Terai, often growing under favourable circumstances to 6 ft. in height. Probably introduced, as it is only found within a short distance of frequented roads.

ACROCARPUS FRAXINIFOLIUS, Arnott. *Mandania*, P.; *Madling-king*, L. L. $\frac{100-120}{60-80+8-12}$ of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Chiefly in valleys. Commoner in the Dumsong than in the western forests. Fine trees in the Rungdung and Balasan valleys and round Dalingkot. Fl. 3, fr. 12-2. Wood dark red, hard, strong, easily worked, is now coming into use for tea-boxes, planking, and all purposes. It promises to become very valuable, and, as it is very fast growing, should not be neglected in replanting banks of streams and forests in the Lower Hills, where Sál will not grow. A most beautiful, stately tree, with lofty cylindrical stem and branches, beginning only at a great height. Leaves large, bi-pinnate. Flowers orange, in handsome spikes.

ACACIA CATECHU, Willd. *Khair*. L. $\frac{20-40}{10-15+3-4}$ of the K. S. F. in Terai. Fl. 7, fr. 1. Bark dark brown, exfoliating in long narrow strips. Wood red, hard, easily worked, durable. (Specimens examined gave 48-50lb per c. ft., but the wood of old trees is often heavier.) Used for cotton rollers and other purposes by the Nepalese. Makes splendid charcoal, and is one of the best of fire-woods. The Nepalese say the lac insect is found on it. Cutch is rarely extracted here, and does not seem to be so in Nepal; but I have heard of it being occasionally done by the Bhutanese. The stem is often deeply indented, so that even if the tree grew straight it would be difficult to get big scantlings out of it. It will give 6 ft. sleepers though, and without much waste, as there is very little sapwood. The tree grows very gregariously on the Mahanadi and Tista rivers, but on the Balasan and Mechi it is generally mixed with other trees. The chief forest is that on the Mahanadi.

ACACIA FERRUGINEA, DC. *Khaur*, P. L. $\frac{60-60}{20-30+4-6}$ of the S. F., Sv. F. and M. P. F. *d.* in Terai. Bark dark coloured, peeling off in small square scales, leaving the white inner bark very conspicuous. Wood yellowish brown when young, turning dark red-brown when old. Probably the hardest wood in the district; heavy (specimens gave young trees 52lb, old thoroughly seasoned wood 70lb per c. ft.). Medullary rays very numerous, fine, with large pores and very indistinct annual rings.

Acacia Farnesiana.

Sibbigo-glu L.

Boerhaave P

Hue Mandanay

Catechu tannic + Catechuic acids.

Lingkung L

From Albizzi spp. Muscivora, a kind of Saponin. Thiel J Pharm. Ch. 1889.

Vær 2.

ACACIA CONCINNA, DC. *Toldung*, L. Large, very prickly climbing shrub of the M. P. F. d. and K. S. F. and by banks of streams in Lower Terai. Fl. 3, fr. 1-3. The fruit is thick and fleshy; it is used for washing the hair.

ACACIA INTSIA, Willd. *Harari*, P.; *Payir-rik*, L.; *Ngræm-rik* L. A large prickly climber of the M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 3. Bark smooth, grey, used by Lepchas for washing the hair. Stem deeply cleft many times, the ridges twisting upwards like a screw. Wood light yellow, inner hard, outer soft, with numerous fine medullary rays and large pores.

ACACIA PENNATA, Willd. *Arfu-lara*, P.; *Tol-rik*, L. A very large climbing shrub of the S. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 feet; climbing over the tallest trees. Very prickly. Fl. 4, fr. 12. Bark reddish brown. Wood reddish, very soft and porous, with large vessels and numerous medullary rays.

ALBIZZIA LEBBEK, Bth. *Sedong-kung*, L. Tree of the L. H. F. Not common. Has rather large leaflets with reticulated veins, Fl. 7, fr. 11-12.

ALBIZZIA ODORATISSIMA, Bth. *Siris*, P.; *Sedong-kung*, L. L. $\frac{40-80}{30-40+4-6}$ of the L. H. F. and M. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Not very common. Fl. 5, fr. 1-2. Bark grey-brown, wrinkled. Wood dark reddish brown, strong, hard, heavy (the average of several Bamunpokri specimens gave 55lb per c. ft.), is easily worked. A fine timber. Recognized by its tall straight trunk, and small, rather pendulous, branches.

ALBIZZIA PROCERA, Bth. *Safed siris*, P.; *Takmur-kung*, L. L. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+5-8}$ of the K. S. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. especially on level spots on the banks of rivers. Fl. 8-9, fr. 1-2. Bark light brown, peeling off in small scales, leaving the yellow inner bark very conspicuous. Wood almost exactly like that of *A. odoratissima*, but lighter. Occasionally used in building, and much esteemed by planters for charcoal. It is easily recognized by its tall white stem and big spreading branches. Gives a clear gum, not used.

ALBIZZIA LUCIDA, Bth. *Ngraem-kung*, L. L. $\frac{40-80}{15-20+3-5}$ of the L. H. F., especially valleys, where it is generally found by the banks of rivers, up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 1-2, easily recognized from other *Albizzias* by its very few large leaflets, and from *Pithecolobium* by its straight pod.

ALBIZZIA STIPULATA, Boivin. *Kala siris*, P.; *Singriang-kung*, L. L. $\frac{40-60}{20-40+6-10}$ of the K. S. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 4-6, fr. 2-3. Bark greyish black, with deep horizontal folds; outer bark exfoliating in small scales. Wood resembling that of *A. odoratissima* and *A. procera*, but much

lighter (Terai specimens 28-gave 30lb per c. ft.) Has been used for tea-boxes, I believe, and for this it would probably do well. It is used by Lepchas for the sheath of their "ban" or long straight knife. Sapwood rather large, decays very rapidly. Easily recognized by its dark thick trunk, horizontal wide-spreading branches, and flat-topped crown. Leaflets very numerous, with big stipules. It gives a very copious gum, used for paper size.

PITHECOLOBIUM BIGEMINUM, Mart. *Takpyit-kung*, L. L. $\frac{15-20}{10-15+2-3}$ of the L. and M. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 7. Seeds eaten by Lepchas.

PITHECOLOBIUM ANGULATUM, Bth. *Takpyitnyok*, L. Large tree of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. valleys. Very handsome. Fl. 4.

NOTE.—Many ornamental trees and shrubs of this family are also found in gardens, such are the broom, *Sarothamnus vulgaris*, Wimmer; the furze, *Ulex europæus*, L.; and the laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*, L. A few fine plants of *Castanospermum australe*, Bth. may be seen at Bamunpokri, planted, I believe, in 1869 by Mr. Leeds.

37. ROSACEÆ.

PRUNUS PERSICA, Bth. and Hk. f. *Aru*, P.; *Takpo-kung*, L. The peach. Very commonly cultivated in Darjeeling, but does not ripen its fruit sufficiently for eating unless cooked. In the Terai it is capable of being cultivated to a great degree of perfection. Fl. 3, fr. 8-9.

NOTE.—The plum (*P. communis*, Huds.), cherry (*P. Cerasus*, L.), and apricot (*P. armeniaca*, L.) have all been, and are still, occasionally cultivated by residents in Darjeeling and plantera. The almond I have never heard of.

PRUNUS RUFA, Wall. *Kamki*, Bh. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+3-4}$ of the R. F., from 9,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. Found on Tonglo. Wood red, hard, and close-grained, sweet-scented.

PRUNUS PUDDUM, Roxb. *Paddam*, P.; *Kongki-kung*, L. L. $\frac{60-80}{30-40+8-12}$ of the M. and U. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Common as a small tree in second-growth forest and in some forests at about 6,000 ft. such as Sepoydura, Tukdah, and round Dumsong. Bark grey, smooth, papery when young; when older, rough, hard, reddish brown, peeling off horizontally. Wood red or reddish brown, scented, hard, close-grained, with numerous medullary rays and well-defined annual rings. Weighs about 40-45lb per c. ft. Used to make furniture, for which it is very good. There are two varieties—

No. 1.—Very big tree; crimson flowers, appearing in March.

No. 2.—Smaller tree; pink or white flowers, October-November.

PRUNUS NEPALENSIS, Ser. *Likh-aru*, P.; *Hosahlot-kung*, L. L. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+6-8}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 6,000 to 10,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 10-11. Fruits eaten by hillmen. Bark black-grey, smooth, thin. Wood—sapwood large, white; heartwood red brown, with numerous medullary rays and pretty grain, polishes

Armpati P. Tükpormyok L

Lik kung in.

Paulara P Sufok-zhu L

Shempor L

Shempor L

Kashueit L.

well. It is very common about Darjeeling, and is one of the first trees to come into new leaf in March. It grows very quickly, with curious verticillate upright growing branches.

PRUNUS UNDULATA, Ham. Small tree of R. F. form 8,000 to 12,000 ft., not uncommon about Suburkum.

PRUNUS ACUMINATA, Wall.^s *Lali*, P. Small tree of the M. and U. H. F. to 6,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. ♀ Common, wood good and useful.

PYGEUM ACUMINATUM, Colebr. Tree of the M. P. F. *u*. I have only once seen it, on the Panchenai river near Sukna depôt.

SPIRÆA BELLA, Sims. *Shimbengnyok*, L. Shrub of U. H. F. 7,000 to 8,000 ft., especially in cleared places, *e.g.* Darjeeling station. Fl. 7, fr. 1-2.

NOTE.—Two or three ornamental species of *Spiræa* are cultivated in Darjeeling.

NEILLIA THYRSIFLORA, Don., and *N. RUBIFLORA*, Don. *Pukshiong-rik*, L. Shrubs of cleared places in U. Hills, *e.g.* Darjeeling station, where very common. Fl. 8-12, fr. 1-2.

RUBUS CALYCINUS, Wall. A small trailing sp. with round simple leaves, and edible red fruit, found from 6,000 to 9,000 ft.

RUBUS PANICULATUS, Sm. *Numing-rik*, L. Straggling shrub, common from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Recognized by its simple cordate leaves with whitish tomentum beneath. Fl. 7. Fruit black.

RUBUS ACUMINATUS, Sm. *Sané Aselu*; *Numing-rik*, L.; *Siritakdangji*, L. Resembles the preceding, except that the leaves are glabrous and green on both sides. Fl. 7. Fruit red.

RUBUS MOLUCCANUS, Linn. *Bipemkanta*, P.; *Sufok-ji*, L. A straggling shrub, of various forms, and found from the plains up to 10,000 ft. Easily known by its 3 to 5-lobed wrinkled leaves. Fruit red, edible, but mawkish. Fl. 7-8, fr. 9-10.

RUBUS TREUTLERI, Hk. f. A large shrub of U. H. F. and R. F. up to 10,000 ft. Common on Tonglo, leaves hairy, fruit red.

RUBUS THOMSONI, Focke. Shrub, diffuse, from 7,000 to 10,000 ft. Leaves trifoliolate, green. Fl. 9-10, fr. 11-12.

RUBUS LINEATUS, Reinw. *Gempé Aselu*, P. A large shrub without thorns and with 5-foliolate leaves, silvery beneath. It has a red edible fruit. It covers the hillside everywhere about 6,000 to 8,000 ft., where the forest has been cleared, *e.g.* about Senchal. Stems up to 2 or 3 in. diameter, of a pink colour, and with bark peeling off in flakes. Fl. 8-9, fr. 10-11.

RUBUS ANDERSONI, Hk. f. *Kalé Aselu*, P.; *Hlotumbrik*, L. A large shrub resembling *R. lineatus* but with broader leaflets. U. H. F. and R. F. up to 10,000 ft., common on Tonglo.

RUBUS NIVEUS, Wall. Shrub of F. F. or, more properly, of the grass slopes from 10,000 to 12,000 ft. Fl. 10.

RUBUS HOOKERI, Focke. *Fatsiphok*, L. Straggling shrub of U. H. F. Common on Tonglo. Has an enormous fruit, often 1 in.

to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Easily recognized by this and by the large flowers and long tailed sepals. Fl. 5, fr. 8-9. Fruit very good.

RUBUS MACILENTUS, Camb. Small shrub of U. H. F. with yellow fruit. Fl. 2, fr. 5-6

RUBUS ELLIPTICUS, Smith. *Tolu Aselu*, P.; *Kashyem*, ^{pot} L. A large straggling shrub with yellow edible fruits of very good flavour; in fact, the two species of *Actinidia* and one or two other *Rubi* are, with this, the only properly edible wild fruits in the district. Common from 3,000 to 7,000 ft., especially in old 'joomed' land. Has a general resemblance to the blackberry. Wood rather hard, with big medullary rays and reddish brown prickly bark. Fl. 3, fr. 4-5. There is a var. *incisus* with deeply dentate leaves.

NOTE—Both the raspberry and blackberry are occasionally cultivated in Darjeeling.

RUBUS LASIOCARPUS, Sm. *Kajutalum*, L. A large straggling thorny shrub, very common round Darjeeling. Fruit small, black-glaucous, hairy, and of good flavour. Leaves pinnate. Fl. 4-5, fr. 7-8.

RUBUS ROSEOLIVUS, Smith. A large straggling thorny shrub with big red edible fruit. U. H. F. up to 7,000 ft.

POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA, Linn. Small stiff-branched shrub, common on rocks on the Singalila range at 11,000 to 12,000 ft., in company with *Rhododendron lepidotum*. It has handsome yellow flowers and silvery foliage.

ROSA SERICRA, Ldl. Small tree or large shrub of R. F. and F. F. above 10,000 f. Fl. 6, fr. 10. Wood hard, close grained, with prominent medullary rays, very pretty. Grows to $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ft. in girth.

DOCYNIA INDICA, Don. *Li-kung*, L. L. $\frac{30-40}{10-15+4-6}$ of the M. H. F. from 3,000 to 5,000 ft. Found by me at Munggor, near Kalimpong. Leaves of young plants much divided and almost glabrous, resembling those of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*. Those of big trees covered, as well as the stipules, young shoots and calyx, with dense white tomentum. Fl. 3, fr. ? Fruit edible.

ERIOBOTRYA PETIOLATA, Hk. f. *Yelnyo*, L. E. $\frac{20-40}{10-20+2-4}$ of the U. H. F. Common about Darjeeling. Fl. 5, fr. 9-10. Recognized by its large leaves, serrate above, undivided below, and ferruginously tomentose beneath and on the shoots and petioles. Bark yellowish, wrinkled, thin. Wood pink-white, with rather dark medullary rays and scattered medullary spots, hard, close-grained; does not warp.

ERIOBOTRYA DUBIA, Don. *Berkung*, L. E. $\frac{10-30}{0-10+1-3}$ of the U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Very common in forests round Dumsong. Fl. 10-11. Recognized by its shining, deeply crenate leaves.

PYRUS COMMUNIS, Linn. The pear is cultivated in the Darjeeling district. It thrives best at about 5,000 ft. elevation,

por = fruit.

Kashyueir L. Kale' Aselu P

Gempé Aselu P. Kashempung por L.

Inchel P

Maya P. Inflorescence is unpleasant, ocreous like some milk.

Najpuchi P. + L.

Called Lek Mehel in Darjeeling when planted. Tenka L

Phalami P.

but the fruit is always hard, though good for baking. Fl. 3-4, fr. 9-10. The "apple" I have never seen.

PYRUS PASHIA, Ham. *Li-kung*, L. $\frac{10-20}{5-10+2-3}$. I have only seen one specimen, not far from the Tasingthong Monastery at 5,000 ft., and that probably planted. Fl. 3.

PYRUS LANATA, Don. *Singka*, Bh. L. $\frac{40-50}{20-30+4-6}$. Large tree of R. F. from 8,000 to 10,000 ft. Very easily remarked, even at a distance, by the shining whiteness of the under surface of the leaves. Fl. ?, fr. 10. Fruit edible, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

PYRUS VESTITA, Wall. *Tungru-kung*, L. L. big tree of U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft., resembling the last, but the under surface of the leaves has a very woolly tomentum. Fl. ?, fr. 9.

PYRUS FOLIOLOSA, Wall. Sometimes a tree, sometimes, and more often, growing on other trees, like *Ficus* or *Wightia*, 7,000 to 10,000 ft. Foliage resembles that of *P. Aucuparia*, Gært. Fl. 5, fr. 7-10.

PYRUS MICROPHYLLA, Wall. L. $\frac{20-30}{5-10+2-3}$ from 9,000 to 12,000 ft. Much resembles the preceding, but has much smaller leaflets. It may be a variety. Fl. ?, fr. 9-10.

PYRUS RHAMNOIDES, Don. *Kumbool-kung*, L. L. tree, or more often epiphytic tree, from seeds left in the branches of other trees by birds, as in *P. foliolosa*. Differs from the last three by its almost entirely glabrous leaves. Found in U. H. F. about 7,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 7-8.

PYRUS THOMSONI, King. $\frac{40-60}{10-30+4-6}$. Big tree of R. F. above 9,000 ft. Large specimens may be seen on the Surmonbong spur below Tonglloo. Fl. ?, fr. 11.

PHOTINIA INTEGRIFOLIA, Ldl. *Shumbul-kung*, L. E. $\frac{10-20}{0-5+1-3}$. U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Common about Darjeeling and Dumsong. Fl. 5, fr. 11. Recognized by its smooth undivided leaves.

PHOTINIA MOLLIS, Hk. f. L. $\frac{30-40}{10-20 \times 1-3}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai. Found by me in the Dalka Jhar forest, where it is common. Fl. 2-3, fr. ?

CRATEGUS OXYACANTHA, Linn. The Hawthorn. A few good specimens may be seen in gardens in Darjeeling.

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA, Wall. Small prostrate shrub of F. F. about 11,000 ft. Found on the rocks about Sundukpho. Fl. ?, fr. 9-10.

38. SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

HYDRANGEA ALTISSIMA, Wall. *Sema-kung*, L. Small tree, often climbing or epiphytic, of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Found in woods round Darjeeling. Fl. 4-5, fr. 8-9.

HYDRANGEA ROBUSTA, Hk. f. and T. *Bogoti*, P. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+3}$ of the U. H. F. Very common about Darjeeling and in the

Rungbool and Rungyrum forests as an undergrowth. Very handsome when in flower with its bright blue fertile and large cream-coloured sterile flowers. Fl. 9, fr. 12-1. Wood white, with many fine medullary rays and a pretty grain; hard, close-grained, works easily.

HYDRANGEA VESTITA, Wall. *Kulain, Bh.* L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of the R. F. from 9,000 to 11,000 ft. Common all round the summit of Tonglo, 10,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 8-9.

DICHOEA FEBRIFUGA, Lour. *Basak, P.; Singnamook, Bh.; Gebokanak, L.* L. shrub E. $\frac{6-12}{0+1\frac{1}{2}}$ of the U. H. F. from 4,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 7-8, fr. 12. In many forests it forms the chief undergrowth, and in open lands below 6,000 ft. is exceedingly common mixed with *Mæsa chisia* and *Rubus ellipticus*. Bark yellow, peeling off in flakes. Wood yellowish white, hard, with fine medullary rays. The shoots and bark of the roots are made into a decoction and used as a febrifuge by the Paharias. It is a very handsome shrub, either in flower or when covered with its bright dark blue berries. Used also by Bhutias and Lepchas to burn in their religious ceremonies.

ITEA MACROPHYLLA, Wall. *Teturldumm, L.* E. $\frac{30-40}{10-20+3-4}$ in L. H. F. valleys up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. 11.

RIBES GLACIALE, Wall. *Robhay, Bh.* A shrub, often epiphytic, generally climbing, from 8,000 to 12,000 ft. Common on Tonglo. Fl. 4-5, fr. 9-10.

NOTE.—The black, red, and white currants, as well as the gooseberry, are occasionally cultivated in Darjeeling.

39. HAMAMELIDEÆ.

BUCKLANDIA POPULNEA, R. Br. *Pipli, P.; Singliang-kung, L.* E. $\frac{60-80}{30-40+10-15}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 3,000 to 8,000 ft. Perhaps the most ornamental of the Upper Hills trees, and one of the most valuable for timber. Fl. fr. at all seasons. Easily recognized by its thick poplar-like leaves with big fleshy conspicuous stipules. Bark brown, rough. Wood reddish brown, close-grained, hard, extensively used for planking (for which it is almost as good as Champ), beams and rafters; gives good charcoal.

40. RHIZOPHOREÆ.

CARALLIA INTEGERRIMA, DC. *Palamkat, P. E.* $\frac{60-80}{20-30+0-4}$ of the M. P. F. w. of Terai and in L. H. F. valleys and moist forests up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 2-3. Wood reddish brown, with broad medullary rays, very heavy and close-grained, used for building purposes by Nepalese.

Gyébukanak' L Gyépkynak

Apprentice as prisoner

Whole man for some better

Singloeknyok L.

41. COMBRETACEÆ.

TERMINALIA BELERICA, Roxb. *Bahera*, *P.*; *Kanom-kung*, *L.*
 $L. \frac{60-80}{30-40+6-8}$ of the S. F., M. P. F. *d.* of Terai and L. H. F. ridges
 and plateaux up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 12-1. Wood yellowish,
 hard, but not durable; rarely used except for charcoal. The kernels
 of the fruit are eaten.

TERMINALIA CHEBULA, Retz. *Harra*, *P.*; *Silim-kung*, *L.*
 $L. \frac{40-50}{20-30+3-4}$ of the S. F., M. P. F. *d.* of Terai and L. H. F. ridges
 and plateaux up to 3,000 ft. Not so common as the former. Fl. 4,
 fr. 12-1. Wood yellow, hard, better than that of *T. belerica*;
 rarely used except for charcoal. The kernels of the fruit are
 eaten. The fruits are used as a medicine for sore-throat by the
 Paharias, who call it "Koki."

TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA, Bedd. *Saj*, *P.*; *Taksor-kung*, *L.*
 $L. \frac{80-100}{40-60+6-12}$ of the S. F. in Terai and (chiefly) in L. H. F.
 especially in moist places, though often found even on dry
 ridges Fl. 8, fr. 2. The wood is black-brown, very hard, and
 strong if well seasoned, liable to warp and split very much if
 cut green. It seems difficult to season; sleepers cut out of
 logs which had been more than one year in seasoning warped
 exceedingly. It is used extensively for house-building, tea-factories,
 &c. Bark greyish black, with deep vertical fissures and smaller
 horizontal ones, making small prominent squares. The root wood
 is very hard, and is used occasionally for "kukri" handles.

TERMINALIA MYRIOCARPA, Heurck and Müll. Arg. *Panisaj*,
P.; *Sunglockkung* *L.* $E. \frac{100-120}{50-60+12-20}$ or even greater girth. In
 the valuation survey of the Siveke Hills in 1873.74 three trees
 of over 21 ft. girth (14 cubits) were reported. Found in the L.
 and M. H. F., in the deep valleys of the former, and constantly
 in the latter, up to 5,000 ft. altitude. A very handsome tree when
 in full flower or fruit, with its pendent boughs loaded with pink
 flowers or yellow seeds. The heartwood is like that of saj, and
 used for similar purposes, but is much lighter in colour, and has
 bands of all shades of brown and black; the sapwood is white,
 not broad. It is very much used in the Lower Hills for house-
 building and tea-boxes, and also makes very good charcoal. The
 bark is greyish brown, peeling off in vertical flakes, and easily
 recognized from that of saj.

COMBRETUM DECANDRUM, Roxb. *Kali-lara*, *P.*; *Pindik*, *L.*
 Large climbing shrub of S. F. and M. P. F. *d.* and *w.* in Terai
 and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Stem cylindrical, often very big.
 Bark greyish white, corky. Wood brown, rather light, with
 numerous fine medullary rays. The young shoots have generally
 a delicate lilac tinge. Fl. 1-3, fr. 3-6.

COMBRETUM FLAGROCARPUM, Herb. Calc. Climbing shrub of
 L. H. F. fruit red or red-brown.

COMBRETUM WALLICHII, DC. *Sunglokvar-rik*, L. Climbing, or rather straggling, shrub of the Terai and L. Hills up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 10-12. Common in waste places and old cultivations.

COMBRETUM SQUAMOSUM, Roxb. Climbing shrub of the banks of streams in the Lower Terai. Fl. 1, fr. 4.

42. MYRTACEÆ.

PSIDIUM GUYAVA, Linn. *Amrut*, H.; *Amuk*, P. E. $\frac{20-30}{0-10+1-2}$. Cultivated in the Terai and Lower Hills. Often found apparently wild, e.g. in the Bamunpokri plantation.

EUGENIA FORMOSA, Wall. *Bara Jaman*, P.; *Famsikól*, L. E. $\frac{30-40}{10-20+4-5}$ of the M. P. F. w. and banks of streams in Terai and L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 4., often 2 in. across and very handsome. Bark grey-white, smooth, thin. Wood hard, close-grained, rather lighter coloured than that of the Jaman, and not reddish; heavy, but not used.

EUGENIA JAMBOS, Linn. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$. Cultivated in the Terai. (In *Brandis' Forest Flora* it is said to be indigenous in the Sikkim Terai.)

EUGENIA WALLICHII, Wight. E(?) $\frac{40-60}{20-30+3-5}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai (common in Dalka Jhar, especially near rivers) and in L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 1.

EUGENIA KURZII, Duthie *Jaman*, P.; *Sunúm-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{40-80}{20-30+4-6}$. Common tree in the M. H. F. from 3,000 to 6,000 ft.; chiefly in moist places. Fl. 10-11, fr. 2-3. Wood white, hard, close-grained, not used. Bark yellowish white, thin.

EUGENIA RAMOSISSIMA, Wall. *Jamu*, P. E. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+3-6}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 6.

EUGENIA TODDALIODES, Wight. *Sungnem-kúng*, L. E. small tree of the hill forests about 3,000 to 4,000 ft. Fl. 11.

EUGENIA CLAVIFLORA, Roxb. *Jamu*, P.; *Mantet-kúng*, L. E. tree or large shrub of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 4.

EUGENIA TETRAGONA, Wight. *Chumlani*, P.; *Sunúm-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{60-80}{30-40+4-8}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Very common in Sepoydura forest above Kurseong. Fl. 12, fr. 3. Wood said to be good; used occasionally for building and for the handles of tools, but more often for charcoal.

EUGENIA OPERCULATA, Roxb. *Kiamoni*, P.; *Jungsong-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{30-40}{20-20+3-4}$ of the S. F. and Sv. F. in Terai, and on dry ridges in the L. H. F., but scarce. Very common as a small gnarled, twisted tree in Savannas. Fruit black, eaten. Fl. 5, fr. 7. Bark, white, smooth. Wood said to be good, heavy and strong, but not used, the tree being only a small size. The bark,

? General Name for Combretum.

Amlorkung L. Bark for dysentery. ^{Powder made into pills with}
H₂O

Ambaki P. Songlongkung L. Fruit eaten.

Tonglongkung L. ^{Yunnan Kung / Lang-tse bark for}
^{Jama} ^{dysentery}
^{Bark leaves as snuff & decoction}

Tonglongkung L. Fruit eaten.

Karphal P. Fruit eaten.

General name Tumbum.

Tibochia

~~P~~ Tibochia Samarcandica?

Tulasi.P.

ground up, is said to be used by Paharias to stop headache ; it is used like smelling-salts.

EUGENIA BALSAMEA, Wight. *Archal*, P. E. $\frac{10-20}{0.5+1}$. Common in M. P. F. in swampy places and along rivers in the Terai (e.g. Dalka Jhar). Fl. 11, fr. 12-1.

EUGENIA JAMBOLANA, Lam. *Jaman*, P.; *Phober-kung*, L. L. $\frac{40-60}{20.30+4.5}$ of the S. F. of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 7. Wood reddish brown, hard, close-grained, resembling sâl, especially in cross section, except that it is of a rather different colour, but said to be brittle and to warp easily. The fruit is black, eaten.

The variety *E. caryophyllæfolia*, Lam., is found in the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft., and is distinct in appearance.

CAREYA ARBOREA, Roxb. *Kumbi*, P.; *Boktok-kung*, L. $\frac{40-10}{20.30+4.5}$ of the S. F., Sv. F. and M. P. F. d. of Terai and L. H. F., especially plateaux (like Bamunpokri Hill). Fl. 4, fr. 7. Very common as a small gnarled tree in Savannas, and as a tall big tree in the other forests. Wood dark red, close and even-grained, rather light, works very easily and would make good furniture, but is rarely used except for charcoal. It has been tried for sleepers. Bark grey-brown, falling off in small rectangular scales; inner bark red, fibrous, occasionally used for rough cords.

CAREYA HERBACEA, Roxb. *Chuwa*, P. A small shrub or perennial herb of the Sâl forests, flowering in April, coming up best after jungle fires.

NOTE.—Several other Myrtaceæ are cultivated in the district, e.g. *Myrtus communis*, L. about Darjeeling; *Eucalyptus Globulus*, Labill. at Rangbi, Rungyrum, and many tea estates, but it does not thrive well. *Barringtonia acutangula*, Gœrtn., I have seen at Jalpaiguri; it probably may also be found in the Terai.

43. MELASTOMACEÆ.

OSBECKIA STELLATA, Don. Shrub of the L. and M. H. F. from 2,000 to 6,000 ft. Has very large handsome red flowers. Fl. 9-10.

OSBECKIA CRINITA, Bth. *Nunber-kung*, L. L. $\frac{6-10}{0.4+1}$. Shrub common in M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 8,000 ft. Very pretty shrub, common in Darjeeling. Fl. 7, fr. 10.

OSBECKIA ROSTRATA, Don. Tall shrub, very common in Savannah lands and near streams in the Terai, where it is very conspicuous. Fl. 9-12.

NOTE.—*Osbeckia nepalensis*, Hook., with red or white flowers, is common in ditches and swampy places in Terai and Lower Hills; *Osbeckia nutans*, Wall, on rocks in the Lower Hills, e.g. on the cart-road between Sukna and Chumbati; and *Osbeckia chinensis*, Willd., in fields and grassy forests in the southern Terai.

MELASTOMA MALABATHRICUM, Linn. *Chudisy*, P.; *Tungbram-kung*, L. E. $\frac{5-15}{0.4+1}$ of the Terai, chiefly near streams in open ground and Lower Hills, up to 6,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 11.

OXYSPORA PANICULATA, Wall. E. $\frac{10-15}{0.5+1}$ of the M. H. F. from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Very handsome shrub. Fl. 3, fr. 1.

MEDINILLA RUBICUNDA, Bl. Shrub, often epiphytic and rather fleshy. M. H. F. at 4 to 6,000 ft. Flowers pink.

44. LYTHRACEÆ.

WOODFORDIA FLORIBUNDA, Salisb. *Dahiri*, P.; *Chung-kyekdám* L. Large shrub of the hill sides of the Tista valley. Fl. 3.

LAWSONIA ALBA, Lam. *Mehndi*, H. A shrub, occasionally found in cultivation in the Terai.

LAGERSTROMIA PARVIFLORA, Roxb. *Sida*, M.; *Borderi*, P.; *Borodengri*, P.; *Kunhil-kúg*, L. L. $\frac{60-80}{30-50+6-8}$ of the S. F., Sv. F., M. P. F. d. of Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 8-12. Wood light brown, smooth, even-grained, with large pores; used occasionally for house-building and makes good charcoal. Bark grey-white, peeling off in large flakes, is easily recognized in forest. As a small tree it is very common in mixed forests, and as a large one in Sál forests, and especially in the Lower Hills (e.g. the upper plateaux at Bamunpokri). It is very quick-growing, either from seed or coppice shoots.

DUABANGA SONNERATIODES, Ham. *Lampatia*, P.; *Door-káng*, L. $\frac{80-100}{30-40+8-16}$ or perhaps even greater girth. Found in L. H. F. especially by the side of rivers, and up to 3,000 ft., occasionally in S. F. and M. P. F. in Terai. Fl. 1, fr. 3-4. One of the handsomest trees in the district, with its long pendent boughs with opposite leaves and large terminal flowers. Bark light brown, peeling off in small thin flakes. Wood valuable for many purposes, and of late years more employed than any other low-level tree, except sál and perhaps "toon." It is grey-brown, with rings of different shades of brown and yellow, smooth, with a satiny lustre; it is used for beams, planking, tea-boxes, &c.; it is one of the best woods for dug-outs, as it is not liable to warp, and is used by Paharias for cattle-troughs.

PUNICA GRANATUM, Linn. *Anar*, H. The pomegranate. Small tree, occasionally cultivated in Terai and Hills, up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 3.

45. SAMYDACEÆ.

CASEARIA GLOMERATA, Roxb. *Burgonli*, P.; *Sugrat-kúg*, L. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+6-8}$ in the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. In old cultivated lands comes up very often with *Masa*, *Saurauja*, &c., but is generally small; in forests it becomes a big tree. Fl. 3, fr. 6. Wood yellowish white, hard, close-grained, with numerous fine medullary rays. Used for building purposes, charcoal, &c.

CASEARIA GRAVEOLENS, Dalz. *Tanki káng*, L. L. $\frac{30-40}{15-20 \times 4-5}$ of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. ?, fr. 4.

CASEARIA VAREKA, Roxb. L. $\frac{15-20}{0.5 \times \frac{1}{2}-1}$ of the M. P. F. w. and banks of streams in Terai and in L. H. F. valleys. Fl. ?, fr. 1.

Dahiro P. Ribu says it is not Chung—

7/1. April h¹ Jorua river Duas.

Telingkung L

Leaves contain Carposid. Arch. Pharm 1897

Mewa P12

Paharias say Maines are fond of nesting in it. Taksolkung L.

General Paharia name "Chindi"
- Lepcha - Sangsam-kung.

Kursimla P. Kankong etc L.
Ribon applies the name Sirickhytem (= foot of the ? wild ced) to *Nepra platanum*
impressum

46. PASSIFLOREÆ.

CARICA PAPAYA, Linn. *Papaya*; *Papita*. The Papaya. Cultivated all over the Terai.

47. DATISCEÆ.

TETrameLES NUDIFLORA, R. Br. *Maina-kat*, P.; *Payomka-kung*, L. L. $\frac{100-120}{50-80+10-20}$ and perhaps even of greater size. Found in the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft., and occasionally in M. P. F. in Terai. Very fast-growing. Fl. 4, fr. 5-6. Wood soft, not used; might be tried for tea-boxes. Bark light brown, scaly. The stem is generally very straight and cylindrical above, often much buttressed below. There used to be one on the Tista valley road, near the Ruyem Jhora, which, though not measured, could not have been less than 150 ft. in height, with a girth of 30 ft. or more. It was, however, very deeply buttressed. There was another enormous one in the Chenga valley.

48. ARALIACEÆ.

ARALIA FOLIOLOSA, Seem. *Somri*, P.; *Kajyang-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{14-28+1-2}$ small tree of the M. H. F. from 3,000 to 5,000 ft. Stem covered with prickles. Fl., fr. ? Very handsome; has somewhat the appearance of a tree-fern.

ARALIA ARMATA, Seem. *Somri*, P.; *Kajyang-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{18-28+1-2}$ in similar places; differs in having much larger leaves and fewer prickles. Fl. 6, fr. 7-8.

PENTAPANAX RACEMOSUM, Seem. *Ballera*, P.; *Prangzamyok*, L. Very big climber of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Common about Darjeeling, and easily recognized by its racemose inflorescence. Fl. 4-5, fr. 5-6.

PENTAPANAX LESCHENAUETHI, Seem. *Tungshing*, Bh. L. $\frac{31-40}{15-20+3-4}$ of the U. H. F. and R. F. from 7,000 to 11,000 ft. Common on Tonglo. Fl. ?, fr. 10.

PENTAPANAX LESCHENAUETHI var. *umbellata*. *Mandani-singhatta*, P.; *Siriokhyem-kung*, L. Big climber of the U. H. F. from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. Common round Darjeeling. Fl. fr. 5-6.

HELWINGIA HIMALAICA, Hk f. and T. *Lubbor-kung*, L. Shrub of the U. H. F. from 7,000 to 8,000 ft. Common about Sanchal. Fl. 5, fr. 7-8. Recognized by the flowers being clustered on the middle of the midrib of the leaf, like those of *Ruscus*.

HEPTAPLEURUM IMPRESSUM, C. B. Clarke. *Baloo Chinia*, P.; *Suntong-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{8^{\circ}-6^{\circ}}{20.30+4.5}$ of the U. H. F. and R. F. from 6,000 to 10,000 ft. Common on Tonglo. Fl. 5-7, fr. 9-11. Wood white, soft, shining, not used.

HEPTAPLEURUM ELATUM, C. B. Clarke. *Chinia*, P.; *Prongzam-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{4^{\circ}-3^{\circ}}{20.30+4.5}$ of the U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 10, fr. 12.

HEPTAPLEURUM VENULOSUM, Seem. *Singhatta-lara*, P. Large straggling shrub or climber of L. and M. H. F. from 3,000 to 5,000 ft. Fl. 12-1, fr. 2-3.

TREVESIA PALMATA, Vis. *Kajpoti*, P.; *Suntong-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{10-15}{6.10+1.1}$ of the M. P. F. *w.* and banks of streams in Terai and L. H. F. valleys up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 5. Fruit eaten by Lepchas.

HETEROPANAX FRAGRANS, Seem. *Lal Totilla*, P.; *Siriokhytem-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{10-20}{8.18 \times 1.12}$ of the Terai, M. P. F. *d.* and occasionally S. F.; also L. H. F. ridges and dry exposures. Fl. 12-1, fr. 4. The Pahari name is from its resemblance to *Oroxylum*.

BRASSAIOPSIS HAINLA, Seem. *Tilhetter*, P.; *Sungton-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{5.10+2.3}$ of the L. and M. H. F. valleys from 1,000 to 4,000 ft. Fl. 2-3, fr. 5. Much branched. Fine specimens may be seen on the zigzags of the road from Pankabari to Kurseong. Leaves used for fodder.

BRASSAIOPSIS HISPIDA, Seem. *Phota*, P.; *Sungton-kúng*, L. L. (?) $\frac{15-20}{5.10+1.1}$. Small tree of U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 2.

BRASSAIOPSIS MITIS, C. B. Clarke. *Mozchini*, P.; *Sungton-kúng*, L. L. $\frac{20-30}{5.10+1.2}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. The commonest one about Darjeeling, and remarkable for its handsome palmatifid leaves. Fl. 7-8. The fruit is eaten by Lepchas. Wood white, soft, with numerous medullary rays, shining. Leaves used for fodder.

BRASSAIOPSIS SPECIOSA, Don and Planch. Small tree of M. P. H. and L. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. or higher.

BRASSAIOPSIS HOOKERI, C. B. Clarke. Tree of the U. H. F. about 6,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. fr. 4-6.

MAROPANAX UNDULATUM, Seem. *Chinia*, P.; *Prongzam-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10.15+2.3}$ of the L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 12.

HEDERA HELIX, Linn. *Dudela-lara*, P. The Ivy. E. climber of the U. H. F., 6,000 to 7,000 ft., but rare. Fl. 8-9, fr. 10-11. Cultivated about Darjeeling. (I have not seen them, but the wild plant is said to have red berries.)

GAMBLEA CILIATA, C. B. Clarke. Tree of U. H. F. and R. F. at 10,000 ft., common on Tonglo. Fl. 7, fr. 10. A handsome tree with pretty wood.

Sriiskhyem

Kantong-nik L.

Phusta. P. Leaves are fodder for cattle & goats.

Palerkung L. Anoskung P = *M. beyeriifolia* Rob. 1-4000'
Palermysok L. = *M. alpina* Gantle 7-10000.

Hlo Sambrung L

Pantom L. (also applied to Leeg)

Birds said to eat the seeds as ones do 'phang' Cherabhang P.

Asari on plantation

49. CORNACEÆ.

MARLEA BEGONIÆFOLIA, Roxb. *Paletnyok*, L. (in U. Hills.); *Palet-kung*, L. (L. Hills and Terai); *Timil*, P. Small tree. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$. Perhaps the widest ranging of the trees in the district, as it is found from the Terai up to 9,000 ft. In the Terai it is chiefly found in waste lands and in the tangled thickets on the banks of rivers. Fl. 6, fr. 8. Wood white, close-grained, not used.

CORNUS MACROPHYLLA, Wall. *Patmoro*, P. Small tree, not common, 3,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. ?

CORNUS CAPITATA, Wall. *Tumbuk*, L. Tree L. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+4-5}$, 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Not very common. Very handsome when in full flower, with its large cream-coloured bracts. Fl. 5, fr. 7. Wood white, very hard, close-grained; has been tried as a substitute for boxwood.

AUCUBA HIMALAICA, Hk. f. and T. *Singna*, L.; *Tapathyer*, L. *Phul Amphi*, P. L. shrub or small tree. E. $\frac{10-20}{0-6+1-2}$ of U. H. F. from 5,000 to 9,000 ft. Dioecious. Fl. 4-5, fr. 9-10. Bark greyish brown, smooth. Heartwood dark grey-brown, black when freshly cut; sapwood grey. Medullary rays very numerous, of all sizes. Annual rings marked by a line of pores. A specimen examined had 45 rings to a mean radius of $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Wood heavy, hard.

NYSSA SESSILIFLORA, Hk. f. *Kalay*, P.; *Chilauni*, P. (?) ; *Tumbrung-kung*, L. E. $\frac{60-80}{20-30+6-8}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Common in the forests of Senchal and Mahalderam and at Dumsong. Fl. ?, fr. 10-11. Wood yellowish-white, rather hard, good, used for house building about Darjeeling and Kurseong.

TORRICELLIA TILLÆFOLIA, DC. Small tree of U. H. F. 6,000 to 10,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. 8.

50. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

SAMBUCUS JAVANICA, Bl. *Galen*, P. L. shrub or small tree $\frac{20-30}{0+2-3}$. Common in second-growth forest, from 4,000 to 8,000 ft. Wood rather soft, white, with numerous fine medullary rays.

SAMBUCUS ADNATA, Wall. *Chiriyabang*, P. Shrub, 7,000 to 10,000 ft.

VIBURNUM STELLULATUM, Wall. *Gorakuri*, P. Small tree or L. shrub of 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Very handsome in full flower. Fl. 7, fr. ? Found on Senchal.

VIBURNUM COLEBROOKIANUM, Wall. Forests of Terai and Lower Hills. L., 2,000 ft., in valleys. L. shrub $\frac{6-10}{0+1-1}$. Fl. 1-2, fr. 10. Common at Sivoke and in the Dalka Jhar.

VIBURNUM PUNCTATUM, Ham. Shrub, 3,000 to 5,000 ft. Not common. Fl. 8, fr. 10.

VIBURNUM CORIACEUM, Bl. *Gorakuri*, P. Small tree. E. $\frac{20-30}{5-10+1-2}$. Common in hills from 4,000 to 8,000 ft. Seeds give an oil, which is extracted by the Paharias and used both for food and to burn. Fl. 8, fr. 12.

VIBURNUM CORDIFOLIUM, Wall. Tree $\frac{20-30}{5-15+2-3}$, 8,000 to 10,000 ft. altitude. Found on Sandukpho. Fl. ?, fr. 10.

VIBURNUM ERUBESCENS, Wall. *Ganné*, P., *Kancha-kung*, L.; *Damshing*, Bh. Small tree. L. $\frac{10-20}{2-5 \times 1-2}$, 6,000 to 10,000 ft. altitude. Common in forest of second growth. Fl. 4-5, fr. 6-7. Has many varieties. Wood pinkish white, hard, close-grained, heavy, a little resembling boxwood; would possibly do for wood-carving if well dried and seasoned. Only used by Paharias for house posts.

VIBURNUM NERVOSUM, Don. Sm. tree of R. F. Tonglo at 10,000 ft.

LONICERA GLABRATA, Wall. *Bet-lara*, P. Climbing shrub, 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Common round Darjeeling. Fl. 8-9, fr. 11. Sweet-scented. Wood brown, soft.

LONICERA MACRANTHA, DC. *Duari-lara*, P. Climbing shrub, 4,000 to 10,000 ft. Distinguished from the former by its very long corolla tube and soft leaves. Fl. 6, fr. ?

LONICERA ACUMINATA, Wall. Climbing shrub of R. F. Tonglo at 10,000 ft. Fl. 7, fr. 9-10.

LEYCESTERIA FORMOSA, Wall. *Tunguk-kung*, L. Shrub with hollow stems and glaucous leaves. Common about Darjeeling, 7,000 ft. Fl. 6, fr. 8.

LEYCESTERIA GLAUCOPHYLLA, Hk. f. Shrub. Not common, only found once by me, viz. at Laba, near Dumsong, 6,000 ft. Fl. ?, fr. 4.

PENTAPYXIS STIPULATA, Hk. f. *Berikurn*, P. Large straggling shrub, exceedingly common round Darjeeling. Fl. 4, fr. 6. Wood white, hard, close-grained, with numerous fine medullary rays, and often with a greenish tinge.

51. RUBIACEÆ.

ANTHOCEPHALUS CADAMBA, Miq. *Kadam*, P.; *Pandoor-kung*, L. L. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+4-8}$ of the M. P. F. of Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 7. Wood yellow, light, has been used for tea-boxes, &c. Very quick growing.

CEPHALANTHUS NAUCLEOIDES, DC. *Kalé*, P.; *Kalikat*, P. Large tree of the L. H. F. Not very common. Wood bright orange yellow, with pores of darker colour, rather heavy, close-grained. Sapwood of rather lighter colour, often pink; used for planking and other building purposes.

ADINA CORDIFOLIA, Hk. f. *Karam*, P.; *Numbong-kung*, L. E. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+6-8}$ of the M. F. P. d. in Terai and L. H. F.

Asari. P. Haylam kung a Phirkung ~~...~~

Mayongzhu L. (= Buffalo horn)

Mayongzhu L.

Dry floral bracts used by Lames in 'manties'. ^{Ripik. L.}
Called also 'Biri' (tooth dye) by Paharians. ^{Tukipipip}

Smoked swollen parts from small fish
5-6 inches

Jeru kung. L.

Sabrakrit L.

Mantelkung L.

Chilopatt

up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 8. Wood yellow, heavy, close-grained; much used for building in the Terai, and in great demand. The tree is very rare east of the Balasan river, but common to the west, in the Balasan, Chenga, and Lohagarhi forests.

UNCARIA SESSILIFRUCTUS, Roxb. *Kali-lara, P.*; *Piwri, L.* Large climbing shrub of the L. H. F. and inner valleys up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 11, fr. 12-1.

UNCARIA PILOSA, Roxb. *Buisi-kara, P.*; *Kahuk-rik, L.* A large straggling shrub of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 4. It has a pair of large recurved stipules, like buffalo horns, whence the native name.

The species of *Cinchona* chiefly *C. succirubra*, Pavon; *C. Calisaya*, Wedd., and *C. officinalis*, L. are grown in plantations at Rangbi, Mongpu, Sittang and elsewhere.

HYMENOPOGON PARASITICUS, Wall. *Kursimla, P.* Epiphytic small shrub of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 11. Flowers white, with whitish floral leaves.

HYMENODICTYON EXCELSUM, Wall. L. $\frac{30-50}{20-30+4-6}$ of the S. F. Sv. F. and M. P. F. *d.* of Terai and L. H. F. (scarce). Common in some Savannahs, as at Mohurgong and Champasari, and in the southern S. F., like the Tehsilpur Jhar. Bark brownish grey, corky. Wood soft, white, not used.

HYMENODICTYON FLACCIDUM, Wall. Tree of the L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Not very common.

LUCULIA GRATISSIMA, Sweet. *Dowari, P.*; *Simbran-grip, L.* Large shrub or small tree of the M. H. F. about 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 10-11. Has very handsome pink long-tubed flowers, which, the Paharias and Lepchas, men and women, are fond of wearing. Leaves used in dyeing.

WENDLANDIA EXSERTA, DC. *Tilki, P.*; *Mimri, P. E.* $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of the L. H. F., and occasionally in Sv. F. in Terai, but only close to the hills. Very common at Choklong and in the Chenga forest, where in winter its very light-coloured foliage makes the tree very conspicuous. Fl. 4. Bark brown, with numerous vertical fissures.

WENDLANDIA WALLICHII, W. & A. *Kangi, P.* Tree of the S. F. and M. P. F. in Terai and L. H. F. Fl. 3.

WENDLANDIA TINCTORIA, DC. *Kangi, P.*; *Singnok, L.* Common tree of the L. and M. H. F. from 2,000 to 5,000 ft. Fl. 2.

WENDLANDIA CORIACEA, DC. *Talgia, P. E.* $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of the M. P. F. and L. H. F. Fl. 2-3. Common on the Singari Pahar ridge, south of Sivoke. Has lanceolate leaves.

HEDYOTIS SCANDENS, Roxb. *Bakre-lara, P.*; *Kalhenyok, L.* E. soft-wooded climber of Terai, L. and M. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Used by the Lepchas as a green dye. The green leaves are put in water and infused, and the cloth to be dyed steeped in the infusion. The Paharias also use it mixed with leaves of *Luculia* as a blue dye. It seems to be more as a mordant than it is used than as a regular dye. Leaves eaten by Lepchas.

MUSSÆNDA ROXBURGHII, Hk. f. A shrub of Terai and L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Enlarged calyx lobe conspicuous. Fl. fr. 6 to 10.

MUSSÆNDA INCANA, Wall. A small almost herbaceous species of Terai, very grey, flowers 8, light yellow.

MUSSÆNDA MACROPHYLLA, Wall. *Asari, P.*; *Tumberh-kung, L.* Large shrub or small tree of the M. H. F. from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 6-8, fr. 9. Flowers orange, calyx with one yellow-white leaf-like lobe.

MUSSÆNDA FRONDOSA, Willd. *Asari, P.*; *Tumberh-kung, L.* Large shrub of the L. and M. H. F. from the Terai up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 6-8, fr. 9. Flowers orange, calyx with one yellow-white leaf-like lobe.

MUSSÆNDA GLABRA, Vahl. Climbing shrub of Terai and L. H. F. up to 5,000 ft.

ADENOSACME LONGIFOLIA, Wall. *Pitamari, P.* Shrub of the L. H. F., damp, and M. H. F., up to 6,000 ft. Fl. 6, fr. 11. Berries snow-white.

RANDIA FASCICULATA, DC. E. $\frac{10-15}{0-5+1-2}$ of the L. H. F. damp inner valleys. Common in the Tista valley beyond the first bend above Sivoke, also W. Duars. Fr. 1, small, black.

RANDIA ULIGINOSA, DC. *Maidal, P.* E. $\frac{15-20}{5-8+1-2}$ of the S. F. and Sv. F. in the Terai. Is rare in the former, but very common in, and characteristic of, Savannahs. Fl. 5, fr. 1-2. Fruit big, resembling a guava, eaten by Mechis. Flowers large, white, sweet-scented.

RANDIA DUMETORUM, Lam. *Amuki, P.*; *Maidal, P.*; *Gund-rou, M.*; *Panji-kung, L.* E. $\frac{15-20}{5-8+1-2}$ of the S. F., Sv. F. and M. P. F. d in Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 1-2. Wood hard, close-grained, strong, white, with streaks of brown-green, and almost blue. Bark brown-grey peeling off in small round flakes. Flowers rather small. Fruit about 1-1½ inches diameter. The Mechis use the fruit to kill fish.

RANDIA WALLICHII, Hk. f. A small tree of L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 5. Yellow.

RANDIA SIKKIMENSIS, Hk. f. A shrub of L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Pankabari. Corolla large, silky.

HYPTIANTHERA STRICTA, W. & A. *Chhota galeni, P.*; *Kalhet-kung, L.* A small tree of Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. chiefly in undergrowth. Fl. 4 to 6, fr. 12 to 2. Turns black in drying.

CANTHIUM DIDYMU, Roxb. A large shrub. E. L. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Sittang Hills.

VANGUERIA SPINOSA, Roxb. A small thorny tree found along roadsides in the Lower Terai. Fl. 4, fr. 10-11, resembling a small guava.

IXORA ACUMINATA, Roxb. *Churipat, P.* Large shrub of the L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 4, in large, white heads, fragrant.

Sitoli

General Lepcha name for Shrubby Mussaenda is
Tumberh. Pahari Dhoobi
The climbers are called Tumberh Rik. L.

Panj-zhu. L.

Akub (small) Tager nip. L.
(Tager = sand)

Certain Morindin.

IXORA UNDULATA, Roxb. *Pari, P.*; *Takchirnyok, L.* Small tree of the L. H. F. valleys and M. P. F. *w.* in Terai. Fl. 5, fr. 5.

NOTE.—*Ixora coccinea, L.*, may be seen in cultivation in gardens in the Terai.

PAVETTA INDICA, Linn. *Sundok-kung, L.* $L. \frac{15-20}{5-10+1-3}$ of the S. F. and M. P. F. *d.* of Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. 8-10.

COFFEA ARABICA, Linn. The coffee plant. Has been cultivated in the district, and in one case a company was once formed to grow it, but it is now only to be found here and there as specimens.

COFFEA BENGALENSIS, Roxb. Small shrub of the K. S. F., M. P. F. *d.* and waste places in the Terai. Fl. 2-4, white, fragrant; fr. 6-11. The berries are said to be used for coffee by the Mechis and Rajbanshis of the Terai and Western Duars.

MORINDA CITRIFOLIA, Linn. *Hurdi, P.*; *Huldi-kung, L.* Large shrub of the Terai and L. H. F. The bark of the roots of this and the next species gives the "Hurdi" dye; it gives a red or yellow colour, and is very largely exported, chiefly from the hills between the Mahanadi and Tista rivers.

MORINDA ANGUSTIFOLIA, Roxb. *Dala Hurdi, P.*; *Huldi-kung, L.* Large shrub of the S. F., M. P. F. in Terai, and L. Hills. Fl. 3-4. For use see above.

PSYCHOTRIA ERRATICA, Hk. f. Shrub of M. P. F. and L. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Evergreen. Fl. 7-8, fr. 11.

PSYCHOTRIA CALOCARPA, Kurz. *Guglat, P.*; *Den-nok, L.* Shrub reaching 4-6 ft. of the M. P. F. *w.* and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 7-8, fr. 1-4.

CHASALIA CURVIFLORA, Thw. *Antabi, L.* Shrub. Common in L. and M. H. F. from 2,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. Fl. 6. Leaves eaten by Lepchas.

LASIANTHUS BIERMANNI, King. *Deomuk, L.* Common shrub of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 9,000 ft., and round Darjeeling. Very conspicuous with its bright turquoise blue berries. Fl. 5, fr. 9.

PÆDERIA FÆTIDA, Willd. *Padebiri, P.*; *Takpædrik, L.* Common small climbing shrub; common throughout the district, from the thickets near Siliguri to above Darjeeling. Fl. 10, fr. 12-1. Flowers red fringed, resembling those of the *Cinchonas*. The fruit is used to blacken the teeth by Lepchas and Paharias; this, they say, is as a specific against toothache.

HAMILTONIA SUAVEOLENS, Roxb. *Bainchanpa, P.* Large shrub with handsome panicles of blue-lilac flowers, found in L. H. F. with Sâl. Fl. 11. (I have only once met with it, and that in the Upper Rilli forest, east of the Tista.)

RUBIA CORDIFOLIA, Linn. *Manjit; Vhyem, L.* A common small climber of the M. and U. H. F. Mentioned here as it is extensively used for dyeing throughout the district, and as large quantities are annually collected for export.

52. COMPOSITÆ.

VERNONIA VOLKAMERLÆFOLIA, DC. E. $\frac{10-20}{4-5+1-2}$. Small tree of Lower Hills, up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 2-3, fr. 6-7.

VERNONIA TALAUMIFOLIA, Hk. f. and T. Small tree of L. H. F. larger than the last.

CONYZA BALSAMIFERA, DC. E. $\frac{6-10}{1-2+\frac{1}{2}}$. Large shrub or small tree, chiefly found in old cultivation in the Terai and up to 4,000 ft. Very aromatic.

INULA CAPPA, DC. Shrub, chiefly of old cultivation in the Hills, at 3,000 to 6,000 ft.

INULA EUPATORIODES, DC. Shrub, chiefly found in dry places, as in ridge Sâl forests.

ARTEMISIA VULGARIS, Linn. *Titapat*, P. Perennial herb or shrub (stems sometimes 6-8 in. girth), coming up thickly everywhere where the land has been once cleared for cultivation, and covering large tracts of land between 3,000 and 6,000 ft.

53. VACCINIACEÆ.

AGAPETES SALIGNA, Hk. f. Large epiphytic shrub of L. and M. H. F. from 1,000 to 5,000 ft. Fl. 3. Flowers dark red, long.

PENTAPTERYGIIUM SERPENS, Klotzsch. *Kali hurchu*, P.; *Koombooten*, L. Small shrub, bulbous rooted, sometimes on rocks. sometimes epiphytic, of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 1-5. It is used, ground up, as a medicine for cattle to cure lameness. It seems to be applied as a poultice. Flowers crimson with black markings, long.

PENTAPTERYGIIUM HOOKERI, C. B. Clarke. *Muntirh*, L. Epiphytic bulbous rooted small shrub of 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 7. Flowers yellowish white.

VACCINIUM NUMMULARIA, Hk. f. & T. A small epiphytic shrub with small round leaves and pink flowers found in R. F. at 8 to 10,000 ft. Fl. 5-6.

VACCINIUM RETUSUM, Hk. f. *Ratay*, P. Common shrub, often epiphytic, of the U. H. F., from 7,000 to 9,000 ft. Fl. 5. Flowers pink.

VACCINIUM SERRATUM, Wight. *Charu*, P. Shrub, bulbous rooted, often epiphytic, of 4,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 5. Flowers white. Leaves in whorls.

VACCINIUM DUNALIANUM, Wight. Shrub, often epiphytic, of U. H. F., from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 5. Flowers small, pink.

54. ERICACEÆ.

GAULTHERIA FRAGRANTISSIMA, Wall. Shrub of U. H. F. 6 to 3,000 ft. Senchal. Fl. 7.

GAULTHERIA GRIFFITHIANA, Wight. Small shrub of the U. H. F., chiefly on rocks, from 7,000 to 9,000 ft. Fl. 7.

NOTE.—*G. nummularioides*, Don, is a little wiry trailing shrub found on rocks about Darjeeling and up to 12,000 ft. Fl. 10-11. *Cassiope selaginoides*, Hk. f. & T., is found at high elevations in Sikkim.

Noonriki. P. Melongkung L.

Mongond-rip. L. If *Blumea balsamifera* D.C. = *Coryza* bal. of Linn.
legicarpa

Taknyel

Agapetes
Pentapterygium
Vaccinium } all called Santepm. L. as many of them are
sometimes epiphytal.

Anger P.

General names for Rhododendrons.

Takaria { Chimal for smaller leaved ones like arboreum.
Gures - larger - -
Dhupi for those used for incense.

Lepcha { Erok for the smaller leaved ones.
Kemo - larger - -

Bhutia Kemshing.

— Chimal. P.

PIERIS OVALIFOLIA, D. Don. *Aigiri*, P.; *Piazay*, Bh.; *Kungshior*, L. L. $\frac{15-25}{5-15+2-3}$. One of the most universally distributed trees in the district, being found from the Tista Valley Sâl forests at 2,000 ft. up to Tonglo at 10,000 ft. Common about Darjeeling. Fl. 6-7, fr. 11-12. Bark brown, papery, peeling off in vertical strips. Wood reddish brown, easily cut, warps badly.

PIERIS VILLOSA, Hk. f. Small tree, very like the last, but racemes shorter. R. F. at 10 to 12,000 ft. Tonglo and Sandukpho. Fl. 6-7, fr. 11.

PIERIS FORMOSA, D. Don E. Small tree of U. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Rimitti. Fl. 7 to 11.

ENKIANTHUS HIMALAICUS, Hk. f. and T. Small tree of the R. F., about 10,000 to 11,000 ft. Found on Tonglo. Fr. 10-11.

RHODODENDRON VACCINIOIDES, Hk. f. Small shrub, common in the U. H. F. about 7,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 6-7. Common at Rungbool.

RHODODENDRON GRANDE, Wight. *Kali guras*, P.; *Etokamat*, L. E. $\frac{30-50}{10-20+3-5}$ of the U. H. F. and R. F. from 6,000 to 9,000 ft. Common below Tonglo, but not on the summit. Also common in the forests of Senchal and Gumpahar, and on all the ridges of the Dumsong Hills. Wild as well as cultivated in Darjeeling. Fl. 3-4, fr. 10. Bark red-brown, peeling off in small scales. Flowers pure white, with purple inside at the base of the corolla. Leaves large, silvery beneath. It is generally the earliest species to flower. Better known as *R. argenteum*, Hk. f.

RHODODENDRON HODGSONI, Hk. f. E. $\frac{10-15}{0-5+4-1}$ of the undergrowth of F. F. and open places above 10,000 ft. Does not occur below Sandukpho. Fl. 5, fr. 10-11. Leaves resembling those of *R. argenteum*. Flowers pink-lilac.

RHODODENDRON FALCONERI, Hk. f. *Kégoo*, ^K*Bh.* ^{fl}E. $\frac{20-40}{10-20+2-3}$ of the R. F. and F. F. above 8,000 ft. Very common about Tonglo. Fl. 4-5, fr. 11-12. Bark purple-red beneath, outer bark red-brown, peeling off in flakes. Flowers cream-white. Leaves large, with dense rusty tomentum beneath.

RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM, Sm. *Ghorans*, *Lal guras*, P.; *Etok*, Bh.; *Etok*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{5-15+3-5}$ of the U. H. F. and R. F. from 6,000 to 11,000 ft. It is chiefly common on Tonglo, but good trees are found in the Senchal, Gumpahar, and Dumsong forests. Wild as well as cultivated in Darjeeling. Fl. 3-4, fr. 10. Bark pink-brown, peeling off in flakes, leaving the red inner layers exposed. Wood pink-white, hard, close-grained; used for kukri handles, small boxes, etc., and for fuel, for which it is excellent. The flowers are used to adorn temples in Sikkim; they are pink or light crimson coloured. The variety *Campbellii* is recognized by its leaves having an orange-coloured down beneath.

RHODODENDRON FULGENS, Hk. f. *Chimal*, P. Small tree or large shrub, common on Sandukpho, 11,000 ft. Fl. crimson (?) 5, fr. 10.

RHODODENDRON BARBATUM, Wall. *Guras*, P.; *Kemoo*, Bh. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+2-3}$ of the R. F. from 8,000 to 11,000 ft. Common on Tonglo and the whole Singalila range. Fl. 2-3, fr. 10. Bark purple-red, peeling off in flakes. Flowers deep crimson. Leaves green, not silvery beneath.

RHODODENDRON EDGEWORTHII, Hk. f. Shrub, often epiphytic, 4-6 ft. high, of the U. H. F. from 7,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 8-9. Flowers larger, pure white, sweet scented.

RHODODENDRON DALHOUSIÆ, Hk. f. *Guras*, P. Shrub, often epiphytic, 6-10 ft. high, of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 6-7; flowers very large, cream-coloured, sweet-scented.

RHODODENDRON LEPIDOTUM, Wall. Small shrub, covering the rocks about Sandukpho. Fl. 8-10.

RHODODENDRON CINNABARINUM, Hk. f. *Boolo*, P. E. $\frac{5-15}{0-5+\frac{1}{2}-1}$ of the high ridges, very common on Sandukpho. Fl. 4-5, fr. 10. Wood yellow-brown, close-grained, hard. Leaves poisonous.

NOTE.—In Sikkim there are many other species, many specimens of which I have received from Mr. C. B. Clarke, M.A., Education Department, such as *R. campanulatum*, Don, 11,000 ft., mauve flowers; *R. Wightii*, Hk. f., 11,500 ft., light yellow flowers; *R. pendulum*, Hk. f., 10,000 ft.; *R. glaucum*, Hk. f., 10,000 ft.; *R. Maddenii*, Hk. f., 11,000 ft.; *R. Thomsonii*, Hk. f., 10,000 ft.; *R. ciliatum*, Hk. f., 10,000 ft.; *R. Griffithianum*, Wight, 8,000 ft.; *R. punilum*, Hk. f., 13,000 ft.; *R. virgatum*, Hk. f., 11,000 ft., making 24 species in British and Independent Sikkim.

55. MYRSINACEÆ.

MÆSA RUGOSA, Clarke. E. $\frac{10-15}{0-5+\frac{1}{2}-1}$. A shrub or small tree of the U. H. F. about 6,000 ft. I have only seen it in grassy glades on the Laba-Dalingkot road. Fl. 3.

MÆSA CHISIA, Don. *Bilauni*, P.; *Purmo-kung*, L. E. $\frac{10-25}{0-10+1-2}$ of the M. H. F. up to nearly 7,000 ft. gregarious in second growth forests.

MÆSA INDICA, Wall. *Bilauni*, P.; *Purmo-kung*, L. E. $\frac{4-20}{0-4+\frac{1}{2}-2}$ of the Terai, L. and M. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Fl. fr. at various seasons. This and the last are probably, except *Artemisia*, the commonest woody plants in the district, as they are everywhere met with between 3,000 and 6,000 ft. In some places, especially abandoned cultivation, they form a small coppice-like dense forest almost alone. The wood is rather hard, close-grained, white, with fine medullary rays.

MÆSA MACROPHYLLA, Wall. *Bozoti*, P.; *Tugom-kung*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{0-10+1-2}$ of the L. H. F. and old cultivation, up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 10.

MYRSINE SEMISERRATA, Wall. *Bilauni*, P.; *Tungcheong-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+4-2}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. fr. 12-3. Wood said to be hard and good.

MYRSINE CAPITELLATA, Wall. *Phalamkat*, P. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+1-2}$ of the L. and M. H. F. chiefly in Tista Valley. Fl. 12 to 3.

Etakop. 2

Rhododendrum Anthropogon DDon is the Dhupi P. & Patachala L.
(*nicense*).

Kalunkung 2

Called Jhingui in Darjeeling by Paharias. Also Singgun L.
Gives a green dye.

All the Umbels called Salladōk'rik. L.
Lek-pattambo P.

Seed eaten.

Dangpeyongkung L.
Dandi phal P.

Ebenaceae *Disopyros montana* Rob. } Found in Terai & Doon.
L. *litus* Linn

General names for Symplocos. Pakheri Khareni *
Lepcha Singyok-kung.

* A straight growing one or 6000 is called Kolmi.

EMBELIA RIBES, Burm. *Himalchiri*, P. E. climber of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 11-12, fr. 4.

EMBELIA FLORIBUNDA, Wall. *Himalchiri*, P.; *Payongrik*, L. E. climber of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Very common round Darjeeling. Fl. 12, fr. 9-10.

EMBELIA ROBUSTA, Roxb. *Kalay Bogoti*, P. E. $\frac{10-15}{0.5+1.1}$. Small tree or straggling shrub of S. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. valleys. Fl. 2, fr. 10-11. Seeds eaten by Paharias.

EMBELIA GAMBLEI, Kurz. *Amili-lara*, P.; *Monkyourik*, L. Climber of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 9. Bark thick, spongy. Wood soft, with large pores and very broad medullary rays. Leaves eaten by Bhutias.

EMBELIA NAGUSHIA, Don. *Amilpati*, P. E. big climber of the M. H. F. from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 2, fr. 12. Wood yellowish white, hard, with fine medullary rays.

ARDISIA NERIIFOLIA, Wall. Large shrub of the L. and M. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Flowers pink, handsome.

ARDISIA MACROCARPA, Wall. *Chumlani*, P.; *Denyok*, L. E. $\frac{2-6}{1.3+0.4}$. Small, low, single-stemmed shrub of the M. and U. H. F. undergrowth, from 4,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. 11-12. Very pretty, either with its wax-like flowers in spring or brilliant red berries in winter.

ARDISIA INVOLUCRATA, Kurz. *Chumlani*, P.; *Denyok*, L. E. $\frac{5-10}{0.5+1.1}$ of the M. P. F. w. and banks of streams in Terai and L. H. F. up to 1,000 ft. Fl. 6-7, fr. 1-2. Very pretty shrub.

ARDISIA HUMILIS, Vahl. Shrub of the L. H. F. undergrowth. Not common. Fl. 6-7, fr. 11-12.

56. SAPOTACEÆ.

SARCOSPERMA ARBOREUM, Ham. *Pahar Lampati*, P.; *Kulyatzo-kung*, L. E. big tree of the L. and M. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fr. 6. Wood hard, heavy; used to make canoes. Leaves given to cattle.

SIDEROXYLON GAMBLEI, C. B. C. *Kulyatzo-kung*, L. E. big tree of the L. and M. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fr. 10.

BASSIA BUTYRACEA, Roxb. *Choori*, P.; *Yel-kung*, L. E. $\frac{40-50}{15.25+4.6}$. Big tree of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 12-1, fr. 5-6. Seeds eaten by Paharias and Lechas. Wood good, but the tree generally grows very crooked.

NOTE.—Of *Ebenaceæ* I have never met with any species, but Hooker (Him. Journal) mentions *Diospyros Embryopteris*, Persoon, as growing in the Tista valley.

57. STYRACACEÆ.

SYMPLOCOS SPICATA, Roxb. *Palyok-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{8.10+1.3}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 1-2. Leaves used in dyeing.

SYMPLOCOS FERRUGINEA, Roxb. Small tree of the M. H. F. about 5,000 ft. Fr. 8.

SYMPLOCOS PHYLLOCLALYX, C. B. C. *Lal Chandan*, P.; *Chandan*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+2-3}$ of the U. H. F. and up to 10,000 ft. Common on Tonglo. Wood grey, with streaks of red; hard, close-grained. The red part, which is darkest in the root, is ground into a paste by Paharias and used in their religious ceremonies and for caste-marks. Fr. 10.

SYMPLOCOS THEÆFOLIA, Ham. *Kharani*, P.; *Chashing*, Bh. E. $\frac{20-50}{10-20+3-4}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 10,000 ft. Very common about Darjeeling and on Tonglo. Wood white, soft, not used. Fl. 10.

SYMPLOCOS RACEMOSA, Roxb. *Chumlani*, P.; *Palyok-kung*, L.; *Kaiday*, M.; *Singyen*, Bh. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+1-2}$ of the S. F., Sv. F., M. P. F. d. of Terai, and occasionally up to 7,000 ft. Fl. 11-12, fr. 5-6. Leaves give a mordant used with the Manjit dye.

SYMPLOCOS GLOMERATA, King. *Sanu Hingò*, P. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+1-2}$ of the M. P. F. and banks of streams in Terai and up to 6,000 ft. occasionally. Fl. 3, fr. 7. Wood strong.

SYMPLOCOS RAMOSISSIMA, Wall. *Kala Kharani*, L.; *Tung-chong-kung*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+2-3}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 10.

SYMPLOCOS CAUDATA, Wall. *Oulia Kharani*, P. E. $\frac{10-15}{0-5+1-2}$ of the M. P. F. w. and L. H. F. Fl. 1-2.

SYMPLOCOS DRYOPHILA, C. B. C. E. Tree of U. H. F. and up to 10,000 ft. Tonglo and Simonbong. Fr. 9 to 11. Wood red-streaked.

SYMPLOCOS SUMUNTIA, Ham. E. Small tree of U. H. F. up to 7,000 ft. Fl. 10-11., fr. 5-6.

STYRAX SERBULATUM, Roxb. *Chamo-kung*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+1-2}$ of the Terai, L. and M. H. F. up to 9,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 7. Wood rather soft, but not liable to warp or split; used by Bhutias for prayer poles.

STYRAX HOOKERI, C. B. C. *Chamo-kung*, L. E. small tree of the U. H. F. with much larger flowers and fruit than the preceding. Not uncommon round Darjeeling. Fl. 5, fr. 8.

58. OLEACEÆ.

JASMINUM PUBESCENS, Linn. *Parirajhar*, P. Small much-branched shrub of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 9, white, scented.

JASMINUM GLANDULOSUM, Wall. Climbing shrub, common in L. and M. Hills, up to 6,000 ft. Flowers long-tubed, white, sweet-scented. Fl. 6.

JASMINUM DISPERMUM, Wall. *Irbo-lara*, P. Climbing shrub of U. H. about 6,000 to 7,000 ft. Common in Darjeeling. Flowers pink-white or lilac, very sweet-scented. Fl. 5, fr. 12.

Singam L. green & green or blue dye. (Cey).
Dye Yellow. Many specimens from red

Jesminum humile - Jai P.

Lonicera nausphylla Wall fous - Dues.

Graculus fluitans. Lakori P. Paighu L. Cane belem - the
indigenas.

Bark. Ditamin, Echicari Echitai Echittai Echueti. Echicouschi.

Majeerip L.

JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM, Linn. Large shrub of about 7,000 ft., not common and perhaps escaped from cultivation. Fl. 5. Flowers yellow, scented.

OSMANTHUS FRAGRANS, Lour. *Tungrung-kung*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+1-2}$. Small tree of U. H. F. found about Darjeeling. Fl. 8 to 10. Flowers very sweet-scented, with the scent of apricots.

OSMANTHUS SUAVIS, King. E. $\frac{15-25}{5-10+1-2}$. Small tree of R. F. common about Tonglo. Fl. 7, fr. 11. Wood hard, with wavy markings.

OLEA DIOICA, Roxb. *Kala kiamoni*, P.; *Timburnyok*, L. L. tree of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. Dalka Jhar. Not common. Fl. 4.

OLEA GAMBLEI, C. B. C. E. *Jamu*, P. Small tree of L. H. F. with narrow leaves. Fl. 8. Rangichang valley near Pankabari.

LIGUSTRUM CONFUSUM, Don. Small tree of the U. H. F., only once met with in Rithoo valley at 8,000 ft. Fl. 7.

MYXOPYRUM SMILACIFOLIUM, Bl. Climbing shrub of M. P. F. with 3-nerved leaves. Dalka Jhar. Fr. 1.

NOTE.—There are several other species of *Jasminum* besides, but too small to deserve mention. The lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*, Linn., has lately been introduced into Darjeeling Gardens, and the Naini Tal ash, *Fraxinus floribunda*, Wall., is being grown at Rungbool.

59. APOCYNÆÆ.

RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA, Bth. Small under-shrub of up to 2 ft. high. Common in Terai and L. Hills up to 2,000 ft. Fl. fr. 4-8.

PLUMERIA ACUTIFOLIA, Poiret. L. $\frac{15-20}{6-5+1-3}$. Small tree, cultivated in gardens in the Terai. Fine specimens were to be seen on the old road at Mattigarha. Fl. 12.

ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS, R. Br. *Chatwan*, Bg.; *Chativan*, P.; *Purbo-kung*, L. E. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+4-6}$ of the S. F. and M. P. F. d. of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 11, fr. 1. A fine handsome tree, with branches and leaves in whorls. Wood white, soft, even-grained; has been used for tea-boxes, but the tree is not sufficiently common to be much used.

ALSTONIA NERIIFOLIA, Don., *Chatwa* P.; *Purbo-kung*, L. Large shrub (?) of the L. H. F.; only once seen.

HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA, Wall. *Kirra*, P. (?) ; *Karingi*, P.; *Dudhali*, M. L. $\frac{30-40}{10-20+2-3}$ of the S. F., Sv. F., M. P. F. d. of Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 8-9. Wood white, soft, shining.

TABERNÆMONTANA CORONARIA, Willd. *Asuru*, P.; *Krim-kung*, L. E. $\frac{6-10}{0-3+2-3}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Wood yellowish white, rather soft, close-grained, polishes well. Bark silvery-grey with big whitish lenticels. Often cultivated also in gardens in the Terai and Lower Hills.

WRIGHTIA TOMENTOSA, Röm. and Sch. *Karingi, P.*; *Selen-nyok, L.* $L. \frac{20-40}{10-20+2-3}$ of the M. P. F. d. and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. 12 1. Wood yellowish white; said to be good, but small.

WRIGHTIA COCCINEA, Sims. *Asari, P.* Small tree of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft., with bright scarlet flowers and bluish tinged leaves. Fl. 5, fr. 6-7.

BEAUMONTIA GRANDIFLORA, Wall. *Barlari, P.* Large climber of the M. P. F. w. in Terai, L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Bark corky, thick. Flowers big, trumpet-shaped, very handsome. Fl. 2-3.

CHONEMORPHA MACROPHYLLA, G. Don. *Yokchoun-rik, L.* Large climber of the M. H. F. from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. 1-2. Gives a good sort of caoutchouc. Flowers very handsome, often covering the tops of tall trees with a sheet of white.

TRACHELOSPERMUM FRAGRANS, Wall. *Duari-lara, P.*; *Yokchoun-rik, L.* Large climber of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 6. Gives an Indian rubber-like milk. Fruits long, slender, glabrous.

TRACHELOSPERMUM AXILLARE, Hk. f. *Lali-lara, P.*; *Tochiom-rik, L.* A large climber of M. H. F. from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. fr. 8-10. Fruits long, curved, pubescent.

MICROCHITES ELLIPTICA, Hk. f. Large climber of L. and M. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Fl. fr. 8 to 10.

NOTE.—Besides *Plumeria* a few other species are cultivated in gardens in the Terai and Lower Hills, such as *Nerium Oleander, L.*; *Allamanda cathartica, L.*; *Thevetia nerifolia, Juss.*

60. ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

PERIPLOCA CALOPHYLLA, Falc. *Mas-lara, P.*; *Purgeen-rik, L.* Small, pretty, glabrous shrub of the M. and U. H. F. from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 7.

CALOTROPIS ACIA, Ham. *Madar, H.*; *Auk, P.* Shrub, not uncommon in the Terai forests. Fl. 5.

RAPHISTEMMA PULCHELLUM, Wall. *Chongfibrik, L.* Handsome-flowered small climber of the L. H. F. Fl. 8.

HOLOSTEMMA RHEKDI, Wall. Climbing shrub of Terai forests and up to 6,000 ft. Fl. 7.

GYMNEMA TINGENS, W. and A. Climbing shrub of L. H. F. Fl. 5.

MARSDENIA ROYLEI, Wt. *Simpletbuk, L.* Large climbing shrub of Terai and L. H. F. Fl. 5. Roots eaten by Lepchas.

MARSDENIA TINCTORIA, R. Br. *Kali lara, P.*; *Ryôm, L.* Climbing shrub of L. H. F. (I have never seen this, but have little doubt that it is the *Ryôm* of the Lepchas, used to give a black or bluish black dye.)

Gautali-phul P. Chomik L.

Chomik. L.

Rhecom. L. Gwas blue dye.

Dittoceras & the Hoxes are called Leem rik. 1 (Leem
being the liver & spleen & the leaves roasted with butter
are used as a massage-unguent in cases of spleen (a lion))

Veem rik. Turmeric & Lepid. This gives color to the unguent.
Sileem is Lepid. Pin. P. for Spleen
Veem means Lep. headed

lek Gempio P
Choungkung 2

Choomkung L.

TREUTLERA INSIGNIS, Hk. f. Climbing shrub of R. F. 8—10,000 ft. Tonglo. Fl. 8-9, fr. 10-11.

HETEROSTEMMA ALATUM, Wight. Climbing shrub of L. H. F. up to 6,000 ft.

DITOCERAS ANDERSONI, Hk. f. Large climbing shrub of L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Bark corky.

61. LOGANIACEÆ.

BUDDLEIA COLVILLEI, Hk. f. *Pyasking*, Bh. $\frac{E}{L} (?) \frac{15-20}{5-10+1-3}$ of the R. F. about 10,000 ft. Common on Tonglo. Fl. 8, fr. 11. Very handsome with its dark masses of crimson flowers. Wood reddish brown, with fine medullary rays and well-marked small annual rings.

BUDDLEIA MACROSTACHYA, Bth. *Bejupati*, P. Shrub 3 to 10 ft. high of M. and U. H. F. up to 7,000 ft. Leaves rusty-woolly. Fl. 3.

BUDDLEIA ASIATICA, Lour. *Newarpati*, P.; *Pondan-kung*, L. $\frac{E}{L} \frac{10-15}{0.3+1.4}$ of the Sv. F. and old cultivation in the Terai and L. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 12 l. Exceedingly common in old cultivated land, both in Terai and Hills. Very pretty with its long spikes of sweet-scented white flowers.

FAGRÆA OBOVATA, Wall. *Suna-khari*, P. E. tree or epiphytic tree of the L. H. F. Only once found by me, and that on the Bhutan frontier in the Jaldoka valley. Fr. 3.

GARDNERIA ANGUSTIFOLIA, Wall. *Takpadik*, L. Climber, not common; found at about 7,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 8.

62. BORAGINEÆ.

CORDIA MYXA, Linn. *Bohari*, Bg.; *Boeri*, P.; *Nimat-kung*, L. $\frac{L}{L} \frac{20-40}{10-20+2-0}$ of the K. S. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. Also in Lower Terai, isolated in thickets or along streams. Fl. 3, fr. 6. Wood greyish brown, light, soft but durable; used for canoes. Fruit occasionally eaten.

CORDIA GRANDIS, Roxb. *Asari*, P. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ on the banks of streams in Terai and L. Hills, especially west of the Balasan. Fl. 9-10, fr. 1.

EHRETIA ACUMINATA, Br. *Chillay*, P. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+1-2}$ of the L. H. F. Fl. 3, fr. 6.

EHRETIA WALLICHIANA, Hk. f. and T. *Boeri*, P.; *Dowari*, P.; *Kalet kung*, L. L. $\frac{40-60}{23-30+4-5}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 2, fr. 10. Very common in old cultivated lands in some places, as on the small spur next to, and west of, the old Pashok Gumpa, forming almost pure young forest. Wood yellowish white, rough, hard; used occasionally for building, more often for charcoal. The leaves of young trees are often 9-12 in. long by 6 in. broad.

} *Blimbing*
-par. P.

TOURNEFORTIA HOOKERI, Clarke. *Ampati-lara*, P.; *Tungrongrik*, L. Climber of the Terai and L. H. F. Fl. fr. at most seasons. Wood dark-brown, soft.

63. CONVOLVULACEÆ.

ERYCIBE LÆVIGATA, Wall. Large climbing or straggling shrub of M. H. F. 56,000 ft. Fl. 5. fr. 12.

RIVEA ORNATA, Choisy. Climbing shrub of S. F. in the Terai. Commoner in the southern forests and in the meadow land between the Jhars. Fl. 7-8, fr. 12. Seeds eaten. This is var. *Griffithii*.

ARGYREIA ROXBURGHII, Choisy. Climber of Terai forests. Flowers red. Fl. 6-8; fr. 10.

ARGYREIA HOOKERI, Clarke. Climber of Terai and L. Hills. Flowers red. Fl. 6-7, fr. 9-10.

ARGYREIA WALLICHII, Choisy. Large climber of Terai and L. Hills up to 4,000 ft. Leaves very white beneath.

LETTSOMIA THOMSONI, Clarke. Climber of Terai and L. H. F. with golden strigose hairs.

LETTSOMIA STRIGOSA, Roxb. *Dangeen-rik*, L. Climber of the M. P. F. d., banks of streams and waste places in the Terai, also L. H. F. Fl. 10-11.

LETTSOMIA ATROPURPUREA, Clarke. L. climber of Terai forests with prominent tracts.

PORANA PANICULATA, Roxb. *Badulpati*, P.; *Kadiwan-rik*, L. Climber of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 11-12. Leaves white, tomentose. This and the next both climb over tall trees, covering them in the flowering season with a sheet of white.

PORANA RACEMOSA, Roxb. *Papray-lara*, P.; *Mom-rik*, L. Climber of the L. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 10-11. Leaves smooth, thin.

NOTE.—There are many other species, especially of *Ipomæa*, which might be mentioned though few are of any size. *Porana grandiflora*, Wall., is a showy crimson-flowered climber of the neighbourhood of Darjeeling, flowering in August; and *Ipomæa (Quamoclit) coccinea*, L., may be seen covering the trees and bushes in the Lower Hills with its brilliant scarlet flowers in November mixed with the white masses of *Porana racemosa* and *paniculata*, but the real home of *Convolvulaceæ* is in the tangled thickets and waste places near rivers in the Terai, and especially between the Chel and the Murti. *Ipomæa Boea-Nor*, L., with its beautiful white night-opening flowers occurs in the Terai.

64. SOLANÆÆ.

SOLANUM VERBASCIFOLIUM, Linn. *Dursul*, P.; *Sivor-kung*, L. ¹⁰⁻²⁰
E. ⁵⁻¹⁰⁺⁴⁻¹⁵ of the L. H. F. and valleys of inner hills; also occasionally met with in the Terai, chiefly in waste places. Fl. 9, fr. 11-12.

SOLANUM INDICUM, Linn. *Bhi*, P. Large branching thorny shrub; very common in waste places, old village sites, &c., in the Terai. Fl. fr. 12-2.

NOTE.—*Solanum crassipetalum*, Wall., and *Solanum macrodon*, Wall., are small shrubs not uncommon in the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft., and the common chili is often found growing into a shrub 3-10 ft. high in old cultivation and on the sites of old villages. *S. Dulc-mara*, L., is found in the Upper Hills in the Rithoo valley.

Pustok'lok' L

Sornomik' L

Burbee P.

Kadombee L. Shoots eaten

Solanum macradon also called Kadombee. Shoots eaten

Lakori, applied in Dargeling to *Fresia floribunda*.
Jernik L.

Pugurip. L.

Kanesi P.

Lho chonifibrik L.
Sekar phul Kanesi P

T. lutea = *Chonifibrik kup'* L. (Kup = small)

65. SCROPHULARINEÆ.

WIGHTIA GIGANTEA, Wall. *Lakorj*, P.; *Bop-kung*, L. L. huge epiphytic tree, often far overtopping other big trees. Sometimes, found as a tree on its own roots 60 ft. high and 3-4 ft. girth, but usually, as in the picture in Hooker's Himalayan Journal, growing along-side other trees, and adhering to them by horizontal stem-clasping roots. M. and U. H. F. from 3,000 to 7,000 ft. Wood soft, but does not warp; used by the Lamas to make idols for their temples. Fl. 10.

66. GESNERACEÆ.

LEPTOCÆA MULTIFLORA, Gamble. *Tungrangmook*, L. Small shrub of the L. H. F., common about Pankabari. Fl. 8.

67. BIGNONIACEÆ.

OROXYLUM INDICUM, Vent. *Totilla*, P. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-20+1-3}$ of the S. F., Sv. F. and M. P. F. *d.* of Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 5-6, fr. 12-1. Bark brownish white, gives a green juice when cut. Wood white, light, even-grained, not used. Recognized by its large bi-pinnate leaves, terminal yellowish-red flowers, and large flat sword-like fruit.

STEREOSPERMUM CHELONOIDES, DC. *Parari*, P.; *Singyen-kung*, L. L. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+4-6}$. Common tree in the S. F. and M. P. F. *d.* of the Terai and in the L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 11. Wood greyish white, with very numerous narrow medullary rays, and pores of different sizes, arranged in wavy lines. Used by Paharias for house-building and all purposes, but not yet much sought for in the district. Would probably be good for tea-boxes. Fruit long, curved, angled, smooth. Leaves smooth. Flowers pink-brown, fragrant.

STEREOSPERMUM SUAVEOLENS, DC. *Parari*, P. (?); *Singyen-kung*. L. $\frac{40-50}{15-20+4-6}$ of the S. F. and M. P. P. *d.* of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 11. Wood yellow, hard. Not so common as the former, from which it is easily recognized by the long, straight, cylindrical, rough capsule and rough leaves.

68. ACANTHACEÆ.

THUNBERGIA GRANDIFLORA, Roxb. *Chongta fibrik*, L. Large handsome climber of the Terai and L. H. F. Fl. 8.

THUNBERGIA COCCINEA, Wall. Large climber of the I. M. and U. H. F. from 2,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 8. Wood soft, fibrous. Stem grey-brown, rough, with swollen nodes.

NOTE.—*Thunbergia lutea*, T. And., is a pretty yellow-flowered, bulbous-rooted climber peculiar to Darjeeling, and *T. fragrans*, Roxb., a small white-flowered, scented climber of the under-growth in the S. F. and L. H. F.

DÆDALACANTHUS SPLENDENS, T. And. *Shechin*, P. Small shrub 3-6 ft. high, of the undergrowth in the S. F. of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 12-1. Flowers red.

DÆDALACANTHUS NERVOSUS, T. And. *Shechin*, P.; *Topatnyok*, L. Shrub 4-10 ft. of the M P. F. w. of Terai and L. H. F. Valleys. Fl. 12-1. Flowers deep blue.

STROBILANTHES.—Of the genus *Strobilanthes* there are some eight to ten species, ranging throughout the whole district, from the moist forests of the Terai to the summit of Tonglo, 10,000 ft. Some few are shrubs, rising to 6 ft. or more in height, e.g. *Strobilanthes Thomsoni* T. And., and *coloratus*, T. And. with lilac flowers, and *S. pectinatus*, T. And., with blue flowers and thick hairy leaves. *S. vetularis* Nees., is a pretty blue flowered shrub with variegated leaves, of about 4,000 ft. *S. divaricatus*, T. And. with dark purple flowers, is very common in Darjeeling. *S. Wallikii*, Nees., and *S. pentstemonoides*, T. And., are found up to 10,000 ft., and *S. auriculatus*, Nees., is a pretty shrub of the undergrowth in the Sāl forests of the Tista and Great Rangit. *Echmanthera Wallikii*, Nees., resembling *Strobilanthes*, is common in the Lower Hills and vall-ya up to 4,000 ft.

BARLERIA CRISTATA, Linn. A small showy shrub of the L. H. F. dry ridges among Sāl. Fl. 10-11. Often found cultivated in gardens as a bush 3-4 ft. high.

BARLERIA STRIGOSA, Willd. A small pretty shrub of L. and M. Hills up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 11. Also occasionally found cultivated.

ERANTHEMUM INDICUM, Clarke. Shrub of M. and U. H. F. up to 7,000 ft. (Birch Hill) with pretty white purple-veined flowers Fl. 1-3, fr. 4-5.

PHLOGACANTHUS THYRSIFLORUS, Nees. *Sua*, P.; *Shechin*, P.; *Sumcher kung*, L. E. $\frac{10.15}{0.3+1.1}$ of the M. P. F. w. and banks of streams in the Terai and L. H. F., especially damp places, up to 20,00 ft. Fl. 1-3. Wood white, hard, heavy, close-grained, with numerous very narrow medullary rays. Flowers flame colour, very handsome.

PHLOGACANTHUS PUBINERVIS, T. And. *Chunkeyek-kung*, L. Shrub of about 6 ft. high of L. and M. H. F. Fl. 1, rather rare.

JUSTICIA GENDARUSSA, Linn. f. A small shrub of the damp forests of the Terai.

ADHATODA VASICA, Nees. *Kath*, *Alesi*, P. Large shrub. Only once seen by me, and then probably planted. Fl. 3.

69. VERBENACEÆ.

CALLICARPA ARBOREA, Roxb. *Gochlo*, P.; *Jamti*, M.; *Sung-a-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20.40}{6.20+2.4}$ of the S. F., Sv. F., M. P. F. d of the Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Very common in old Mechi or Lepcha cultivation. Fl. 4, fr. 11. Almost universal in the Terai, but most common in dry mixed forests of small trees on good soil and in Savannahs. Bark grey-brown. Wood brownish white, of good grain, tolerably heavy, only used for charcoal.

CALLICARPA VESTITA, Wall. *Sung-a-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20.30}{5.15+2.3}$ of the L. and M. H. F. from 1,000 to 6,000 ft., chiefly and almost

General names for Aceranthus Mongghyeng L
Arkleyher P

Changte kup L

Rhecom L.

Asara P.

Goelb P.

Ripnysk L

(dum = sups) Chapekunt Düm L
Genauri P.

entirely in old cultivation. Fl. 7. Distinguished from the first by its leaves having soft white tomentum, while those of *C. arborea* have only a slight short stellate tomentum.

CALLICARPA MACROPHYLLA, Vahl. Common shrub along roadsides and in waste places in the Lower Terai. Fl. 8, fr. 10.

CALLICARPA RUBELLA, Ldl. *Sugroo-mook*, L. Large shrub or small tree of the L. and M. H. F. about 3,000 ft. Fl. 6, fr. 10.

TECTONA GRANDIS, Linn. f. The Teak is not indigenous in the district, but has been planted experimentally, especially at Bamunpokri, where a plantation was commenced in 1868. A small experimental plantation was also once formed at Mohurgong, and others have been made in Jalpaiguri, at Ramshai Hât and Fallacotta. It was once tried in the cinchona plantations in the Tista valley, but without success.

PREMNA INTERRUPTA, Wall. Large climbing shrub of the U. H. F. from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 5-7.

PREMNA BRACTEATA, Wall. Large climbing shrub of the L. and M. H. F. from 2,000 to 5,000 ft. Fl. 5-6.

PREMNA SCANDENS, Roxb. *Sindri-lara*, P.; *Monkakrik*, L. Large climbing shrub, very common on the banks of streams in M. P. F. w. and in the Lower Terai, making a dense close network of straggling branches.

PREMNA INTEGRIFOLIA, Linn. *Gineri*, P. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+3-4}$ of the M. P. F. d. of the Terai. The leaves when bruised have an unpleasant smell. Stem often thorny. Bark grey-white. Wood white, tinted green from the sap when freshly cut, hard, close-grained.

PREMNA BENGALENSIS, Clarke. *Gueyheli*, P.; *Sungna-kung*, L. E. $\frac{30-50}{10-20+2-3}$ of the L. H. F. banks of rivers. Fl. 1-2, fr. 6. Bark white, thin; stem very irregularly indented. Wood yellowish white, hard, close-grained, medullary rays very numerous and fine.

PREMNA LATIFOLIA, Roxb. *Gineri*, P.; *Michapgong*, L. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+3-5}$ of the K. S. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 7. Bark grey white. Wood white or greenish white, hard, heavy, close-grained, with numerous very narrow fine medullary rays; a good kind for rubbing to obtain fire.

PREMNA MUCRONATA, Roxb. *Kala bogoti*, P. Small tree of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fr. 6.

PREMNA BARBATA, Wall. *Michapnok*, L. Small tree of the S. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Wood hard, used to obtain fire. Fl. 4.

PREMNA HERBACEA, Roxb., is a small herbaceous plant from a perennial root-stock, coming up after the jungle fires in S. F. and Sv. F. in the Terai, and covering the ground with its rosette-like leaves and small whitish flowers.

Gmelina arborea Roxb. ^{Kh} *Gambari*, P.; ^{Long} *Numbor-kung*, L. E. $\frac{40-60}{15-25+4-8}$ of the K. S. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 3. Bark grey or brownish white, exfoliating in small scales. Stem rather irregular, but cylindrical. Wood yellowish white, strong, light, with numerous very fine medullary rays and pores of different sizes, chiefly large. Is very easily worked, and does not warp; is little used, however, in spite of its being one of the best of the Lower Hill woods. The leaves are much lopped to feed cattle.

Vitex negundo, Linn. *Pajpati*, P. Small tree, only found cultivated in the Terai. Used to make hedges. Big specimens may be seen at Mattigarha, on the old road.

Vitex alata, Heyne. Tree only found in the southern Sâl forests, such as the Tookria, Sath Bhaia and Tehsilpur Jhars.

Vitex heterophylla, Roxb. *Neri*, P.; *Murkut-kung*, L. E. $\frac{30-50}{15-25+3-5}$ of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 7. Wood said to be very good.

Clerodendron nutans, Wall. *Baichua*, P.; *Tongsor-kung*, L. Shrub of the L. and M. H. F. damp places, from the plains up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 9, fr. 1.

Clerodendron serratum, Spreng. *Chua*, P.; *Yi-kung*, L. Large shrub of the S. F., Sv. F. and M. P. F. d. of Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 3-8, light blue.

Clerodendron bracteatum, Wall. *Chitu*, P.; *Kadungnyok*, L. Large shrub or small tree of the L. and M. H. F. from 2,500 to 4,000 ft., chiefly in old cultivations. Fl. 6, fr. 8.

Clerodendron squamatum, Vahl. *Chitu*, P.; *Rotdhip*, L. Handsome shrub of L. H. F. damp places up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 6-7, bright scarlet. Both Lephas and Paharias are very fond of the flowers, wearing them in their pugrees.

Clerodendron colebrookianum, Walp. *Kadungbi*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{0-10+1-2}$ of the M. H. F. chiefly second-growth forest, and very common from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 8-10, fr. 12. Bark silvery grey. Wood pink-white with bands of yellow. The whole plant has a strong disagreeable smell. The flowers are white and berries bright turquoise blue. The young leaves are eaten by Lephas.

Clerodendron infortunatum, Linn. *Chitu*, P.; *Kadungnyok*, L. Large shrub of waste places and old village sites in the Terai; occasionally, but rarely, in forest. Fl. 1-3, white tinged with pink.

Clerodendron siphonanthus, R. Br. Tall straight-stemmed shrub of S. F., Sv. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Recognized by its long-tubed white corolla, blue berries, red calyx, and long narrow leaves.

Holmskiöldia sanguinea, Retz. *Sarputtia*, P.; *Sivettachim*, L. Large climbing shrub of Terai, chiefly banks of streams, and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 12-1, very handsome, with scarlet calyx and corolla.

91. April. Commission compound Salpêtre.

Panchpatti P. (5 flint)

→ 91. Dada River in Gaidhatte. Dada April.

Kaomnyok. L.

Kambalhi L. Asari P. (Same name as Vitruvius erubescens).

Kaombi L.

Kambaldun L

Sagviakfo - takchini: The Ranickere birds' cup.
Heritara P.

Dry bark of young plants used as a scent. Maltet-rup. L.

Called also Rupun L. as is *Callicarpa rubella*.

? Givers sting? fed to cattle.

Kumhyemkung L.

Leaves eaten.

Parong-bee L. Bekin-seg. T.

Sirong-pik L.

Pam is general L. name for Polygonaceae.

Kandogo-pam L.

Sapao-pik L.

CARYOPTERIS WALLICHIANA, Schauer. *Shechin, P.*; *Matet-kung, L.* Large shrub of the L. H. F. dry aspects up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 12-1, lilac-blue. Bark papery, peeling off in vertical strips. Wood grey-brown, hard, with the scent of cherry wood.

CARYOPTERIS PANICULATA, Clarke. Straggling shrub of the M. H. F. about 4,000 to 5,000 ft. Fl. 10-11.

70. LABIATÆ.

COLEBROOKIA OPPOSITIFOLIA, Sm. *Dosul, P.* Large shrub of the Sâl forests of the Tista and Rangit valleys; occasionally on the outer hills. Fl. 1-2. The down is used by Paharias to extract worms from bad sores on their legs.

LEUCOSCEPTRUM CANUM, Sm. *Gurupis, P.*; *Chung-kung, L.* E. $\frac{20-30}{0.10+1.3}$. Very common in all old cultivation, graziers' resting-places and cleared spots in the U. H. F. from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 2. Has long upright spikes of yellow-white flowers with long stamens, somewhat resembling a "bottle brush" when rather old. A quantity of sweet juice exudes from the flowers, and this is sucked by Paharia herdsmen. Bark yellow-brown, corky. Wood yellowish white, hard, close-grained, with very fine narrow medullary rays but warping very badly; very quick growing.

71. AMARANTACEÆ.

DEERINGIA CELOSIODES, Br. Climber of the K. S. F. and waste places in the Terai and L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 1. Fruit a red berry.

STILBANTHUS SCANDENS, Hk. f. Large climber of the M. and U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 9-10. Covers even tall trees with its masses of handsome flowers and soft whitish leaves.

72. POLYGONACEÆ.

POLYGONUM MOLLE, Don. *Totnye, P.* Large trailing shrub, very common all over the Darjeeling Hills, sending its branches even over big trees. The stems grow to about 1 ft. in girth, the shoots are eaten by Paharias and Lepchas, and resemble rhubarb in flavour. Fl. 6-7, fr. 11-12. Wood white, with many medullary rays and much pith. Stem knotty.

POLYGONUM POLYSTACHYUM, Wall. A handsome shrub of the higher ranges about 10,000 ft. Fl. fr. 10-11. Flowers pink.

73. ARISTOLIOCHIACEÆ.

ARISTOLOCHIA ROXBURGHIANA, Klotzsch. Twining shrub of L. H. F. from 1,000 to 4,000 ft.; stem up to about 3 in. girth. Fl. 5-6, fr. 12-1.

ARISTOLOCHIA SACCATA, Wall. *Munkungjor*, L.; *Tenzalara*, P. Climbing shrub, with stem up to about 3 in. girth from a knotted, swollen rootstock. Terai and up to 6,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 7-8. Flowers generally borne on the stem, often in clusters at the root. A very handsome plant.

ARISTOLOCHIA PLATANIFOLIA, Duchart. Large climber of L. Hills up to 6,000 ft.

74. PIPERACEÆ.

PIPER BRACHYSTACHYUM, Wall. A branching E shrub of L. H. F. and up to 5,000 ft.

PIPER HAMILTONII, Cas. DC. A stout climber of Terai forests.

There are several other species, mostly small, in the mixed evergreen forests.

75. MYRISTICACEÆ.

MYRISTICA LONGIFOLIA, Wall. E. $\frac{30-20}{10-20+2-3}$ of the Terai M. P. F. w. and deep valleys in L. H. F. Wood white; not used. Leaves long, soft, very handsome.

MYRISTICA KINGII, Hk. f. A tree of L. H. F., larger than the preceding. Found by Dr. King near Siveke.

76. LAURACEÆ.

NOTE.—I have done my best to bring the trees of which I have specimens under the new nomenclature (in many cases) of the Fl. Br. Ind., but I feel that some genera, especially *Machilus*, are very imperfectly done.

CRYPTOCARYA AMYGDALINA, Nees. *Patmero*, P.; *Kaledzo*, L. E. $\frac{30-40}{10-20+3-4}$ of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 2, fr. 8. Fruit black.

BEILSCHMIEDIA SIKKIMENSIS, King. *Kanyoo-kung*, L. Small tree of the L. and M. H. F. about 2,000 to 5,000 ft. Fl. fr. 6. Fruit black, with a bloom on it like a plum.

NOTE.—*Tarsing*, P., somewhat resembles this, but I have never found the flowers or fruit, though it is very common. The wood is now much used for tea-boxes, for temporary houses, etc.

CINNAMOMUM TAMALA, Nees. *Singoli*, P.; *Nupsor-kung*, L. E. $\frac{30-40}{10-20+3-4}$ of M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. damp localities. Fl. 3-4, fr. 7-8. Common in the forests of the valleys of the Mahanadi and Tista, but not much found west of the Mahanadi. Bark brown with white specks, aromatic, largely exported to Lower Bengal under the name of "taj." The leaves are aromatic, and are collected, dried, and sold in the bazars by the name of "tespat."

Jungli per P & L.

Sütung L. ?

Kaoulkung L. Runchi per P.

Barrangkung L.

Beilschmeidia Clarkii. King = Anti Tarsing P. Teesta Valley
" Gammicana " Tarsing P. Phamler-kung L.

Songsoi kung L.

Kawala P Rubnkung L
Anli kawala P " L

Phuankung L

Kawala Rubnkung.

Murshiong kung L. Gagiper P.
Leaves used in charming by "Gagi" (charmers in illness)

Phuiphi is also applied to Acer laevigata Populus ciliata.

CINNAMOMUM OBTUSIFOLIUM, Nees. *Singoli, P.*; *Nupsor-kung, L. E.* $\frac{50-60}{20-30+4-5}$ of the M. P. F. *w.* in Terai, L. H. F. and M. H. F. up to 7,000 ft. Bark and leaves aromatic, like the preceding, but not so much used.

CINNAMOMUM IMPRESSINERVIUM, Meissn. Large tree of the M. H. F. from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. Not common.

CINNAMOMUM CAUDATUM, Nees. *Kharsoni, P.*; *Sanging-kung, L. E.* $\frac{40-50}{10-20+4-6}$ of the L. and M. H. F. from 1,000 to 5,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 1.

CINNAMOMUM CECICODAPHNE, Meissn. *Malligiri, P.*; *Rohu-kung, L.*; *Gunserai, M. E.* $\frac{40-60}{20-30+6-10}$ of the M. P. F. *w.* in Terai and in L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Not now common, but has probably been so and been formerly cut out. Bark and wood highly scented. Wood yellowish brown, open-grained, soft, easily worked and durable, very good for furniture and boxes, especially for clothes, as it keeps off insects.

MACHILUS GAMMIEANA, King. Tree of U. H. F. about Darjeeling, 7,500 ft.

MACHILUS GAMBLER, King. *Kawala, P. L.* Tree of Terai and L. H. F. and even higher. Common in valleys about Siroke.

MACHILUS EDULIS, King. *Dudri, P.*; *Lepchaphal, P.* (local); *Phani-kung, L. E.* $\frac{80-100}{30-40+8-12}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 8,000 ft., smaller at higher elevations; very common about 5,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 10-11. A very fine large handsome tree. Wood yellowish grey with bands of a darker colour, open-grained but durable, and much used for building purposes. Fruit large, when ripe the size of a walnut, eaten eagerly by Lepchas, whence the name "Lepchaphal," which appears to be only local, given by the Paharis in and about Darjeeling.

MACHILUS ODORATISSIMA, Nees. *Lali, P.*; *Jagrikat, P.*; *Phamlet-kung, L. E. L. (?)* $\frac{80-100}{30-40+8-12}$ of the M. P. F. of Terai, L. M. and U. H. F. up to 8,000 ft.

MACHILUS VILLOSA, Hk. f. *Surool, P. E.* $\frac{20-30}{10-20+3-4}$ of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Not common. Fl. 2-3, fr. 3.

PHEBE LANCEOLATA, Nees. *E.* $\frac{30-40}{15-20+3-4}$ of the M. P. F. *w.* in Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Also, but rather different in appearance, M. and U. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Fl. 4, fr. 10. Wood of the Lower Hill variety yellowish brown, hard, close-grained, easily worked.

PHEBE ATTENUATA, Nees. Tree of L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft.

ACTINODAPHNE SIKKIMENSIS, Meissn. *Phirphiri, P.* Tree of M. and U. H. F. at about 6,000 ft. Wood yellowish, useful.

ACTINODAPHNE OBOVATA, Blume. *Mustindi, P.*; *Pohor kung, L. E.* $\frac{60-80}{20-30+4-6}$ of the M. P. F. *w.* in Terai and L. H. F. valleys up to 2,000 ft. Very handsome with its large often whorled leaves, often 12 to 18 inches long and white underneath, and softly pubescent leaf buds.

LITSÆA CITRATA, Bl. *Kirima*, P.; *Terhilsok-kung*, L. E. $\frac{10-20}{6-10+1-2}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 10,000 ft. Fl. fr. 5-6. Very common about Senchal. Leaves and fruit very aromatic, lemon-scented; the fruit is eaten by Lepchas.

LITSÆA KINGII, Hk. f. L. Small tree of U. H. F. 6—8,000 ft., especially at Khumpung, Thosum La, etc. Fl. 3 when leafless.

LITSÆA SERICEA, Wall. L. Small tree of R. F. 9—11,000 ft. Tonglo, etc. Leaves aromatic.

LITSÆA SEBIFERA, Pers. *Suppatnyok*, L. E. tree of L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 8.

LITSÆA POLYANTHA, Juss. *Ratmanti*, P.; *Kudmero*, P.; *Suphut-kung*, L. E. $\frac{30-40}{15-20+4-5}$ of the M. P. F. d. and S. F. in Terai. Not uncommon in Savannahs. Fl. 3-4, fr. 6-7. Wood yellowish white; not used.

LITSÆA ELONGATA, Wall. *Phusri*, P.; *Phane-kung*, L. E. $\frac{60-70}{20-30+4-5}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 10-11. Wood yellowish white; not much used.

LITSÆA SALICIFOLIA, Roxb. *Paieli*, *Sempat*, P. E. small tree of M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. Fl. 3. Banks of streams.

LITSÆA OBLONGA, Wall. *Siltimber*, P.; *Terhilsok-kung* L. E. $\frac{30-40}{15-20+2-3}$ of the M. H. F., especially in old cultivated land; from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. it is the commonest species. Bark green. Wood white, tough. Fl. 11-12, fr. 1-2.

LITSÆA LETA, Wall. *Akhaterwa*, P.; *Phamlet-kung*, L.; *Chimplet-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of the M. P. F. w. of Terai and L. H. F. Fl. 12-1, fr. 6—red-coloured.

LITSÆA UMBROSA, Nees. *Pooteli*, P. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 2. Wood yellow, close-grained, hard, but light; when planed has a bright lustre, as if polished.

LINDERA ASSAMICA, Kurz. *Pooalay*, P.; *Phusri*, P.; *Paieli*, P.; *Phamlet*, L. E. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+4-5}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 9-10, fr. 5-6. Wood light yellow, soft, light, easily worked, used for building.

LINDERA PULCHERRIMA, Bth. *Sisi*, P.; *Nupsor-kung*, L. E. $\frac{60-80}{20-30+4-5}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. 5, fr. 9-10. Wood white, soft, but does not warp easily; used for building, to make cattle yokes, &c.

LINDERA HETEROPHYLLA, Meissn. L. Small tree of U. H. F. and R. F., 8 to 10,000 ft. Flowering when leafless.

77. PROTEACEÆ.

HELICIA ERRATICA, Hk. f. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ between 2,000 and 6,000 ft., chiefly in open ground or in coppice woods of chestnut

Siltimber P.



Let Siltimber P. Hlo Tingheenchok kung L. Also called by (? parent)
Senchul. [name of Senachell kung.
Senachellkung.

Patners. P.

Paichi. P.

Senachell kung. L.

Senachell kung.

Bandari P Zhēyongkung L.

also called Argaili P. (in reference to its being made into string)
Densu L.

Deyshing Bh
Dey. L.

Fruit sold in Dajichang Bayaer in April - 1/3 - per sen.
Called "Malundo".

Elaeagnus pyrifolia Hkf.
General Lepcha name Santeprun (parasite) & the birdlime
paste Yok. Paharias call the paste 'Lissu'.

and *Schima*. Wood pretty, pinkish white with very broad medullary rays; heavy, but not durable. Fl. 6-7, fr. 3-4.

78. THYMELÆACEÆ.

DAPHNE CANNABINA, Wall. *Shedbarwa*, *Kaghuti*, *P.*; *Gande*, *P.*; *Dayshing*, *Bh.* A large shrub. Very common throughout the forests from 6,000 to 10,000 ft. Fl. 11-2, fr. 5. Fruit red. Wood white, but close-grained and tough. Bark used in the manufacture of paper, of which it gives the common thin yellowish kind. Also for ropes to carry loads, e.g. by sawyers to bring out scantlings from the forests. Exceedingly sweet scented.

DAPHNE INVOLUCRATA, Wall. *Chhota Aryili*, *P.* A common shrub, from about 5,000 ft. altitude almost down to the plains. Used in the manufacture of paper. Fl. 1-2, fr. 5, black.

EDGEWORTHIA GARDNERI, Meissn. *Aryili*, *P.*; *Kaghuti*, *P.* A large shrub. Not common in the Darjeeling district—indeed only once seen by me, at Ging, just below the chapel. In Nepal it is exceedingly common, and is the principal plant used in the manufacture of paper, of which it furnishes the best and whitest description.

79. ELÆAGNACEÆ.

ELÆAGNUS LATIFOLIA, L. *Jarila*, *P.* Occasionally a small tree of about 2 ft. girth, but more generally a rambling thorny shrub. Common about 4,000 to 6,000 ft., but occasionally found on the banks of streams in the Terai. Fl. fr. 3. Fruit edible. Wood yellowish white, hard, with conspicuous medullary rays.

80. LORANTHACEÆ.

LORANTHUS PENTAPETALUS, Roxb. *Ajeru*, *P.* (name for all kinds). Parasitic shrub. Common in M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 8,000 ft. on maple, oak, chestnut and other trees.

LORANTHUS LIGUSTRINUS, Wall. Parasitic shrub, apparently terrestrial (see Brandis' Forest Flora) L. H. F. 2 to 4,000 ft. I have not seen it.

LORANTHUS SCURRULA, L. Parasitic shrub with brown tomentum. In L. H. F. about 2,000 ft. Found on *Schima*, &c. Fl. 4-5. Both *Scurrula* proper and var. *graciliflora*.

LORANTHUS PULVERULENTUS, Wall. Parasitic shrub of Terai and L. H. F. Branchlets very white tomentose.

LORANTHUS ELATUS, Edgw. Parasitic shrub of U. H. F. Darjeeling.

LORANTHUS LONGIFLORUS, Desr. *Proosti*, *L.* Large parasitic shrub, with long handsome scarlet flowers. Common in Terai forests on sâl, siris, and other trees, and in L. and M. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Fl. 5-6.

LORANTHUS INVOLUCRATUS, Roxb. Parasitic shrub of Terai and L. H. F. with bracteate flowers.

LORANTHUS GLOBOSUS, Roxb. Parasitic shrub, with banded flowers. M. P. F. and S. F. in Terai. Found chiefly on sâl and Schima. Fl. 4.

LORANTHUS PSILANTHUS, Hk. f. Large parasitic shrub of about 4,000 to 6,000 ft. alt.

VISCUM ALBUM, L. Hurchu, P. Parasitic shrub. Not very common. Fl. fr. 12. Found in Darjeeling at 7,000 ft. on maple and other trees.

VISCUM ARTICULATUM, Burm. Hurchu, P. Parasitic shrub. Common in the U. H. F. on many kind of trees—maple, chestnut, &c. Fl. 12, fr. 5.

81. SANTALACEÆ.

PYRULARIA EDULIS, A. DC. *Sufhyi-kung*, L. L. $\frac{20-30}{5-10+1-3}$ of hills from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 7. Bark thin, greenish grey. Wood hard, white, with big medullary rays; used by Bhutias to make implements of butter-making. Fruit eaten by the Lepchas.

HENSLOVIA GRANULATA, Hk. f. and T. } *Ajiru*, P. Parasitical

HENSLOVIA HETERANTHA, Hk. f. } shrubs, sometimes apparently on their own roots, of the M. and U. H. F. from 2,000 to 7,000 ft. Found on *Quercus*, *Eugenia*, &c. Fl. 3, fr. 7.

82. EUPHORBIACEÆ.

EUPHORBIA ANTIQVORUM, L. L. $\frac{10-20}{5-10+2-3}$. Cultivated as a sacred tree by the Mechis, who guard it most carefully, making a fence round it; consequently it is often found on the sites of old Meehi villages grown into a tree.

EUPHORBIA (POINSETTIA) PULCHERRIMA, Willd., is a shrub with showy crimson floral leaves, common in gardens.

SARCOCOCCA PRUNIFORMIS, Ldl. *Chilikat*, P. Shrub $\frac{6-8}{0-3+1-1\frac{1}{2}}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 9,000 ft. Not very common. Fl. 10, fr. 11. Wood hard, like boxwood; used for walking-sticks.

BRIEDELIA RETUSA, Sprengel. *Geio*, P.; *Penji-kung*, L. L. $\frac{40-50}{20-30+3-4}$. Common in Terai S. F., M. P. F. d., and in L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fl. 8, fr. 10. The stems when young have long sharp conical spines, which disappear as the tree gets older. Bark greyish brown when young, darker and deeply fissured, vertically when old. Wood yellowish grey, heavy, durable; used for building, carts, cattle yokes, &c.: its leaves are cut to feed cattle.

BRIEDELIA MONTANA, Willd. *Geio*, P. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of L. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Fl. 1-2, fr. 3. Wood resembling that of *B. retusa*. Leaves used to feed cattle.

Amplee. P. a well known name.
Tokto-kung Bsh.

Yields a medicinal oil.

Santepm L.

Ambo L.

Fruit sold in Darjeeling Bazar.

Checkung L.

BRIEDELIA STIPULARIS, Bl. *Loima-lara*, P. A large scandent shrub, attaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. girth. Fl. 8-9, fr. 12-2. Common in M. P. F. d. and K. S. F. in Terai and in L. H. F. r. up to 2,000 ft. Bark dark brown, deeply fissured. Heartwood very dark brown, hard.

BRIEDELIA TOMENTOSA, Bl. *Sibri*, P.; *Mantet-kung*, L. E. $\frac{10-20}{6-10+1-2}$ of M. P. F. d. and S. K. F. in Terai and L. H. F. r. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 9, fr. 10. Wood said to be soft, useless.

PHYLLANTHUS RETICULATUS, Poiret. L. climbing shrub. Very common along the banks of rivers in the Terai, especially the Mahanadi and Balasan. Fl. fr. 4.

PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA, Roxb. *Aonla*, P.; *Suom-kung*, P.; *Oula*, M. L. $\frac{30-40}{10-20+2-3}$ of Terai and L. Hills ascending to 4,000 ft. Fl. 3, fr. 11-12. Fruit eaten. Wood red, hard, with broad medullary rays; not used, as it is only of small size. Fruits edible.

GLOCHIDION MULTILOCULARE, Müll. Arg. *Jagri*, P. E. shrub or small tree, chiefly found along roads and streams in the Terai. Seeds with a bright red arillus.

GLOCHIDION LANCEOLARIUM, Dalz. *Bangihat*, P.; *Fagiri*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ Terai and L. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Also ascending the valleys. Wood red, hard. Fl. 5-6, fr. 9.

GLOCHIDION GAMBLEI, Hk. f. *Paili*, P. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ Terai M. P. F. w., e.g. in Dalka Jhar. Fl. 4. Wood of a yellowish colour, said to be strong.

GLOCHIDION HIRSUTUM, Müll. Arg. Tree of the fruits of the Terai. Fl. 3.

GLOCHIDEON NUBIGENUM, Hk. f. E. tree, 60 ft. of. U. H. F. 5 to 7,000 ft.

GLOCHIDION THOMSONI, Hk. f. *Latikat*, P. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of Terai and L. H. F. Wood reddish, rather soft, warps easily. Fl. 4 7, fr. 9-10.

GLOCHIDION ASSAMICUM, Hk. f. *Latikat*, P. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 3, fr.

GLOCHIDION VELUTINUM, Wight. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ Terai and L. H. F. valleys. Common in Dalka Jhar.

GLOCHIDION HEYNEANUM, Wight. Tree E. 30-40 of Terai forests.

GLOCHIDION ACUMINATUM, Muell. Arg. *Latikat*, P.; *Terikair-kung*, L.; *Kair-kung*, L. E. $\frac{40-50}{10-20+3-4}$ U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Fl. 6, fr. 9. Wood dark red, very hard and strong, but liable to warp unless very well seasoned.

FLUEGGIA MICROCARPA, Bl. *Achal*, P. L. $\frac{10-20}{0.5+1.1\frac{1}{2}}$ on a gravel soil by the banks of rivers in S. K. F., and in bad stony soils up to 4,000 ft., e.g. on the southern face of Latpanchor. Wood hard, white, close-grained, with a satiny lustre when cut; might be tried instead of boxwood. Fl. fr. 6.

BREYNIA PATENS, Bth. *Ikti-kúng*, L. L. shrub. Common all over the Terai. Fl. fr. 3-4.

SAUROPUS ALBICANS, Bl. *Sentungrúg*, L. Shrub. Common in the L. Hills up to 3,000 ft. Fl. fr. 9.

CYCLOSTEMON LANCIFOLIUS, Hk. f. E. tree of L. H. F. up to 5,000 ft.

CYCLOSTEMON ASSAMICUS, Hk. f. *Bway Champ*, P.; *Asura*, P. E. $\frac{20-30}{5.10+1.2}$. Deep valleys of the outer hills, e.g. near Sivoke. Fl. 12-1, fr. 2-3. Wood yellow-brown, said to resemble that of the Magnolias.

BISCHOFIA JAVANICA, Bl. *Kainjal*, P.; *Sinong-kúg*, L. L. $\frac{40-60}{20.30+4.6}$. L. H. F. valleys and up to 5,000 ft. Occasionally in the Terai near rivers. Very common in the Chenga-Khyrbani forests. Fl. 3. Bark greyish brown. Wood dark crimson, red, with a very strong odour of vinegar. Used occasionally for planking, and by Nepalese for window frames, &c.; it deserves to be much better known.

APOROSA ROXBURGHII, Baill. *Kagbhalai*, P. L. $\frac{30-40}{10.20+2.3}$. Terai M. P. F. w., e.g. Dalka Jhar and L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 2-3, fr. 4-5. Wood red brown, hard.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM HIMALAYENSE, Müll. Arg. E. small tree of U. H. F. and up to 10,000 ft. Wood grey with reddish streaks.

ANTIDESMA BUNUS, Spreng. *Himalchiri*, P.; *Kantjer*, L. L(?) $\frac{10-20}{5.10+1.2}$. Terai and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Leaves and fruit eaten. Wood reddish, hard.

ANTIDESMA DIANDRUM, Roth. *Patimil*, P.; *Kantjer*, L. L. $\frac{10-20}{5.8+1.2}$. Terai and L. H. F. not swampy. Leaves eaten; they resemble sorrel. Wood reddish, hard, close-grained.

ANTIDESMA ACUMINATUM, Wall. *Kumbyúg*, L.; *Tungcher-kúg*, L. L. $\frac{20-30}{10.20+2.3}$. Terai M. P. F. w. and L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 8-9, fr. 12-1. Fruit red, eaten by Lepchas. Wood darkish red, close-grained, strong but liable to warp.

BACCAUREA SAPIDA, Roxb. *Kalabogati*, P.; *Sumbling-kúg*, L. E. $\frac{30-40}{10.15+2.3}$ of Terai M. P. F. w. and valleys in L. H. F., generally near rivers. Bark used by Lepchas as a mordant in dyeing with manjit or lac (*Regasu*, L.) Fl. 3-4, fr. 5-6. Fruit edible.

Mantel kung L.

Baru + the present of Dypsis An art

Archel P. Kagbhalai is Rhus insignis.

Archel P.

Kusum P. Sumblespot L

Telika pik' L
Halorrey P.

Dangpajeil kung L

Dangpabak kung L

JATROPHA CURCAS, Linn. *Bagverendi*, B. H.; *Kadam*, P. E. $\frac{10-15}{0-10+1-2}$. Often found in old village sites, and is used in the Terai for hedges. Wood very soft, white. Seeds used as a purgative.

CROTON OBLONGIFOLIUS, Roxb. *Akh*, P. L. $\frac{30-40}{10-20+3-4}$ of the M. P. F. d. and L. H. F. r. up to 2,000 ft. Fl. 1. Wood said to be yellow, hard, and close-grained. It gives a small quantity of gum, used by Paharias to cure sores on the legs.

CROTON CAUDATUS, Geisel. *Takchabrik*, L. L. climbing shrub, stem reaching often 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in girth. Fl. 4-5, fr. 7-8. Found in S. K. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai, and in hills up to 4,000 ft., but most common in waste places. Wood hard and close-grained, bright yellow, turning to white as it gets older; has a strong odour.

OSTODES PANICULATA, Bl. *Mya*, P.; *Bepari*, P.; *Palok-kung*, L. E. $\frac{50-60}{20-30+0-8}$ of M. H. F. ascending to 6,000 ft. and descending to 2,000 ft. Fl. 6, fr. 11. It gives a gum, which is used as a size in the manufacture of paper. The wood is white, soft; not used.

ALCHORNEA TILLÆFOLIA, Müll. Arg. *Chhota Kagshi*, P. E. $\frac{10-15}{0-5+\frac{1}{2}-1}$ of the L. and M. H. F. from 2,000 to 5,000 ft. Very common on Latpanchor ridge.

TREWIA NUDIFLORA, Linn. *Garum*, P.; *Gamari*, P.; *Tung-flam-kung*, L. L. $\frac{30-40}{15-20+3-4}$ of M. P. F. d. and S. K. F. in Terai, and to 2,000 ft. in L. H. F., but seems chiefly to be found on roadsides and waste places. Fl. 2-3, fr. 6-7. Wood yellowish white, soft, used to make cattle troughs.

MALLOTUS ROXBURGHIANUS, Müll. Arg. *Kamli Mallata*, P.; *Phusri Mallata*, P. E. $\frac{10-20}{5-10+\frac{1}{2}-1}$ of L. H. F. damp valleys. Fl. 7. Wood hard, white, close-grained, resembles boxwood.

MALLOTUS NEPALENSIS, Müll. Arg. *Numboongkor*, L. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+1-2}$ of U. H. F. from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. Common about Darjeeling. Fl. 7, fr. 9.

MALLOTUS ALBUS, Müll. Arg. *Joji Mallata*, P.; *Numbong-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of L. H. F. valleys in inner hills, and in M. H. F. to 5,000 feet. Fl. 5, fr. 8. Capsule 4-seeded (called *M. tetracoccus* in Kurz's *Burma Flora*). Wood white, soft, much attacked by insects.

MALLOTUS PHILIPPINENSIS, Müll. Arg. *Sindooria*, P.; *Puroa-kuno*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of M. P. F. d. and S. F. in Terai and S. F. and L. H. F. up to 4,000 feet in hills. Fl. 7-8, fr. 1-2. Wood reddish brown, hard, close-grained. Fruit covered with a red powder (*kamila*), used as a dye, but rarely.

CLEIDION JAVANICUM, Bl. *Palap-kung*, L. E. $\frac{40-60}{20+4-5}$ of the L. H. F. valleys up to 1,000 ft. Fl. 1, fr. 6.

MACARANGA PUSTULATA, King. Small tree of L. H. F. up to 4,500 ft.

MACARANGA GMELINÆFOLIA, King. *Kamli Mallata*, P.; *Namjit*, L. $\frac{L}{E}$ (?) $\frac{10-20}{5-10+1-1\frac{1}{2}}$ of L. H. F. valleys. Common along the Tista river.

MACARANGA GAMBLEI, Hk. f. E. $\frac{20-25}{6-10+1-2}$ of M. P. F. w. in Terai; only found by me in the Dalka Jhar.

MACARANGA DENTICULATA, Müll. Arg. *Mallata*, P.; *Numro-kung*, L. E. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+3-4}$. M. H. F. from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. Chiefly, or almost entirely, on land which has been once cleared, and on which it is almost always the first forest crop: thus in some places, e.g. at Hoom-Linding, Tukdah, Pugraingbong and Paiengaon near Dumsong, forming almost of itself the forest. It is very fast growing. In ten years it grows 40 ft. high with 3 ft. girth; and as its shade is light, it acts as a nurse to better kinds of trees, such as toon, walnut, or chestnut. Fl. 10-11, fr. 4. Leaves not peltate, triangular, ovate acuminate. Wood white, prettily grained, but not durable; would do for tea-boxes. Used for fences for their fields by the Lepchas and Bhutias on account of its long straight stems.

MACARANGA GUMMIFLORA, Müll. Arg. *Jogi Mallata*, P. E. $\frac{30-40}{20-30+3-4}$. M. H. F. in similar places to the above, but not so common, and generally on southern slopes. Easily distinguished by its broadly peltate leaves. A copious red clear gum exudes wherever a branch, or even leaf, is cut. In the Fl. Br. Ind. this and the last are combined in one species. This is no doubt correct, but I still keep them separate as they are so easily distinguished in the field.

MACARANGA INDICA, Müll. Arg. *Dagdakti*, M.; *Lal Mallata*, P. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$. Terai M. P. F. w. and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Wood greyish white, soft, not durable. Fl. , fr.

MACARANGA, SP. *Sing-kung*, L. L. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$. M. H. F., especially old cultivation. Very common about Tukdah and Hoom-Linding. Fl. fr. never seen. The leaves turn a bright golden red before falling in December. They are used by Lepchas to poison fish, and their juice is said to raise blisters if applied to the skin.

HOMONOYA RIPARIA, Lour. *Khola Ruis*, P.; *Mongthel-kung*, L. E. small shrub, its stem reaching 6 in. in girth. Common along the beds of the Raugit and Tista rivers during their whole course in the district, but never seen by me on any other of the rivers, such as the Balasan or Meehi. Wood pink-white.

LASIOCocca SYMPHILLÆFOLIA, Hk. f. *Jagrikat*, *Bajadanti*, P.; *Ching-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-40}{10-15+2-3}$ of the damp forests of the L. H. Very common in the Tista valley, especially near Sivoke. Fl. 4. fr. 10. Bark thin, white; peels off in flakes. The section of the stem is very irregular, somewhat resembling that of the horn-

Burma

Chota

Pajul Kung L.

In this M. pellata

Pari P

•
Tongshen kung

Sukar P. Sheekung. L.
Fruit eaten, foliage a fodder.

beam, but with deeper sinuosities. It is one of the hardest woods in the district, very close-grained, even, works easily, and should be tried as a substitute for boxwood. Bengali boatmen carry it away eagerly when they find it adrift in the Tista to make poles to work their boats up stream. It is said to grow to a very large size in Nepal, where it is used for boats, and is largely sold from depôt. (The statements of the Nepalese may perhaps relate to some other tree, but cannot be verified without specimens.)

RICINUS COMMUNIS, Linn. *Orer*, P.; *Rajlok-kung*, L. The castor oil plant. E. $\frac{10-15}{0.5+1}$. Comes up in great abundance in old cultivation. It is cultivated by Mechis to feed silkworms with the leaves.

SAPIUM BACCATUM, Roxb. *Pudlikat*, P.; *Lal Kainjal*, P. L. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+4-6}$ of the M. P. F. v. of Terai and L. H. F. valleys. Common in Dalka Jhar and near Sivoke. When in young foliage, in April, has a very handsome appearance, the leaves being then of an orange-red colour. Fl. 4. Wood said to resemble that of *Bischofia Javanica*.

SAPIUM SEBIFERUM, Roxb. A Chinese tree, often planted in the Terai and Lower Hills. The Tallow tree.

83. URTICACEÆ.

ULMUS LANCIFOLIA, Roxb. *Lapi*, P. L. $\frac{60-80}{30-40+8-10}$ of the L. H. F. valleys up to 2,000 feet. Fl. fr. 3.

CELTIS TETRANDBRA, Roxb. *Koomsoong-kung*, L. L. $\frac{60-80}{20-30+6-10}$ of the L. H. F. valleys. Common along the Tista and Great Rangit rivers. Fl. 2, fr.

CELTIS CINNAMOMEA, Ldl. *Sedongtagla*, L. L. $\frac{30-40}{10-20+3-4}$ (?) of the L. H. F. and inner valleys. Fl. 3-4, fr. 6-7.

TREMA ORIENTALIS, Bl. *Kooail*, P.; *Tugla-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-4}$. Common in Terai and L. H. F., especially in old cultivation, where it comes up in great quantity. Very fast growing. One tree cut down in front of the Sivoke rest-house had attained a girth of about 40 in. and a height of 25 feet in five years. Bark grey-brown, rough, with innumerable lenticels. Wood like the preceding, and bark used for the same purposes. Leaves densely covered with soft grey hairs beneath.

TREMA POLITORIA, Planch. *Kooail*, P.; *Tuksat-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$. Common in L. H. F., especially in old cultivated land. Fl. 6-7. Wood light, reddish brown with darker coloured medullary rays, soft, easily decaying. The bark is used to tie up the rafters of native houses and to make temporary ropes for all purposes. Distinguished from the next by its leaves being very rough and green beneath.

GIRONIERA RETICULATA, Thw. *Lali*, P. E. $\frac{60-80}{30-40+8-12}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Fl. fr. I have never found in

spite of constant search. Wood red-brown, close-grained, much used for planking, rafters, &c.

STREBLUS ASPER, Lour. *Siora*, H. Bg. E. $\frac{30-40}{15-20+3-4}$ of the L. H. F. and of the cultivated parts of the Terai near villages. Not common. Leaves very rough. Fl. 3-4, fr. 6-7.

PLECOSPERMUM SPINOSUM, Trécul. Straggling shrub of the L. H. F. Gives the yellow *Gumbengfong* wood used as a dye.

MORUS INDICA, L. *Chhota Kimbu*, P.; *Mekrap-kung*, L. $\frac{10-20}{0-5+1-2}$ of the valleys and up to 4,000 ft. Very common along the Tista. Fl. 2-3, fr. 9-10. Fruit edible.

MORUS LÆVIGATA, Wall. *Kimbu*, P.; *Numbyong-kung*, L.; *Singtok*, Bh. L. $\frac{100-120}{50-60+13-15}$ of the L. H. F. valleys and in the inner ranges. Common in the Great Rangit valley. Fl. 3, fr. 9-10. Wood yellowish brown; very good for house-building.

FICUS BENGALENSIS, Linn. *Bor*, H.; *Kangji-kung*, L.; *Borhar*, P. E. $\frac{60-80}{20-30+}$ (?) The banyan. Wild all over the M. P. F. w. of Terai and L. H. F. and cultivated in the Terai, especially on roadsides. The largest of all the species except, perhaps, the India-rubber fig. It generally grows epiphytically on some other tree, and sends down multitudes of aerial roots from the branches, but less in the forest than in the open. Wood soft, but tough; not used. Recognized by its large, somewhat one-sided, leaves, red fruit and gray horizontally furrowed bark.

FICUS MYSORENSIS, Heyne. *Sunkong-kung*, L. E. 40-50. Generally a large epiphytic tree, but not common, in L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fr. 4. Distinguished by its parallel veined soft leaves, generally about 1 ft. long, and large fruit.

FICUS ALTISSIMA, Bl. *Yokkung*, L. E. 70-80. Generally epiphytic in the M. P. F. d. of Terai and L. H. F. valleys, e.g. in Sivoke Hills and Pursam Jhora. Very large tree; gives India-rubber, but more sparingly, and of not so good quality as the *F. elastica*.

FICUS HOOKERI, Miq. Tree of L. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Leaves large.

FICUS GLABERRIMA, Bl. Tree, generally epiphytic, of the L. H. F. and inner valleys. Fr. 9. Distinguished by its small fruit, leaves tomentose beneath, and prominent basal nerves not parallel to the remainder.

FICUS OBTUSIFOLIA, Roxb. E. Generally epiphytic. 60-80 ft. (The height of all the epiphytic figs depends, of course, on that of the tree they grow upon.) M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. Distinguished by its leaves being similar in shape to those of *F. altissima*, and having more or less the venation of *F. elastica*. They are sharply cuneate at the base and obtuse at the summit. The fruit is small and dotted with red specks. It gives an India-rubber of inferior quality.

FICUS BENJAMINA VAR. *COMOSA*, Roxb. *Kunhip*, L. E. $\frac{40-60}{10-20+3-4}$ if on its own roots, but often epiphytic. One of the prettiest of

Emshing L.

Yokshu Kung L.

Lhute'-Khenyu. eaten with impunity by deer cows but gives a
skin disease to calves, hence the name Lhute' = skin disease.

Tyung-mo pe' L. Tyung-mo = elephant pe' = fodder

the figs. Distinguished by its small oval parallel-veined leaves and big yellow fruit. Fr. 3.

FICUS ELASTICA, Bl. *Bor*, *H. Bg.*; *Lesoo*, *P.*; *Yok*, *L.* E. Generally epiphytic, of the L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Not seen in the plains or in hills west of the Mahanadi, except on that river itself or its tributaries. It is the true Indian India-rubber, but in Darjeeling it is quite at its western limit. There used to be magnificent specimens in the Tista and Great Rangit valleys, of immense height, with thousands of aerial root. The wood is yellowish brown, tough, but not durable. It is not used. The annual rings are very indistinct, owing to the concentric rings of alternate light and dark tissue. The leaves are large, very handsome and easily recognized; the fruit small, brown, spotted, oblong—ripe 9-10. The stem is easily recognized in the forests by the reddish brown scurfy stem and aerial roots, and by the strong odour of fresh India-rubber, which is often perceptible for a considerable distance.

FICUS RETUSA, Linn. *Jamu*, *P.*; *Sitnyok*, *L.* Large tree, generally epiphytic. M. P. F. and S. F. of Terai and L. H. F. Fr. 6. Leaves small, and figs about the size of a small pea.

FICUS RUMPHII, Bl. *Pakar*. Large tree, generally epiphytic, of S. F. and M. P. F. in Terai and L. H. F. Not very common.

FICUS RELIGIOSA, Linn. *Pipal*, *H.*; *Pipli*, *P.* Very large tree, only cultivated near villages and along roadsides in the Terai. Fr. 11-12. Recognized by its poplar-like, long acuminate leaves.

FICUS INFECTORIA, Roxb. *Safed kabra*, *P.*; *Kangji-kung*, *L.* L. large tree, generally epiphytic, of the S. F. and M. P. F. *d.* and *w.* of Terai and L. H. F. in dryer localities generally. Common in sâl forests. Fr. 6. Often planted for ornament in the Terai near villages and on roadsides. Recognized by its long petioled leaves, small fruit, and light grey shining bark.

FICUS CLAVATA, Wall. *Girulee*, *P.*; *Siratpé*, *L.* E. ? $\frac{15-20}{5-10+1-1}$ of M. P. F. *w.* in Terai, L. H. F. valleys and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Fr. 2-3. Wood rather heavy. Bark greenish black. Leaves used to feed cattle.

FICUS SIKKIMENSIS, Miq. *Lekbilani*, *P.* E. ? $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Fr. 5.

FICUS OBSCURA, Bl. *Kasirut*, *P.*; *Tuksot-kung*, *L.* L. ? $\frac{15-20}{5-10+1-2}$ of M. P. F., L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Fr. 5. Leaves very rough. Bark used to make ropes by Paharias.

FICUS CONGLOBATA, King. *Tuksot-kung*, *L.* Small tree of L. H. forests, leaves like *hispida*.

FICUS HISPIDA, Linn. f. *Kharwa*, *P.*; *Tuksot-kung*, *L.* E. $\frac{30-40}{5-15+3-4}$ of M. P. F. *d.* in Terai and L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Very common in waste places, on the banks of streams in the

Terai and in abandoned cultivations in hills. Good elephant fodder. Fruit edible. Big trees may be seen at Bamunpokri and Chenga. Easily recognized by its opposite leaves and hollow stems. Fr. 1-2.

FICUS SÆMOCARPA, Miq. Small shrub on rocks in river beds in L. H. F. Banks of Tista. Fl. 12.

FICUS CUNIA, Ham. *Kanhya*, P.; *Kanai*, M.; *Sungji-kung*, L. E. $\frac{30-40}{6-10+3-4}$ of Terai M. P. F. d. and L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft. Very common. Fruit edible. Bark used to tie the rafters of native houses. Easily recognized by its unequal semicordate leaves and long leafless racemes of fruit from the lower part of the stem. Fr. 5-6.

FICUS PROSTRATA, Wall. Small tree of L. H. F. and up to 5,000 ft. Leaves narrow, glabrous. Stem often creeping.

FICUS FISTULOSA, Reinw. Small tree of Terai and L. H. F. difficult to distinguish from *F. glomerata*. Fl. 2. on branches.

FICUS LÆVIS, Bl. Small tree or epiphyte of L. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Leaves large, cordate.

FICUS SCANDENS, Roxb. Trailing shrub growing on rocks from 3,000 to 5,000 ft. Fr. 8.

FICUS FOVEOLATA, Wall. *Dudila-lara*, P.; *Taksotrig*, L. large climbing shrub of U. H. F., from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. Very common about Darjeeling. Fr. 5.

FICUS HIRTA, Vahl. *Kasreto*, P.; *Gyasay-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{0-15+2-3}$ of Terai, L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Very handsome with its soft big leaves and reddish edible fruit, covered with golden coloured hairs. Fr. 8.

FICUS NEMORALIS, Wall. *Dudila*, P.; *Toitpay*, L. E. $\frac{30-50}{10-20+3-4}$ of U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Fr. 6. Leaves used to feed cattle.

FICUS ROXBURGHII, Wall. *Kasrekan*, P.; *Kundoung-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of Terai, banks of streams, L. H. and M. H. F. up to 6,000 ft. Common in abandoned cultivations. Fruit pear-shaped, large, edible. Fr. 4.

FICUS POMIFERA, Wall. *Timil*, P.; *Tchongtay-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{5-10+2-3}$ of L. H. F. and M. P. F. d. in Terai. Fruit edible (perhaps the best of the wild edible kinds). There is a fine tree close to the spring at Bamunpokri.

FICUS GLOMERATA, Roxb. *Gulir*, H.; *Dumri* P.; *Tchongtay-kung*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2-3}$ of Terai and L. H. F. Not common. Fr. 3, edible; good elephant fodder.

CUDRANIA JAVANENSIS, Trécul. A large shrub or small tree of the Terai and Duars, chiefly in hedges or isolated in the cultivated portion.

ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA, Linn. *Kuttal*, Bg. The Jack tree. Cultivated all over the Terai and in the lower part of the hills. Wood bright yellow, turning brown with age; very handsome.

Nyentung L. Em Shing Bh. (Em & Duds = milk,

Hibara P.

Rukh Kathar P. Kathari L.

Fruit pulp eaten raw, seeds roasted. Unripe fruit cooked as a vegetable.

Bor L. Buin Kather P. Fruit eaten

Mus~~st~~abris L.

Gnygalop L.

Kayoo bu L.

Shoots eaten. Gathered with the chinta (fietongs)

v. rotundifolia - lavong L.

ARTOCARPUS CHAPLASHA, Roxb. *Lut-ter*, P. L. $\frac{80-120}{50-60+10-15}$. Common in the Terai M. P. F. w. (especially the Dalka Jhar) and in the L. H. F. and M. H. F. valleys, ascending up to nearly 5,000 ft. Fine specimens may be seen in the Rungjo valley below the cinchona plantation and below Pankabari. A very handsome tree with its tall straight stem and large broad leaves. Fl. 3, fr. ? The wood is bright yellow, turning brown with exposure, much lighter and looser grained than that of the jack tree, but easily worked and very useful for furniture and planking. It is also used for dug-outs on the Tista river. When young the leaves are often 2 ft. in length and pinnatifid, resembling in shape a huge leaf of *Quercus Robur*.

ARTOCARPUS LAKOOCHA, Roxb. *Dehua*. Bg. A handsome tree, occasionally found planted near villages in the Terai. Wood similar to the above, but of a much darker colour.

CONOCEPHALUS SUAVEOLENS, Bl. *Gulsuné*, P. Big climber of M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. valleys. Fl. 2-3.

LAPORTEA CRENULATA, Gaud. *Moringi*, P.; *Sunkrong*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+1-2}$ of M. P. F. w. in Terai and L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fl. fr. 1. Fibre good for rope, but the preparation has a poisonous effect. Leaves and young shoots have poisonous, stinging hairs, the effects of which are very painful, lasting very long.

GIRARDINIA HETEROPHYLLA, Willd. *Ulo*, or *Sisnoo* P.; *Kazu*, L. A shrub or shrubby herb of the M. and U. H. F., forming a dense undergrowth in some forests from 3,000 to 8,000 ft. It has very long stinging hairs, the effects of which are, however, not lasting. The fibre is used for ropes, twine, &c., and for coarse cloth, like gunny, to make bags.

BÖHMERIA MALABARICA, Wedd. *Takbret-kúng*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{0+1-4}$ of the L. and M. H. F., forming an undergrowth up to 5,000 ft. Fibre used for ropes. Fl. 3.

BÖHMERIA RUGULOSA, Wedd. *Dar*, P.; *Sedeng*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+3-4}$ of the L. H. F., especially dry exposures. Very common in the upper part of Chenga forest. Fl. 3, fr. 11. Wood much esteemed, dark red, heavy, with fine medullary rays.

BÖHMERIA MACROPHYLLA, Don. *Kamli*, P.; *Pua*, L. E. $\frac{10-15}{0-5+3-4}$ of the L. H. F., especially by banks of streams, often found in K. S. F. in Terai. Fibre used to make ropes and fishing-lines. Fl. 8, fr. 11.

BÖHMERIA PLATYPHYLLA, Don. *Kamli*, P.; *Dangnosooketek*, L. L. shrub E. of the M. F. P. Terai, L. M. and U. H. F. up to 7,000 ft. The variety *macrostachya* is generally found up to 5,000 ft., above that is found the variety *rotundifolia*, which is common in Darjeeling. Fibre used to make ropes. Fl. 8.

BÖHMERIA HAMILTONIANA, Wedd. *Taksur*, L. E. $\frac{10-15}{0+1-4}$ of the L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Fibre used for ropes. Fl. 10.

BÖHMERIA POLYSTACHYA, Wedd. *Phusre kamli*; *Taksur*, *L.* L. shrub of U. Hills common round Darjeeling, 7,000 ft. Fl. 8. Gives a fibre; not used.

POUZOLZIA VIMINEA, Wedd. (1) *Chhota kooail*, *P.*; *Kyingbi*, *L.* E. $\frac{10-20}{0.5+1.1}$ of beds of streams in Terai and in L. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Common in abandoned cultivations, where it grows into a small tree. Leaves eaten by Lepchas. Bark used for ropes. Wood brown-yellow, soft, but heavy. Warps easily.

(2) *Lilima*, *P.* This variety is common at 7,000 ft., especially about the station of Darjeeling, and is a large, much branched shrub.

VILLEBRUNEA INTEGRIFOLIA, Gaud. *Lipic*, *P.*; *Kaphitki*, *L.* E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+1.2}$ of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Fibre used to make ropes, nets, and coarse cloth. It has a brownish colour. Fl. 2-3.

VILLEBRUNEA FRUTESCENS, Bl. *Kirma*, *P.*; *Takbret-kung*, *L.* E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+\frac{1}{2}-1}$ of the M. P. F. w. of Terai and L. H. F. valleys up to 4,000 ft. Fibre used for ropes.

DEBREGEASIA VELUTINA, Gaud. *Tushiari*, *P.*; *Kamhyemkung*, *L.* E. $\frac{20-30}{10-15+2.3}$ of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Wood when old reddish black. Fibre used to make ropes and fishing-nets.

DEBREGEASIA WALLICHIANA, Wedd. *Poorooni*, *P.*; *Senén-kung*, *L.* Big climber of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Very handsome with its big round cordate leaves snow-white beneath. Fl. 5-6. Fruit edible.

MAOUTIA PUYA, Wedd. *Puya*, *P.*; *Kiyunki*, *L.* E. 6-10. Waste places and abandoned cultivation in Terai and L. Hills up to 4,000 ft. The fibre is extensively used to make ropes, cloths, fishing nets, &c.

84. JUGLANDEÆ.

JUGLANS REGIA, Linn. *Akrot*, *P.*; *Kowal-kung*, *L.* L. $\frac{60-100}{30-40+8-12}$. The walnut. Found in the M. H. F., especially in ravines between 3,000 and 5,000 ft. altitude. Is rather scarce, as are most of the trees of the 3,000 to 6,000 ft. zone, that being the zone of Lepcha cultivation. Fl. 3-4, fr. 9-11. Bark grey, deeply fissured vertically. Wood dark greyish brown, more uniformly and less handsomely marked than the walnut wood in Europe: it also seems lighter and not so close-grained. It is the most valuable wood of the hills, and was very extensively used in house building until its scarcity, and the distance at which it had to be sought rendered it too expensive. Many houses, and notably the inspection bungalow at Rungbi, have nearly all their wood work of walnut. It is also occasionally used for shingles by Bhutias, as it splits easily; but for this purpose it is probably not so good as chestnut. The nuts have a very hard shell, but are largely collected. Most of the walnuts, however, sold in Darjeeling or

Chipli P.

Bhujia per P
Sanglikung L

? Payung = P. Podium for which it is easily mistaken.

Songrakung L

exported to the plains come from the Raja of Sikkim's territory. A remarkable thing is the percentage of good nuts; out of thousands sown at Rungbool some years ago, scarcely one in a hundred failed to germinate.

ENGELHARDTIA SPICATA, Bl. Mowa, Mahua, P.; Suviak-kung, L. L. $\frac{60-100}{30-50+8-12}$. A very large handsome tree of the M. H. F., spreading down to the plains, and often found even in the Terai (Sukna, Dalka Jhar). Very handsome in the winter, when covered with its long drooping catkins and winged seeds resembling those of the hornbeam. Bark grey. Stem cylindrical. Wood much used for house-building, tea-boxes, &c. It is of a pink-grey colour, and has a satiny lustre. It has fine medullary rays and large vessels, and works easily. It coppices freely, as may be seen in the coppice woods at Nagri, and seedlings come up profusely wherever they get sufficient light and protection from cattle. Fl. 9-10, fr. 11-12.

85. CUPULIFERÆ.

BETULA UTILIS, Don. Takpa, Bh. L. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+3-4}$. Found on the Singalila Ridge from 9,000 to 12,000 ft. Some very large specimens below Tonglo on the path to Surmonbong and Kinjalja. Bark white. Wood very close-grained, white and strong.

BETULA ALNOIDES, Ham. Saver, P.; Payung, P.; Hlosontli-kung, L. L. $\frac{30-40}{20-30+2-3}$. Common round Darjeeling, and especially about Birch Hill. Fl. 3-4, fr. 5-6. Bark grey, silvery, papery, peeling off in horizontal strips and marked with big lenticels. Wood white or slightly brownish white, with numerous medullary rays and broad annual rings; takes a polish; works well, but is softer than that of *B. utilis*.

BETULA CYLINDROSTACHYS, Wall. Sauer, P.; Sungli-kung, L. L. $\frac{80-100}{40-60+6-8}$. A very large and handsome tree of M. H. F. from 3,000 to 6,000 ft., but found occasionally even in the Terai; it has pendent branchlets. Fl. 12. Wood very hard and good, but not used, though it is better than many other woods in constant use in the district; it is of a reddish colour with a rather twisted grain. Bark pink, peeling off in large flakes and vertically, giving a shaggy appearance to the stem. In the Fl. Br. Ind. this tree is placed under *B. alnoides*, but it is very unlike that species both in appearance and in habitat.

ALNUS NEPALENSIS, D. Don. Utis, P. L. $\frac{80-100}{30-40+6-10}$. A large tree of the M. H. F. from 3,000 to 6,000 ft., but often extending still higher up. Common round Darjeeling. Is often found in second growth forest in old cultivations, especially near streams. Fl. 9-10, fr. 12-1. In the forest the bark has a dark green colour, and the tree is easily recognized; in open places it is generally

silvery grey, resembling that of the birch. Stem very cylindrical, tall, grows very rapidly. Wood greyish, medullary rays broad, each ending in the liber in a horny plate; soft, light, easily worked, does not warp or split; it is rarely used though it deserves to be extensively employed for tea-boxes and for other purposes for which a light wood which does not warp is required.

QUERCUS LAMELLOSA, Sm. *Budgrat, P.; Búk, L.* $\frac{100-120}{30-40+15-20}$. The big Darjeeling oak, commonly called "Búk," and found in the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 9,000 ft. Fl. 4-5, fr. 11. Acorns very large, the cups often 2 to 3 in. in diameter with broad annular rings. Bark grey-brown with rough spots. The wood is hard, heavy, with very broad medullary rays. The sapwood is white, and decays easily; the heart-wood brown, often with bands of an almost black colour, and durable if not too much exposed to wet. When cut in the direction of the medullary rays it is very handsome, and deserves to be more used than it is in cabinet-work. The large vessels are chiefly arranged in wavy lines parallel to the medullary rays, and the annual rings are very indistinct and difficult to count. The wood is used for beams, door-posts, rafters, &c., and it is a very good firewood. It splits well, and is occasionally used for shingles. After an age of about 100 to 120 years the tree generally becomes hollow in the centre, at the same time as it still increases in girth, so that ancient trees of 20 to 30 ft. or more in girth are often found in the old forests. The chief forests west of the Tista, in which this oak predominates, are those on the big spurs of Senchal, Gumpahar, Mahalderam, and Tukdah. There is a beautiful picture of it in Hook. f. and Cathc. Ill. Him. Pl. fig. 20.

QUERCUS LINEATA, Bl. *Phalat, P.; Siri-kúng, L.* $\frac{100-120}{30-40+12-15}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 9,000 ft. Fl. 4-5, fr. 9-10. Bark similar to that of *Q. lamellosa*. Wood also like the wood of that tree, but its colour is more variegated with darker and lighter bands. It is used for the same purposes, but is much more liable to shrink and warp. Acorns small, the cups shallow, surrounded by small thin annular rings. This is var. *Thomsoniana*.

QUERCUS ACUMINATA, Roxb. *Chhota Arkoulo, P. E.* $\frac{30-40}{15-20+3-4}$ of the U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Not very common, but found with *Q. fenestrata*. Fr. 12-1. Fine specimens may be seen on the Birch Hill Road, Darjeeling. Wood reddish yellow, close-grained, with fine medullary rays and pores in short wavy lines.

QUERCUS PACHYPHYLLA, Kurz. *Bara katús, P.; Hloserie-kúng, L. E.* $\frac{80-120}{30-40+12-15}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 10,000 ft. Fl. ?, fr. 11. It is common round Senchal and Gumpahar, but its chief locality is in the forests of the Singalila range, especially round Tonglo. Wood yellowish white, hard, much lighter than that of *Q. lamellosa*, with very fine or almost no medullary rays; more durable in water than the wood of *Q. lamellosa*, and preferred for

Quercus semicarpifolia = Khosro P. *Peyshtik-kung* L.
Found in Nepal & Bhutan but not in Sikkim.

Sherwolkung L. ^D*Dalne katus* P

Kushukung L. *Katus* P
Dalne katus is *C. indica*.

palings, shingles, and planking. Acorns large, deeply bedded in scaly cups in a compact mass, the cups being joined together generally in threes.

QUERCUS FENESTRATA, Roxb. *Patlé katús*, P.; *Kashiendung*, L. E. $\frac{30-40}{15-20+3-5}$ of the U. H. F. from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Not so common as *Q. lamellosa* or *annulata*. Fl. 3, fr. 12-1. It is chiefly found in the forests about 5,000 to 6,000 ft., e.g. at Tukdah and Dumsong.

I am not sure about this species; it is not given from Sikkim in Fl. Br. Ind. and the plant may be a var. of *Q. spicata*. I have unfortunately lost all my Oak specimens, cannot determine it fully.

QUERCUS SPICATA, Sm. *Arkoulo*, P.; *Kucheeng-kung*, L. E. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+3-5}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai (Dalka Jhar, common) L. H. F. valleys and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 3-4, fr. 9-10 of second year. Wood not used. It coppices very freely, is of quick growth, and would probably be worth growing in coppice by planters mixed with chestnut for firewood and charcoal. Acorns rather flattened, on shallow scaly cups secured together on a long upright spike.

QUERCUS LANCEÆFOLIA, Roxb. *Patlé katús*, P.; *Siri-kung*, L. R. $\frac{30-40}{15-20+3-4}$ of the Terai (banks of streams) L. and M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft. Fl. 2-3, fr. 9. Wood resembling that of the preceding, with very fine medullary rays. The fruit has thin broad-ringed cups, which are set sideways on the branch, and the kernel has ruminant albumen. It is used as a bait to catch birds, who appear to be fond of it.

QUERCUS GRIFFITHII, Hk. f. and T. is a handsome Khasia Hill species now extensively cultivated at the Cinchona Plantations.

CASTANOPSIS INDICA, A. DC. *Banj katús*, P.; *Kashiorón*, L. E. $\frac{20-40}{10-20+3-5}$ of the M. P. F. w. Terai, L. H. F. and M. H. F. to 6,000 ft., but commonest in the latter. Fl. 11-12, fr. 9-10. Comes up generally on old cultivated lands about 4,000 ft. on dry exposures. Wood greyish white, splits easily, much used for shingles, which may be the reason that so few big trees are ever found. A few may, however, be seen east of the Tista. About Kalimpung it, as well as the next species, are kept standing in the fields and pollarded to be burnt for manure. The fruit is about the size of a filbert, which it rather resembles in flavour.

CASTANOPSIS HYSTRIX, A. DC. *Dalné katús* P.; *Sirikishu*, L. E. $\frac{100-120}{30-40+10-20}$ of the U. H. F. from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Common about Darjeeling. Fl. 5, fr. 9-10. Wood almost exactly like that of *Q. pachyphylla*, and used for the same purposes. Fruit very long—prickly, the largest of the Darjeeling species; edible.

CASTANOPSIS ARGENTEA, Bl. *Kuchang-kung*, L. L. ? Tree of the M. P. F. w. and banks of streams in Terai and L. Hills.

CASTANOPSIS TRIBULOIDES, A. DC. *Musré katús*, P.; *Kashi-oshem*, L. E. $\frac{30-50}{15-20+4-5}$ of the same localities as the preceding. Fl. 3-4, fr. 9-10. Wood greyish white like the preceding, much used for house-building, shingles, &c. Fruit edible.

CORYLUS FEROX, Wall. A small tree of the forests of the Singalila range above 8,000 ft.

The Spanish chestnut, *Castanea Vesca*, L., was originally introduced by General Strachey. Trees were planted in Darjeeling about 1868 by Mr. G. Mann, and in 1874 it was regularly planted by order of Sir G. Campbell.

86. SALICACEÆ.

SALIX TETRASPERMA, Roxb. *Beis*, M. H. E. $\frac{20-30}{5-10+2-3}$. Common along streams in the Terai and in swampy places in the hills up to 3,000 ft. I have never seen the male tree. Fr. 12-1.

SALIX BABYLONICA, Linn. L. $\frac{10-40}{10-15+3-4}$. Extensively planted in the hills, where it grows very fast, especially in wet places. There are fine trees, both in Darjeeling and Kurseong. Propagated from cuttings.

There are several other species, including the dwarf ones, high up in Sikkim.

POPULUS CILIATA, Wall. *Bangikat*, P.; *Sugribong-kung*, L. L. $\frac{60-80}{30-40+1-6}$ of the M. H. F. and downwards to 1,000 ft. Scarce west of the Tista, but common in the Dumsong forests. Bark smooth when young; when old, rough with deep vertical fissures. Wood said to be good for planking, but rarely used. In the Sivoke Hills very large specimens may be seen. Fl. fr. 3.

87. GNETACEÆ.

GNETUM SCANDENS, Roxb. A large climber of L. and M. H. forests.

88. CONIFERÆ.

CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS, Endl. E. *Chandang*, Bh. Planted near monasteries in Sikkim and Bhutan, and extensively in the station of Darjeeling, where it thrives well. It has been grown by the Forest Department in plantation at Dhobi Jhora, near Kurseong, and seems to have succeeded well. A fine big tree may be seen at the Tasingthong Monastery near Dumsong.

JUNIPERUS RECURVA, Ham. E. *Chukboo*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{0-15+2-3}$ from 9,000 to 12,000 ft. It is not uncommon about Sandukpho, but it is chiefly found in Sikkim, whence the twigs and leaves are much exported to burn in temples as incense. Bark red-brown, papery, peeling off in vertical strips. Sapwood white, inconsiderable; wood reddish brown, very fragrant, but not much used. Countings on a section of 9 in. mean diameter gave 164 years of age and a mean annual increment of .027 in., thus it is very slow growing.

TAXUS BACCATA, L. *Tsa*, Bh.; *Cheongboo*, L. E. $\frac{40-70}{10-30+10-20}$. Found only on the upper ranges from 8,000 to 10,000. Many fine specimens may be seen on the path from Tonglo to Kinjalja. The measurements of two were:—

No. 1.—L. 30 ft., G. 20 ft., length to first branch 10 ft.

No. 2.—L. 70 ft., G. 16 ft., length to first branch 30 ft.

D. inquis

Phirphiri P. Ripik-Kung L.
J. pseudo

Ashuk Bh. (not made into incense.)

Juniperus pseudo-sabina Large tree Shukra Bh.
Prostrate form Bairangpatti P
Dhupi I.P.

Tarpi P.

Heerling L
P. 1000

Heerling L

Heerling L

Dongshing L
Chadon Bh

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA, Don. E. This handsome Japanese tree is now being extensively grown in the district, where it thrives wonderfully. It grows best at an altitude of 3,000 to 5,000 ft., as may be seen from the fine specimens at Mongpu, Poomong, and elsewhere; but there are also several very fine specimens in Darjeeling. It grows very quickly, often reaching 6 to 8 ft. in height in two years. It is one of the trees which was planted at Dhobi Jhora plantation. The wood is rather soft, but close-grained and easily worked, very good for boxes, and without resinous smell, like most of the *Coniferae*. The seeds were originally brought by Mr. Fortune.

THUJA ORIENTALIS, L. E. One of the trees grown in the Dhobi Jhora plantation, also planted about the station of Darjeeling.

PODOCARPUS NERIIFOLIA, Don. A small tree of the evergreen forests on the northern slopes of the outer hills. Common in the Siveke Hills—from the valley to 2,000 ft. Wood said to be hard and close-grained.

PINUS EXCELSA, Wall. This tree is only found planted in Darjeeling for ornament, but it is indigenous in Nepal and Bhutan.

PINUS LONGIFOLIA, Roxb. *Dhup*; *Neet-kung*, L. E. $\frac{50-60}{10-20+34}$. Only found in dry southern slopes in the inner ranges between 1,000 and 3,000 ft., where the rainfall is comparatively small. There is only one small forest in British territory, viz. Badamtam, between the Rungnoo and Great Rangit rivers, but a few isolated trees also occur in the Reyang forest. On the north side of the Great Rangit and Tista rivers, in the Raja of Sikkim's territory, it forms large forests, which will probably prove valuable hereafter, though at present there is little or no demand for the wood. Fl. 3, fr. 4-5 (after one year). Wood formerly used in Darjeeling for planking and shingles, but its use has for a long time been discontinued. Its quality is very variable; generally it is soft and rots easily, but some specimens which I have seen in Jalpaiguri in carpenters' shops have been strong and full of resin. In the forest it is almost always mixed with *sâl*.

CEDRUS LIBANI, Barrel var. *Deodara*, Loud. E. Planted in Darjeeling for ornament, but not indigenous, though it is said to have been found in Bhutan by Griffith. It does not thrive well, though a few fine young specimens are to be seen in different gardens. The cause of its failure is, no doubt, the heavy rainfall and the unsuitability of the clayey soil.

PICEA MORINDA, Link. E. *Sehshing*, Bh. The Indian spruce. Not found wild within the limits of the district, but is common in Independent Sikkim. Has been introduced into Darjeeling, where a few fine specimens may be seen. It appears to grow quickly. It is better known under its old name of *Abies Smithiana*, Forbes.

TSUGA BRUNONIANA, Carr. *Tangshing, Bh.* The Indian hemlock. E. $\frac{60-80}{10-20+10-15}$. Forms forests in the inner ranges from 8,000 to 10,000 feet below the *A. Webbia*. The undergrowth in these forests is chiefly small bamboo with rhododendrons and laurels. The wood is said to be rather better than that of *A. Webbia*, and is used for similar purposes. Old trees are not, however, so liable to get hollow. The best forests of this tree in the district are in the Siri valley. It has been much planted in Darjeeling.

ABIES WEBBIANA, Ldl. *Golria sulah, P. ; Dumshing, Bh. ^{Kung & L} E.* The Indian silver fir. E. $\frac{40-60}{20-30+6-10}$ above 10,000 feet on the Singalila range. On the top of the ridges is found generally in scattered clumps; but where it has tolerable shelter, as on the Phallalung spur below Suburkum, it forms dense forest, the trees being very fine, with well-grown straight stems. Its natural reproduction is very good, but the seedlings on the ridges have much difficulty in growing, owing to their being constantly eaten down by sheep. Fine patches of young forest may be seen on Sandukpho, to the east of the summit. The wood is little used, as the forests are so difficult of access; but it might be valuable were it possible to bring it into the station. It splits easily, and is used by the Bhutias for shingles, and has occasionally been brought to Darjeeling for that purpose. It has been grown in Darjeeling for ornament, and appears to succeed well.

LARIX GRIFFITHII, Hk. f. and T. *Sah, Saar, L. L.* The larch is not indigenous to the district, but is found in the adjoining territories of Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan. It has not yet been successfully introduced. There is a beautiful figure of it in Plate 21 of Hook. and Cathe. Ill Him. Pl.

Many other *Conifera* have also been introduced and planted in the hills, such as *Pinus Kasya* Royle; *Juniperus Sabina*; *Cupressus torulosa*, Don; and species of *Podocarpus*, *Thuja*, and *Araucaria*.

89. CYCADACEÆ.

CYCAS PECTINATA, Griff. *Thakal, P. E. $\frac{10-15}{4-8+1-3}$.* Common in the lower sâl forests of the Terai, such as the Sath Bhaia and Tehsilpur Jhars, also in dry sâl forests of the Lower Hills and the valleys, e.g. at Chenga and Pashok. Fl. 11-12, fr. 12-1. Wood very curious, soft, arranged in concentric rings, separated by white tissue, which, like the central pith, is full of starchy granules, and gives a coarse sago.

90. PALMÆ.

ARECA CATECHU, Linn. *Supari*. Cultivated in the lower part of the Terai and about Jalpaiguri. A few well-grown ones may be seen at Garidura below Pankabari.

7miv Catechutannia & Catechine acids

Takom = hair brushes These are made from the stiff leaf-
rachis.

Schip. L.

PINANGA GRACILIS, Bl. *Khur*, L. E. $\frac{10-15}{3-12+1-1\frac{1}{2}}$. Common in the M. P. F. w. of Terai and valleys of L. H. F. up to 2,000 ft.

WALLICHIA DENSIFLORA, Mart. *Oho*, L.; *Takor*, P. E. 2-10, with no clear stem. Very common in L. and M. H. F. up to 4,000 ft., especially on rocks under dense forest. Leaves very good for feeding ponies. The midrib of the leaves is used by Paharias to make combs.

WALLICHIA DISTICHA, T. And. *Katong*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{5-10+1-1\frac{1}{2}}$ with distichous leaves joined together at their base by shaggy fibres, which are strong, though not of economic use. Wood soft, except a thin ($\frac{1}{4}$ in.) circle on the outside, which is hard, brown, with scattered black vascular bundles. The Lepchas eat the pith, near the summit of the tree; and as they have to cut it down for that purpose, big ones are rare. It used to be very common in the Sivoke Hills up to 2,000 ft. from the plains to the Ruyem river and all along as far as the Cart Road, west of which I have never seen it.

CARYOTA URENS, L. *Runglong*, P.; *Simong*, L. E. $\frac{30-40}{20-30+2-3}$ with much divided leaves and cuneate leaflets. Wood, outer part very hard, heavy, with broad, black, closely-grown vascular bundles, and easily worked without splitting; inner part soft, with a sago-giving pith. The Lepchas eat this green, but I have never heard of sago being ever extracted by them. It is rare as a big tree in consequence of its being cut down by Lepchas, and I once saw in a small stream running into the Panchenai river (Chibla Khola) no less than three big ones of about 20 feet in height freshly cut, but small ones are common in all the L. H. F. and occasionally up to 4,000 ft.

PHENIX RUPICOLA, T. And. *Schiap*, L. E. $\frac{15-20}{13-18+1-2}$ of the L. H. F. of the Tista and Mahanadi valleys; not seen west of the latter river. It generally grows on rocks, and especially on very steep cliffs on both sides of the Tista above Sivoke. The interior of the stem is eaten by Lepchas, but without cooking.

PHENIX ACAULIS, Roxb. E., stemless, with a large bulbous-looking rootstock, occasionally reaching 2 to 3 ft. in height in the lower Terai. Very common in the sâl forests of the Tista and Great Rangit valleys, e.g. Badamtam and Pashok. Occasionally found in the sâl forests of the Terai, e.g. Sivoke, also in the open grass lands of the southern Terai and Duars. Fruit eaten by Lepchas.

LICUALA PELTATA, Roxb. A low species 8-15 ft high of the L. H. F., scarce

LIVISTONA JENKINSIANA, Griff. *Talaingom*, L.; *Purbong*, L. E. $\frac{20-30}{15-25+2-3}$ of the L. H. F. between the Tista river and the Cart Road. Big specimens are scarce, but may still be seen in the forests at the back of the big precipice above Sivoke. Young trees, about 6 to 10 ft. high, are not uncommon in the valleys of the Tista and

Mahanadi. Wood very soft, useless. Leaves often 3 feet in diameter; used by Lepchas to thatch their houses, for which purpose they are very good. They may also be seen used as umbrellas.

TRACHYCARPUS MARTIANA, H. Wendl. A tall fan-leaved palm of the higher hills. I have only once found it, small plants, at Rissoom, 8,000 ft.

CALAMUS ERECTUS, Roxb. *Rong*, L. E. $\frac{30-40}{10-20+\frac{1}{2}-1}$. Erect growing: the commonest cane in the L. H. forests and up to 3,000 ft. The canes are useless.

CALAMUS FLAGELLUM, Griff. *Rabi Bet*, P.; *Reem*, L. E. climber common in M. P. F. w. (Dalka Jhar and Singari Puhar forests especially) and L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Canes soft, only used for tying. Leaves resemble those of the preceding, but differ in that the thorns of *C. erectus* are in horizontal semi-circular whorls on the rachis, while these of *C. flagellum* are vertically arranged and alternately long and short.

CALAMUS LEPTOSPADIX, Griff. *Dangri Bet*, P.; *Lat*, L. E. climbing, common in the valleys of the L. H. F., especially in very damp places along rivers, where it forms a tangled thicket. The canes are thin and useless. Recognized easily by its narrow feathery foliage, which is very pretty.

CALAMUS TENUIS, Roxb. *Bet*, *Bg*. Climber; only found in marshy places in the southern Terai south of the big sâl forests. Found by me at the edge of the Sath Bhaia Jhar. Common on the roadside between Titalya and Kishenganj and in the Western Duars.

CALAMUS ACANTHOSPATHUS, Griff. *Gouri Bet*, P.; *Rue*, L. E. climber of about 3,000 to 6,000 ft. The best species of cane in the district, but very rare now west of the Tista. In the Chel and Neora valleys east of the Tista it forms dense thickets mixed with *Plectocomia*. I have also seen a few above Pomong and Hoom-Linding, and seedlings may constantly be met with, though after about 6 ft. in height they are eagerly sought for to make walking-sticks. This is the cane which was chiefly employed in the construction of bridges, and it is the best for chair-making.

CALAMUS LATIFOLIUS, Roxb. *Phekori Bet*, F.; *Ruebee*, L. E. climber of the M. P. F. w. of Terai (Singari Puhar near Sivoke) and L. H. F. Canes thick, long, strong; but as they are not very common, rarely used. Easily recognized by its broad leaflets and green coloured stems, which lose their lower leaves quickly.

CALAMUS LATIFOLIUS, var. *inermis*, T. And. *Dangri Bet*, P.; *Brool*, L. Climber, good for most purposes, but chiefly cut to make the big thick alpeustock walking-sticks sold in Darjeeling. I have never seen this cane, but mention it as it is often spoken of by Lepchas and described by Dr. Anderson in his account in the Journal of the Linnean Society (Palms of Sikkim).

DÆMONOROPS JENKINSIANUS, Mart. E. climber. The commonest species in the Terai M. P. F. w., but only seen by me

Talaerlop L.

in two forests, viz. the Dalka Jhar and Singari Puhar M. P. F. near Sivoke. Canes very long, rather soft, used to make baskets.

PLECTOCOMIA HIMALAYANA, Griff. *Takri Bet*, P.; *Runool*, L. E. climber of the M. and U. H. F. from 4,000 to 7,000 ft. Very common. Canes soft; useless, except sometimes for tying fences and for rough baskets.

COCOS NUCIFERA, L. A few specimens of the cocoanut may be seen planted near villages in the Terai. There used to be a good sized one behind the thana at Nuxalbari.

91. PANDANEÆ.

PANDANUS FURCATUS, Roxb. *Jarika*, P.; *Bor-kung*, L. E. ^{20.30}
¹⁰⁻¹⁵⁺⁴⁻¹ with numerous thick soft aerial roots from the lower part of the stem. Found commonly all over the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Outer wood hard, with satiny white vascular bundles, closely set; inner wood soft, useless.

PANDANUS MINOR, Ham. E. shrub with densely matted stems and roots. Common in M. P. F. *etc.*, as in the Dalka Jhar.

NOTE.—Two or three species of *Musa*, or wild plantain, are common throughout the district up to 6,000 ft. elevation; and one other of the *Scitamineæ*, *Alpinia nutans*, Roscoe, forms a dense growth rising to 10 or 15 ft. high in damp swampy places in the Terai. They are all much used as elephant fodder. Some of the species of *Smilax* grow into woody-stemmed climbers.

92. GRAMINEÆ.

ARUNDINARIA POLYSTACHYA, Kurz. Small bamboo with soft leaves, scarce in M. H. F. from 3 to 5,000 ft. Flowered in 1868 and 1876.

ARUNDINARIA RACEMOSA, Munro. *Maling*, P.; *Phyeum*, L. The commonest of the small hill bamboos. Found everywhere in the U. H. F. from 5,000 to 9,000 ft. Used for hedges in Darjeeling. Grows 15 to 20 ft. high. Leaves in semi-whorls; very dense and close. Culms as well as sheaths roughly pubescent. Used to make mats for roofing and for floors, to tie houses, &c. The leaves are the chief food for ponies in Darjeeling. Flowered 1857, 1887.

ARUNDINARIA INTERMEDIA, Munro. *Titi nisala*, P.; *Prongnok*, L. Small thin bamboo with caespitose, generally annual stems. Nodes swollen. Sheath long, thin, glabrous. Found in the L. H. F. and on up to 7,000 ft. chiefly on dry hills as above Sivoke. Used for many small purposes, such as mats, baskets, house-tying, &c. Flowered 1848, 1868, 1879.

ARUNDINARIA HOOKERIANA, Munro. *Singhani*, P.; *Pagjiokpo*, L. A medium-sized caespitose bamboo, with glaucous stems, of the L. and M. H. F. from about 2,000 to 5,000 ft. Not very common. Fine clumps of it may be seen planted in the Bhutia Busti at Darjeeling. Flowered 1848, 1885, 1892.

ARUNDINARIA GRIFFITHIANA, Munro. Small bamboo with spines at the nodes. Rechi-Lá at 8–10,000 ft.

ARUNDINARIA PANTLINGI, Gamble. Rather large reedy bamboo of the Rechi-Lá range, flowered 1895.

ARUNDINARIA ARISTATA, Gamble. *Prong, Babain L.; Bhébbham, Begoha, Bh.* A small bamboo with caespitose stem. The culm is yellow, hard, and the branches red, with long thin sheaths. Common on the Singalila ridge from Tonglo 10,000 ft. upwards, also on Rechi-Lá. Flowered 1869, 1890.

ARUNDINARIA FALCONERI, Bth. and Hk. f., *Pummoon, L.* Small bamboo of U. H. F., not common. Found on Senehal and in Sikkim. Flowered 1876.

BAMBUSA NUTANS, Wall. *Mahlbans, P.; Mahlu, L.* A large graceful bamboo of the L. and M. H. F. from 1,000 to 5,000 ft. Not very common. The culm is of large diameter, with a broad hollow, but the wood is hard.

BAMBUSA PALLIDA, Munro. *Pshi, Pashipo, L.; Bongshing, Bh.* Tista valley up to 1,500 ft., scarce.

BAMBUSA TULDA, Roxb. *Bleeng, L.* The large village bamboo of the Bengali villages in the Terai. Yellowish, culms strong, with only a slight hollow in the middle. Grows to a great height. Used for every purpose in the Terai, and is the best for house-building, but should be seasoned in water before use.

DENDROCALAMUS SIKKIMENSIS, Gamble, *Pugriang, L.* Very large bamboo of the L. H. valleys, and up to 6,000 ft. Used for water 'chungas.' The leaves are said to be poisonous to cattle. Flowered 1885.

DENDROCALAMUS HOOKERI, Munro. *Patu, L.; Tili bans, P.* Very large species of L. H. F. Scarce.

DENDROCALAMUS HAMILTONII, Née et Arnott. *Tama, P.; Pao, L.* The common forest bamboo of the L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft. Covers large tracts in the lower hills, and especially in the Tista valley, where it grows in sâl forests to the great damage of the sâl. It often reaches 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and the culms have very thick walls when old. It grows very straight to 40 or 50 ft. occasionally, but is more usually found straggling. It is used for all purposes, for water-vessels, house-building, fences, mats, baskets, &c. It is used by the Department to float heavy logs. Its young shoots, which appear in June, are eaten, and make a very good vegetable. Often found in flower.

DENDROCALAMUS PATELLARIS, Gamble. *Pagjok, L.* Handsome medium-sized bamboo of L. and M. Hills, rather scarce. Recognized by the rings at the nodes. Found at Sarmonbong.

PSEUDOSTACHYUM POLYMORPHUM, Munro. *Filung, P.; Paphok, L.* A middle-sized bamboo of the Terai M. P. F. and L. and M. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Common in the damp forests of the Lower Hills. The culms are soft, with thin walls. They are preferred for tying houses, and are among the best for baskets and mats, especially those used in tea factories. Often in flower, but the flowers get spoilt by insects.

TEINOSTACHYUM DULLOIA, Gamble. *Pogslo, Paksala, L.; Tokribans, P.* A medium-sized bamboo of the L. Hills of Br. Bhutan, found at the Róng lake.

Karanti-bans P (Karanti or Karanti = Story)

Betoo bans P.

CEPHALOSTACHYUM CAPITATUM, Munro. *Gobia*, P.; *Payong*, L. A very common medium-sized bamboo of the L. M. and U. H. F. from 2,000 to 6,000 ft. Flowered in 1848, 1866, 1869, 1874, 1878, 1892. The culms are yellow coloured, strong, and hard, and are preferred by the Lepchas for making bows and arrows. The leaves are excellent fodder. In some places, such as in the valleys of the Chel and Neora, it covered in 1874 large tracts of country almost alone.

CEPHALOSTACHYUM LATIFOLIUM, Munro. Shrubby half-scandent species, found in U. H. F. in Br. Bhutan as at Dumsong 7,000 ft. Flowered in 1835, 1879; very scarce.

CEPHALOSTACHYUM FUCHSIANUM, Gamble. *Palom*, L. A half-scandent soft species of the M. and U. H. F. in Br. Bhutan (Laba and Songchonglu). Flowered 1877, 1880, 1889.

NOTE.—Some of the grasses of the Terai and Lower Hills, such as *Arundo*, *Saccharum*, &c., grow very large, and are used for many purposes,—thatch, fodder, mats, baskets, &c.

93. FILICES.

HERMITELIA DECIPIENS, J. Scott. E. $\frac{10-20}{5-15+1-2}$ of the L. and M. H. F. Rare. I have only once seen it near Kalimpong.

HERMITELIA BRUNONIANA, C. B. Clarke. *Unyo*, *Pakpa*, P.; *Pashien*, L. E. $\frac{10-30}{15-20+2-3}$ of the M. H. F. from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. This is the common kind of tree fern seen round Darjeeling. The Lepchas eat the soft part of the interior of the stem.

ALSOPHILA LATEBROSA, Hk. Rather scarce tree fern of M. H. F. up to 5,000 ft.

ALSOPHILA GLAUCA, J. Sm. *Pakjik*, L. E. $\frac{10-20}{5-15+2-3}$ of the L. H. F. up to 4,000 ft. Recognized by the leaves being glaucous beneath.

ALSOPHILA ORNATA, J. Scott. *Dangpashin*, L. A lofty species of L. H. F. near Rungbu.

ALSOPHILA ANDERSONI, J. Scott. *Pulai-nok*, L. About 20 to 30 ft. high. L. H. F. up to 3,000 ft.

ALSOPHILA OLDHAMI, Bedd. Tree fern of the M. H. F. Rare. Occasionally branched. Found, I believe, now only in one spot near Rungbi.

ALSOPHILA GLABRA, Hk. E. $\frac{10-15}{0-5+1}$ of the M. P. F. w. in Terai (common in the Dalka Jhar) and L. H. F. valleys.

NOTE.—There are several other large-growing ferns, of which should be mentioned: *Angiopteris evecta* Hoffm., and *Diplazium polypodioides*, Mett.; the former common throughout the district in damp ravines, the latter of the U. H. forests. *Gleichenia glauca*, Hk. and *G. linearis* C. B. C. are found in masses on the hill-sides growing over other vegetation.

THE END.

Acer villosum Thomson. 23.

Ailanthus grandis Prain 16

Beilschmedia Clarkii King 69
— *Gamnicera* King 69

R

	PAGE.
<i>Brassaiopsis hispida</i> , Seem.	44
" <i>Hookeri</i> , C. B. Clarke	44
" <i>mitis</i> , C. B. Clarke	44
" <i>speciosa</i> , Don and Planch.	44
<i>Breynia patens</i> , Bth.	70
<i>Briedelia montana</i> , Willd.	68
" <i>retusa</i> , Sprengel	68
" <i>stipularis</i> , Bl.	69
" <i>tomentosa</i> , Bl.	69
<i>Brucea mollis</i> , Wall.	15
<i>Bucklandia populnea</i> , R. Br.	38
<i>Buddleia asiatica</i> , Lour.	57
" <i>Colvillei</i> , Hk. f.	57
" <i>macrostachya</i> , Bth.	57
<i>Butea frondosa</i> , Roxb.	28
" <i>minor</i> , Ham.	28
<i>Byttneria aspera</i> , Colebr.	12
" <i>pilosa</i> , Roxb.	12

C

<i>Cesalpinia Bonducella</i> , Flem.	30
<i>Calamus acanthospathus</i> , Griff.	86
" <i>erectus</i> , Roxb.	86
" <i>flagellum</i> , Griff.	86
" <i>latifolius</i> , Roxb.	86
" " <i>var. inermis</i> , T. And.	86
" <i>leptospadix</i> , Griff.	86
" <i>tenuis</i> , Roxb.	86
<i>Callicarpa arborea</i> , Roxb.	60
" <i>macrophylla</i> , Vahl	61
" <i>rubella</i> , Ldl.	61
" <i>vestita</i> , Wall.	60
<i>Calophyllum polyanthum</i> , Wall.	7
<i>Calotropis Acia</i> , Ham.	56
<i>Camellia drupifera</i> , Lour.	9
" <i>Thea</i> , Link	9
" <i>theifera</i> , Griff.	9
<i>Canarium sikkimense</i> , King	16
<i>Canthium didymum</i> , Roxb.	48
<i>Capparis Cathcartii</i> , Hemsl.	6
" <i>multiflora</i> , Hk. f. & Th.	5
" <i>olacifolia</i> , Hk. f. & Th.	5
" <i>pumila</i> , Champ.	5
" <i>viminea</i> , Hk. f. & T.	6
<i>Carallia integerrima</i> , DC.	38
<i>Careya arborea</i> , Roxb.	41
" <i>herbacea</i> , Roxb.	41
<i>Carica Papsya</i> , Linn.	43
<i>Caryopteris paniculata</i> , Clarke	63
" <i>Wallichiana</i> , Schauer	63
<i>Caryota urens</i> , L.	85
<i>Casearia glomerata</i> , Roxb.	42
" <i>graveolens</i> , Dalz.	42
" <i>Vareca</i> , Roxb.	42
<i>Cassia Fistula</i> , Linn.	30
" <i>occidentalis</i> , L.	30
" <i>Tora</i> , Linn.	30
<i>Cassiope selaginoides</i> , Hk. f. & T.	50
<i>Castanea Vesca</i> , L.	82
<i>Castanopsis argentea</i> , Bl.	81
" <i>Hystrix</i> , A. DC.	81
" <i>indica</i> , A. DC.	81
" <i>tribuloides</i> , A. DC.	81
<i>Castanospermum australe</i> , Bth.	34
<i>Cedrela microcarpa</i> , C. DC.	17
" <i>Toona</i> , Roxb.	17
<i>Cedrus Libani</i> , Barrel var. <i>Deodara</i>	83
<i>Celastrus acuminata</i> , Hk. f.	19

	PAGE.
<i>Celastrus monosperma</i> , Roxb.	19
" <i>paniculata</i> , Willd.	18
" <i>stylosa</i> , Wall.	18
<i>Celtis cinnamomea</i> , Ldl.	73
" <i>tetrandra</i> , Roxb.	73
<i>Cephalanthus naucleoides</i> , DC.	46
<i>Cephalostachyum capitatum</i> , Munro	89
" <i>Fuchsianum</i> , Gamble	89
" <i>latifolium</i> , Munro	89
<i>Chasalia curviflora</i> , Thw.	49
<i>Chisocheton paniculatus</i> , Hiern	16
<i>Chonemorpha macrophylla</i> , G. Don	56
<i>Cinchona Calisaya</i> , Wedd.	47
" <i>officinalis</i> , L.	47
" <i>succirubra</i> , Pavon	47
<i>Cinnamomum caudatum</i> , Nees	65
" <i>Cecicodaphne</i> , Meissn.	65
" <i>impressinervium</i> , Meissn.	65
" <i>obtusifolium</i> , Nees	65
" <i>Tamala</i> , Nees	64
<i>Cissampelos Pareira</i> , Linn.	4
<i>Citrus Aurantium</i> , Linn.	15
" <i>decumana</i> , Linn.	15
" <i>medica</i> , Linn.	15
<i>Clausena excavata</i> , Burm.	15
" <i>Willdenovii</i> , W. & A.	15
<i>Cleidion javanicum</i> , Bl.	71
<i>Clematis acuminata</i> , DC.	1
" <i>Buchananiana</i> , DC.	1
" <i>Gouriana</i> , Roxb.	1
" <i>grewiaeflora</i> , DC.	1
" <i>montana</i> , Ham.	1
" <i>smilacifolia</i> , Wall.	1
<i>Clerodendron bracteatum</i> , Wall.	62
" <i>Colebrookianum</i> , Walp.	62
" <i>infortunatum</i> , Linn.	62
" <i>nutans</i> , Wall.	62
" <i>serratum</i> , Spreng.	62
" <i>Siphonanthus</i> , R. Br.	62
" <i>squamatum</i> , Vahl.	62
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> , L.	87
<i>Coffea arabica</i> , Linn.	49
" <i>bengalensis</i> , Roxb.	49
<i>Colebrookia oppositifolia</i> , Sm.	63
<i>Combretum decandrum</i> , Roxb.	39
" <i>flagrocarpum</i> , Hb.	39
" <i>Calc.</i>	39
" <i>squamosum</i> , Roxb.	40
" <i>Wallichii</i> , DC.	40
<i>Conocephalus suaveolens</i> , Bl.	77
<i>Conyza balsamifera</i> , DC.	50
<i>Cordia grandis</i> , Roxb.	57
" <i>Myxa</i> , Linn.	57
<i>Cornus capitata</i> , Wall.	45
" <i>macrophylla</i> , Wall.	45
<i>Corylus ferox</i> , Wall.	82
<i>Cotoneaster microphylla</i> , Wall.	37
<i>Cartagus Oxyacantha</i> , Linn.	37
<i>Cratogeomys religiosa</i> , Forst.	5
<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> , Linn.	25
" <i>sericea</i> , Retz.	25
" <i>striata</i> , DC.	25
" <i>tetragona</i> , Roxb.	25
<i>Croton caudatus</i> , Geisel	71
" <i>oblongifolius</i> , Roxb.	71
<i>Cryptocarya amygdalina</i> , Nees	64
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> , Don	83
<i>Cudrania javanensis</i> , Trécul	76
<i>Cupressus funebris</i> , Endl.	82
" <i>torulosa</i> , Don	84
<i>Cycas pectinata</i> , Griff.	84
<i>Cyclostemon assamicus</i> , Hk. f.	70

Chickareeia tabularis. A. J. 17

Hesmodium tiliaefolium Day 27.

Diospyros montana Robt 53

lotus Lin 53

Elaeagnus pyrifolia 67

	PAGE.
<i>Cyclostemon lancifolius</i> , Hk. f.	70
<i>Cytisus Laburnum</i> , L.	34

D

<i>Dædalacanthus nervosus</i> , T. And.	60
<i>splendens</i> , T. And.	60
<i>Dæmonorops Jenkinsianus</i> , Mast.	86
<i>Dalbergia foliacea</i> , Wall.	29
<i>hircina</i> , Bth.	29
<i>lanceolaria</i> , Linn.	29
<i>latifolia</i> , Roxb.	29
<i>Sissoo</i> , Roxb.	28
<i>stipulacea</i> , Roxb.	29
<i>tamarindifolia</i> , Roxb.	29
<i>Daphne cannabina</i> , Wall.	67
<i>involucrata</i> , Wall.	67
<i>Daphniphyllum himalayense</i> , Müll. Arg.	70
<i>Debregeasia velutina</i> , Gand.	78
<i>Wallichiana</i> , Wedd.	78
<i>Decaisnea insignis</i> , Hk. f. & T.	4
<i>Deeringia celosioides</i> , Br.	63
<i>Delima sarmentosa</i> , Linn.	1
<i>Dendrocalamus Hamiltonii</i> , Nees. and Arn.	88
<i>Dendrocalamus Hookeri</i> , Munro	88
<i>patellaris</i> , Gamble	88
<i>sikkimensis</i> , Gamble	88
<i>Derris marginata</i> , Bth.	30
<i>microptera</i> , Bth.	30
<i>Desmodium Cephalotes</i> , Wall.	26
<i>confertum</i> , DC.	26
<i>floribundum</i> , G. Don	26
<i>gyrans</i> , DC.	27
<i>gyroides</i> , DC.	27
<i>latifolium</i> , DC.	26
<i>polycarpum</i> , DC.	27
<i>pulchellum</i> , Bth.	26
<i>Dicelostyles jujubifolia</i> , Bth.	10
<i>Dichroa febrifuga</i> , Lour.	38
<i>Dillenia indica</i> , L.	1
<i>pentagyna</i> , Roxb.	2
<i>Diospyros Embryopteris</i> , Persoon	53
<i>Diplazium polypodioides</i> , Mett.	89
<i>Dittoceras Andersoni</i> , Hk. f.	57
<i>Dobinea vulgaris</i> , Ham.	23
<i>Docynia indica</i> , Don	36
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> , Linn.	23
<i>Drimycarpus racemosus</i> , Hk. f.	25
<i>Duabanga sonneratioides</i> , Ham.	42
<i>Dysoxylum binectariferum</i> , Hk. f.	16
<i>Hamiltonii</i> , Hiern	16
<i>procerum</i> , Hiern	16

E

<i>Echinocarpus dasycarpus</i> , Bth.	13
<i>sterculiaceus</i> , Bth.	12
<i>tomentosus</i> , Bth.	13
<i>Edgeworthia Gardneri</i> , Moissn.)	67
<i>Ehretia acuminata</i> , Br.	57
<i>Wallichiana</i> , Hk. f. & T.	57
<i>Elæagnus latifolia</i> , L.	67
<i>Elæocarpus lanceifolius</i> , Roxb.	13
<i>robustus</i> , Roxb.	13
<i>rugosus</i> , Roxb.	13
<i>serratus</i> , Linn.	13
<i>sikkimensis</i> , Mast.	13
<i>Varunua</i> , Ham.	13
<i>Elaeodendron glaucum</i> , Pers.	19
<i>Embelia floribunda</i> , Wall.	53

PAGE.

<i>Embelia Gamblei</i> , Kurz.	53
<i>Nagushia</i> , Don	53
<i>Ribes</i> , Burm.	53
<i>robusta</i> , Roxb.	53
<i>Engelhardtia spicata</i> , Bl.	79
<i>Enkianthus himalaicus</i> , Hk. f. & T.	51
<i>Entada scandens</i> , Bth.	31
<i>Eranthemum indicum</i> , Clarke	60
<i>Eriobotrya dubia</i> , Don	36
<i>petiolata</i> , Hk. f.	36
<i>Eriolæna Wallichii</i> , DC.	12
<i>Erycibe lævigata</i> , Wall.	58
<i>Erythrina arborescens</i> , Roxb.	27
<i>indica</i> , Lam.	27
<i>suberosa</i> , Roxb.	27
<i>Erythrophalum vagum</i> , Mast.	17
<i>Eucalyptus Globulus</i> , Labill.	41
<i>Eugenia balsamea</i> , Wight	41
<i>caryophyllæfolia</i> , Lam.	41
<i>claviflora</i> , Roxb.	40
<i>formosa</i> , Wall.	40
<i>Jambolana</i> , Lam.	41
<i>Jambos</i> , Linn.	40
<i>Kurzii</i> , Duthie	40
<i>operculata</i> , Roxb.	40
<i>ramosissima</i> , Wall.	40
<i>tetragona</i> , Wight	40
<i>toddalioides</i> , Wight	40
<i>Wallichii</i> , Wight	40
<i>Euonymus bullatus</i> , Wall.	18
<i>echinatus</i> , Wall.	18
<i>fimbriatus</i> , Wall.	18
<i>frigidus</i> , Wall.	18
<i>macrocarpus</i> , Gamble	18
<i>thæsefolius</i> , Wall.	18
<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i> , L.	68
<i>pulcherrima</i> , Willd.	68
<i>Eurya acuminata</i> , DC.	8
<i>japonica</i> , Thunb.	7
<i>symplocina</i> , Bl.	7
<i>Evodia fraxinifolia</i> , Hk. f.	14

F

<i>Fagraea obovata</i> , Wall.	57
<i>Feronia Elephantum</i> , Correa	15
<i>Ficus altissima</i> , Bl.	74
<i>bengalensis</i> , Linn.	74
<i>Benamina</i> , var. <i>comosa</i> , Roxb.	74
<i>clavata</i> , Wall.	75
<i>congeobata</i> , King	75
<i>Cunia</i> , Ham.	76
<i>elastica</i> , Bl.	75
<i>fistulosa</i> , Reinw.	76
<i>foveolata</i> , Wall.	76
<i>glaberrima</i> , Bl.	74
<i>glomerata</i> , Roxb.	76
<i>Hookeri</i> , Miq.	74
<i>hirta</i> , Vahl.	76
<i>hispida</i> , Linn. f.	75
<i>infectoria</i> , Roxb.	75
<i>lævis</i> , Bl.	76
<i>mysorensis</i> , Heyne	74
<i>nemoralis</i> , Wall.	76
<i>obscura</i> , Bl.	75
<i>obtusifolia</i> , Roxb.	74
<i>pomifera</i> , Wall.	76
<i>prostrata</i> , Wall.	76
<i>religiosa</i> , Linn.	75
<i>retusa</i> , Linn.	75
<i>Roxburghii</i> , Wall.	76
<i>Rumphii</i> , Bl.	75

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Ficus semocarpa</i> , Miq.	76	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> , Wall.	55
" <i>scandens</i> , Roxb.	76	<i>Holbëllia latifolia</i> , Wall.	4
" <i>sikkimensis</i> , Miq.	75	<i>Holmskiöldia sanguinea</i> , Retz.	62
<i>Flemingia congesta</i> , Roxb.	28	<i>Holostemma Rheedii</i> , Wall.	56
" <i>involucrata</i> , Bth.	23	<i>Homonoya riparia</i> , Lour.	72
" <i>stricta</i> , Roxb.	23	<i>Hydrangea altissima</i> , Wall.	37
" <i>strobilifera</i> , R. Br.	23	" <i>robusta</i> , Hk. f. & Bth.	37
<i>Flueggia microcarpa</i> , Bl.	70	" <i>vestita</i> , Wall.	38
<i>Fraxinus floribunda</i> , Wall.	55	<i>Hymenodictyon excelsum</i> , Wall.	47
G		" <i>flaccidum</i> , Wall.	47
<i>Gamblea ciliata</i> , C. B. Clarke	44	<i>Hymenopogon parasiticus</i> , Wall.	47
<i>Garcinia Cowa</i> , Roxb.	7	<i>Hypericum Hookerianum</i> , W. & A.	7
" <i>pedunculata</i> , Roxb.	7	" <i>lysimachioides</i> , Wall.	7
" <i>stipulata</i> , T. And.	7	" <i>patulum</i> , Thunb.	7
<i>Gardneria angustifolia</i> , Wall.	57	<i>Hyptianthera stricta</i> , W. & A.	48
<i>Garuga pinnata</i> , Roxb.	16	I	
<i>Gaultheria fragrantissima</i> , Wall.	50	<i>Ilex dipyrrena</i> , Wall.	18
" <i>Griffithiana</i> , Wight	50	" <i>fragilis</i> , Hk. f.	18
" <i>nummularioides</i> , Don	50	" <i>Godajam</i> , Colebr.	18
<i>Girardinia heterophylla</i> , Willd.	77	" <i>Hookeri</i> , King	18
<i>Girardinia reticulata</i> , Thw.	73	" <i>insignis</i> , Hk. f.	18
<i>Gleichenia glauca</i> , Hk.	89	" <i>sikkimensis</i> , King	18
" <i>linearis</i> , C. B. C.	89	<i>Indigofera cærulea</i> , Roxb.	26
<i>Glochidion acuminatum</i> , Muell. Arg.	69	" <i>Dosua</i> , Ham.	25
" <i>assamicum</i> , Hk. f.	69	" <i>pulchella</i> , Roxb.	25
" <i>Gamblei</i> , Hk. f.	69	<i>Inula Cappa</i> , DC.	50
" <i>Heyneanum</i> , Wight	69	" <i>eupatorioides</i> , DC.	50
" <i>hirsutum</i> , Müll. Arg.	69	<i>Ipomæa Bona—Nox</i> , L.	58
" <i>lanceolatum</i> , Dalz.	69	" <i>coccinea</i> , L.	58
" <i>multiloculare</i> , Müll. Arg.	69	<i>Itea macrophylla</i> , Wall.	38
" <i>nubigenum</i> , Hk. f.	69	<i>Ixora acuminata</i> , Roxb.	48
" <i>Thomsoni</i> , Hk. f.	69	" <i>coccinea</i> , L.	49
" <i>velutinum</i> , Wight	69	" <i>undulata</i> , Roxb.	49
<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> , Correa	14	J	
<i>Gmelina arborea</i> , Roxb.	62	<i>Jasminum dispernum</i> , Wall.	54
<i>Gnetum scandens</i> , Roxb.	82	" <i>glandulosum</i> , Wall.	54
<i>Goniothalamus sesquipedalis</i> , Hk. f.		" <i>grandiflorum</i> , Linn.	55
& T.	3	" <i>pubescens</i> , Linn.	54
<i>Gordonia excelsa</i> , Bl.	9	<i>Jatropha Curcas</i> , Linn.	71
<i>Gouania leptostachya</i> , Dalz.	19	<i>Juglans regia</i> , Linn.	78
<i>Grewia abutilifolia</i> , Jurs.	12	<i>Juniperus recurva</i> , Ham.	82
" <i>excelsa</i> , Vahl.	12	" <i>Sabina</i>	84
" <i>laevigata</i> , Vahl.	12	<i>Justicia Gendarussa</i> , Linn. f.	60
" <i>multiflora</i> , Jurs.	12	K	
" <i>sapida</i> , Roxb.	12	<i>Kadsura Roxburghiana</i> , Arn.	3
" <i>scabrophylla</i> , Roxb.	12	<i>Kydia calycina</i> , Roxb.	10
" <i>vestita</i> , Wall.	12	L	
<i>Gymnema tingens</i> , W. & A.	56	<i>Lagerströmia arviliflora</i> , Roxb.	42
<i>Gynocardia odorata</i> , R. Br.	6	<i>Laportea crenulata</i> , Gaud.	77
H		<i>Larix Griffithii</i> , Hk. f. & T.	84
<i>Hamiltonia suaveolens</i> , Roxb.	49	<i>Lasianthus Biermanni</i> , King	49
<i>Hedera Helix</i> , Linn.	44	<i>Lasiococca symphyllæifolia</i> , Hk. f.	72
<i>Hedyotis scandens</i> , Roxb.	47	<i>Lawsonia alba</i> , Lam.	42
<i>Helicia erratica</i> , Hk. f.	66	<i>Leea acuminata</i> , Wall.	21
<i>Helwingia himalaica</i> Hk. f. & T.	43	" <i>sequata</i> , Linn.	21
<i>Hemitelia Brunoniana</i> , C. B. Clarke	89	" <i>alata</i> , Edgw.	21
" <i>decipiens</i> , J. Scott.	89	" <i>bracteata</i> , C. B. Clarke	21
<i>Henslowia granulata</i> , Hk. f. & T.	68	" <i>crispa</i> , Linn.	21
" <i>heterantha</i> , Hk. f.	68	" <i>herbacea</i> , Ham.	21
<i>Heptapleurum elatum</i> , C. B. Clarke	44	" <i>macrophylla</i> , Roxb.	21
" <i>impressum</i> , C. B. Clarke	44	" <i>robusta</i> , Roxb.	21
" <i>Clarke</i>	44	" <i>sambucina</i> , Willd.	21
<i>Heptapleurum venulosum</i> , Seem.	44	" <i>umbraculifera</i> , C. B. Clarke	21
<i>Heteropanax fragrans</i> , Seem.	44	<i>Lepionurus oblongifolius</i> , Mast.	17
<i>Heterostemma alatum</i> , Wight	57		
<i>Heynea trijuga</i> , Roxb.	17		
<i>Hibiscus scandens</i> , Roxb.	10		
<i>Hiptage Madablota</i> , Gaertn.	13		

Garcinia xanthochyma 7.

Garrya Gambleri King. 16

Jasminum humile 54

Juniperus pseudo-sabina 82.

Gymnosporia Thomsoni King 19

Mesna ferrea

7

Marlea alpina Gamble. 45

	PAGE.
<i>Leptoboea multiflora</i> , Gamble . . .	59
<i>Lettsonia atropurpurea</i> , Clarke . . .	58
<i>strigosa</i> , Roxb. . .	58
<i>Thomsoni</i> , Clarke . . .	58
<i>Leucoseptrum canum</i> , Sm. . .	63
<i>Loycesteria formosa</i> , Wall. . .	46
<i>glaucophylla</i> , Hk. f. . .	46
<i>Licuala peltata</i> , Roxb. . .	85
<i>Ligustrum confusum</i> , Don . . .	55
<i>Lindera assamica</i> , Kurz. . .	66
<i>heterophylla</i> , Meissn. . .	66
<i>pulcherrima</i> , Bth. . .	66
<i>Litsaea citrata</i> , Bl. . .	66
<i>elongata</i> , Wall. . .	66
<i>Kingii</i> , Hk. f. . .	66
<i>laeta</i> , Wall. . .	66
<i>oblonga</i> , Wall. . .	66
<i>polyantha</i> , Juss. . .	66
<i>salicifolia</i> , Roxb. . .	66
<i>sebifera</i> , Pers. . .	66
<i>sericea</i> , Wall. . .	66
<i>umbrosa</i> , Nees . . .	66
<i>Livistona Jenkinsiana</i> , Griff. . .	85
<i>Lonicera acuminata</i> , Wall. . .	46
<i>glabrata</i> , Wall. . .	46
<i>macrantha</i> , DC. . .	46
<i>Lophopetalum fimbriatum</i> , Wt. . .	19
<i>Loranthus elatus</i> , Edgw. . .	67
<i>globosus</i> , Roxb. . .	68
<i>involucratus</i> , Roxb. . .	68
<i>ligustrinus</i> , Wall. . .	67
<i>longiflorus</i> , Desr. . .	67
<i>pentapetalus</i> , Roxb. . .	67
<i>psilanthus</i> , Hk. f. . .	68
<i>pulverulentus</i> , Wall. . .	67
<i>Scurrula</i> , L. . .	67
<i>Luculia gratissima</i> , Sweet . . .	47

M

<i>Macaranga denticulata</i> , Müll. Arg. . .	72
<i>Gambiei</i> , Hk. f. . .	72
<i>gmelineifolia</i> , King . . .	72
<i>gummifera</i> , Müll. Arg. . .	72
<i>indica</i> , Müll. Arg. . .	72
<i>pustulata</i> , King . . .	72
<i>Machilus edulis</i> , King . . .	65
<i>Gambiei</i> , King . . .	65
<i>Gammieana</i> , King . . .	65
<i>odoratissima</i> , Nees . . .	65
<i>villosa</i> , Hk. f. . .	65
<i>Macropanax undulatum</i> , Seem. . .	44
<i>Mæsa Chisia</i> , Don . . .	52
<i>indica</i> , Wall. . .	52
<i>macrophylla</i> , Wall. . .	52
<i>rugosa</i> , Clarke . . .	52
<i>Magnolia Campbellii</i> , Hk. f. & T. . .	2
<i>globosa</i> , Hk. f. & T. . .	2
<i>Mallotus albus</i> , Müll. Arg. . .	71
<i>nepalensis</i> , Müll. Arg. . .	71
<i>philippinensis</i> , Müll. Arg. . .	71
<i>Roxburghianus</i> , Müll. Arg. . .	71
<i>Mangifera indica</i> , Linn. . .	24
<i>sylvatica</i> , Roxb. . .	24
<i>Maoutia Puya</i> , Wedd. . .	78
<i>Marlea begoniæifolia</i> , Roxb. . .	45
<i>Marsdenia Roylei</i> , Wt. . .	56
<i>tinctoria</i> , R. Br. . .	56
<i>Medinilla rubicunda</i> , Bl. . .	42
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> , Linn. . .	41
<i>Melia Azedarach</i> , Linn. . .	16
<i>dubia</i> , Cav. . .	16

PAGE.

<i>Meliosma dillenizifolia</i> , Wall. . .	23
<i>pinnata</i> , Roxb. . .	24
<i>simplicifolia</i> , Roxb. . .	23
<i>Wallichii</i> , Planch. . .	24
<i>Mezoneurum cucullatum</i> , W. & A. . .	30
<i>Michelia Cathcartii</i> , Hk. f. & T. . .	2
<i>Champaca</i> , Linn. . .	3
<i>excelsa</i> , Bl. . .	3
<i>lanuginosa</i> , Wall. . .	3
<i>Microchites elliptica</i> , Hk. f. . .	56
<i>Micromelum pubescens</i> , Bl. . .	15
<i>Microtropis discolor</i> , Wall. . .	18
<i>Miliusa macrocarpa</i> , Hk. f. & T. . .	4
<i>Roxburghiana</i> , Hk. f. & T. . .	4
<i>Millettia auriculata</i> , Baker . . .	26
<i>cinerea</i> , Bth. . .	26
<i>monticola</i> , Kurz. . .	26
<i>pachycarpa</i> , Bth. . .	26
<i>Mimosa pudica</i> , Willd. . .	82
<i>rubicaulis</i> , Lamk. . .	32
<i>Morinda augustifolia</i> , Roxb. . .	49
<i>citrifolia</i> , Linn. . .	49
<i>Morus indica</i> , L. . .	74
<i>laevigata</i> , Wall. . .	74
<i>Mucuna imbricata</i> , DC. . .	27
<i>macrocarpa</i> , DC. . .	27
<i>monosperma</i> , DC. . .	27
<i>pruriens</i> , DC. . .	27
<i>Munronia Wallichii</i> , Wight . . .	16
<i>Murraya exotica</i> , Linn. . .	15
<i>Königii</i> , Spreng. . .	15
<i>Mussaenda frondosa</i> , Willd. . .	48
<i>glabra</i> , Vahl. . .	48
<i>incana</i> , Wall. . .	48
<i>macrophylla</i> , Wall. . .	48
<i>Roxburghii</i> , Hk. f. . .	48
<i>Myristica Kingii</i> , Hk. f. . .	64
<i>longifolia</i> , Wall. . .	64
<i>Myrsine capitellata</i> , Wall. . .	52
<i>semiserrata</i> , Wall. . .	52
<i>Myrtus communis</i> , L. . .	41
<i>Myzopyrum smilacifolium</i> , Bl. . .	55

N

<i>Naravelia zeylanica</i> , DC. . .	1
<i>Natsiatum herpeticum</i> , Ham. . .	17
<i>Neillia rubiflora</i> , Don . . .	35
<i>thyrsiflora</i> , Don . . .	35
<i>Nephelium Litchi</i> , Camb. . .	22
<i>Nerium Oleander</i> , L. . .	56
<i>Nyssa sessiliflora</i> , Hk. f. . .	45

O

<i>Oehna pumila</i> , Ham. . .	15
<i>Odina Wodier</i> , Roxb. . .	24
<i>Olea dioica</i> , Roxb. . .	55
<i>Gambiei</i> , C. B. C. . .	55
<i>Ormosia glauca</i> , Wall. . .	30
<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> , Vent. . .	59
<i>Osbeckia chinensis</i> , Willd. . .	41
<i>crinita</i> , Bth. . .	41
<i>nepalensis</i> , Hook. . .	41
<i>nutans</i> , Wall. . .	41
<i>rostrata</i> , Don . . .	41
<i>stellata</i> , Don . . .	41
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> , Lour. . .	55
<i>suavis</i> , King . . .	55
<i>Ostodes paniculata</i> , Bl. . .	71
<i>Ougeinia dalbergioides</i> , Bth. . .	26
<i>Oxyspora paniculata</i> , Wall. . .	41

	PAGE.
P	
<i>Pæderia fætida</i> , Willd.	49
<i>Pandanus furcatus</i> , Roxb.	87
" minor, Ham.	87
<i>Parabæna sagittata</i> , Miers	4
<i>Paramignya monophylla</i> , Wt.	15
<i>Pavetta indica</i> , Linn.	49
<i>Pentapanax Leschenaultii</i> , Seem.	43
" " var. <i>acm-</i>	
<i>bellata</i>	43
<i>Pentapanax racemosum</i> , Seem.	43
<i>Pentapterygium Hookeri</i> , C. B. Clarke	50
<i>Pentapterygium serpens</i> , Klotzsch	50
<i>Pentaptyxis stipulata</i> , Hk. f.	46
<i>Periploca calophylla</i> , Falc.	56
<i>Phœbe attenuata</i> , Nees	65
" <i>lanceolata</i> , Nees	65
<i>Phoenix acaulis</i> , Roxb.	85
" <i>rupicola</i> , T. And.	85
<i>Phlogacanthus pubinervis</i> , T. And.	60
" <i>thyrsiflorus</i> , Nees	60
<i>Photinia integrifolia</i> , Ldl.	37
" <i>mollis</i> , Hk. f.	37
<i>Phyllanthus Emblica</i> , Roxb.	69
" <i>reticulatus</i> , Poir.	69
<i>Picea Morinda</i> , Link	83
<i>Pierasma nepalensis</i> , Benn.	15
<i>Pieris formosa</i> , D. Don	51
" <i>ovalifolia</i> , D. Don	51
" <i>villosa</i> , Hk. f.	51
<i>Pinanga gracilis</i> , Bl.	85
<i>Pinus excelsa</i> , Wall.	83
" <i>Kasya</i> , Royle	84
" <i>longifolia</i> , Roxb.	83
<i>Piper brachystachyum</i> , Wall.	61
" <i>Hamiltonii</i> , Cas. DC.	64
<i>Piptanthus nepalensis</i> , D. Don	25
<i>Pithecolobium angulatum</i> , Bth.	34
" <i>bigeminum</i> , Mast.	34
<i>Pittosporum floribundum</i> , W. & A.	6
<i>Plectospermum spinosum</i> , Trécul	74
<i>Plectocomia himalayana</i> , Griff.	87
<i>Plumeria acutifolia</i> , Poir.	55
<i>Podocarpus nerifolia</i> , Don	83
<i>Polygala arillata</i> , Ham.	6
<i>Polygonum molle</i> , Don	63
" <i>polystachyum</i> , Wall.	63
<i>Pongamia glabra</i> , Vent.	30
<i>Populus ciliata</i> , Wall.	82
<i>Porana grandiflora</i> , Wall.	58
" <i>paniculata</i> , Roxb.	58
" <i>racemosa</i> , Roxb.	58
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> , Linn.	36
<i>Pouzolzia viminea</i> , Wedd.	78
<i>Premna barbata</i> , Wall.	61
" <i>bengalensis</i> , Clarke	61
" <i>bracteata</i> , Wall.	61
" <i>herbacea</i> , Roxb.	61
" <i>integrifolia</i> , Linn.	61
" <i>interrupta</i> , Wall.	61
" <i>latifolia</i> , Roxb.	61
" <i>mucronata</i> , Roxb.	61
" <i>scandens</i> , Roxb.	61
<i>Priotropis cytisoides</i> , W. & A.	25
<i>Prunus acuminata</i> , Wall.	35
" <i>armeniaca</i> , L.	34
" <i>Cerasus</i> , L.	34
" <i>communis</i> , Huds.	34
" <i>nepalensis</i> , Ser.	34
" <i>persica</i> , Bth. & Hook. f.	34
" <i>Puddum</i> , Roxb.	34

	PAGE.
<i>Prunus rufa</i> , Wall.	34
" <i>undulata</i> , Ham.	35
<i>Pseudostachyum polymorphum</i> , Munro	88
<i>Psidium Guyava</i> , Linn.	40
<i>Psychotria calocarpa</i> , Kurz.	49
" <i>erratica</i> , Hk. f.	49
<i>Pterospermum accrifolium</i> , Willd.	11
<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> , DC.	23
" <i>Wallichii</i> , DC.	23
<i>Punica Granatum</i> , Linn.	42
<i>Pygeum acuminatum</i> , Colebr.	35
<i>Pyrularia edulis</i> , A. DC.	68
<i>Pyrus communis</i> , Linn.	36
" <i>foliolosa</i> , Wall.	36
" <i>lanata</i> , Don	37
" <i>microphylla</i> , Wall.	37
" <i>Pashia</i> , Ham.	37
" <i>rhamnoides</i> , Don	37
" <i>Thomsoni</i> , King	37
" <i>vestita</i> , Wall.	37

Q

<i>Quercus acuminata</i> , Roxb.	80
" <i>fenestrata</i> , Roxb.	81
" <i>Griffithii</i> , Hk. f. & T.	81
" <i>lamellosa</i> , Sm.	80
" <i>lanceefolia</i> , Roxb.	81
" <i>lineata</i> , Bl.	80
" <i>pachyphylla</i> , Kurz	80
" <i>spicata</i> , Sm.	81

R

<i>Randia dumetorum</i> , Lam.	48
" <i>fasciculata</i> , DC.	48
" <i>sikkimensis</i> , Hk. f.	48
" <i>uliginosa</i> , DC.	48
" <i>Wallichii</i> , Hk. f.	48
<i>Raphistemma pulchellum</i> , Wall.	56
<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> , Bth.	55
<i>Reevesia pubescens</i> , Mast.	11
<i>Reinwardtia tetragyna</i> , Planch.	13
" <i>trigyna</i> , Planch.	13
<i>Rhamnus nepalensis</i> , Wall.	19
" <i>virgata</i> , Roxb.	19
<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> , Sm.	51
" <i>barbatum</i> , Wall.	52
" <i>campanulatum</i> , Don	52
" <i>ciliatum</i> , Hk. f.	52
" <i>cinnabarinum</i> , Hk. f.	52
" <i>Dalhousiae</i> , Hk. f.	52
" <i>Edgeworthii</i> , Hk. f.	52
" <i>Falconeri</i> , Hk. f.	51
" <i>fulgens</i> , Hk. f.	51
" <i>glauca</i> , Hk. f.	52
" <i>grande</i> , Wight	51
" <i>Griffithianum</i> , Wight	52
" <i>Hodgsoni</i> , Hk. f.	51
" <i>lepidotum</i> , Wall.	52
" <i>Maddeni</i> , Hk. f.	52
" <i>pendulum</i> , Hk. f.	52
" <i>pumilum</i> , Hk. f.	52
" <i>Thomsoni</i> , Hk. f.	52
" <i>vacinioides</i> , Hk. f.	51
" <i>virgatum</i> , Hk. f.	52
" <i>Wightii</i> , Hk. f.	52
<i>Rhus acuminata</i> , DC.	24

Quercus semicarpifolia

Rhododendron Anthropogon DDon 52

	PAGE.
<i>Rhus insignis</i> , Hk. f.	24
<i>semialata</i> , Murray	24
<i>Ribes glaciale</i> , Wall.	38
<i>Ricinus communis</i> , Linn.	73
<i>Rivea ornata</i> , Choisy	58
<i>Rosa sericea</i> , Ldl.	36
<i>Roydsia suaveolens</i> , Roxb.	6
<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> , Linn.	49
<i>Rubus acuminatus</i> , Sm.	35
<i>Andersoni</i> , Hk. f.	35
<i>calycinus</i> , Wall.	35
<i>ellipticus</i> , Sm.	36
<i>Hookeri</i> , Focke	35
<i>lasiocarpus</i> , Sm.	36
<i>lineatus</i> , Reinw.	35
<i>macilentus</i> , Camb.	36
<i>moluccanus</i> , Linn.	35
<i>niveus</i> , Wall.	35
<i>paniculatus</i> , Sm.	35
<i>roseifolius</i> , Sm.	36
<i>Thomsoni</i> , Focke	35
<i>Treutleri</i> , Hk. f.	35

5

<i>Sabia leptandra</i> , Hk. f. & T.	23
<i>limoniacea</i> , Wall.	23
<i>parviflora</i> , Wall.	23
<i>paniculata</i> , Edgw.	23
<i>Salix babylonica</i> , Linn.	82
<i>tetrasperma</i> , Roxb.	82
<i>Sambucus adnata</i> , Wall.	45
<i>javanica</i> , Bl.	45
<i>Sapindus attenuatus</i> , Wall.	22
<i>Sapium baccatum</i> , Roxb.	73
<i>sebiferum</i> , Roxb.	73
<i>Sarcocoea pruniformis</i> , Ldl.	68
<i>Sarcosperma arboreum</i> , Ham.	53
<i>Sarothamnus vulgaris</i> , Wimmer	34
<i>Saurauja fasciculata</i> , Wall.	8
<i>Griffithii</i> , Dyer	8
<i>napaulensis</i> , DC.	8
<i>pinduana</i> , Wall.	8
<i>Rexburghii</i> , Wall.	8
<i>Sauropus africanus</i> , Bl.	70
<i>Schima Wallichii</i> , Choisy	9
<i>Schizandra elongata</i> , Hk. f. & T.	3
<i>grandiflora</i> , Hk. f. & T.	3
<i>Semecarpus Anaecardium</i> , Linn. f.	25
<i>Sesbania aegyptiaca</i> , Pers.	26
<i>Shorea robusta</i> , Gaertn.	9
<i>Sideroxylon Gamblei</i> , C. B. C.	53
<i>Skimmia Laureola</i> , Hook. f.	14
<i>Solanum crassipetalum</i> , Wall.	58
<i>Dulcamara</i> , L.	58
<i>indicum</i> , Linn.	58
<i>macrodon</i> , Wall.	58
<i>verbascofolium</i> , Linn.	58
<i>Spatholobus Roxburghii</i> , Bth.	28
<i>Spiraea bella</i> , Sims.	35
<i>Spondias acuminata</i> , Roxb.	25
<i>mangifera</i> , Willd.	25
<i>Stachyurus himalaicus</i> , Hk. f. & T.	8
<i>Stephania elegans</i> , Hk. f. & T.	4
<i>rotunda</i> , Lour.	4
<i>Stereulia alata</i> , Roxb.	11
<i>coccinea</i> , Roxb.	11
<i>colorata</i> , Roxb.	11
<i>fulgens</i> , Wall.	11
<i>Roxburghii</i> , Wall.	11
<i>villosa</i> , Roxb.	11

	PAGE.
<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i> , DC. . .	59
" <i>suaveolens</i> , DC. . .	59
<i>Stilbanthus scandens</i> , Hk. f. . .	63
<i>Streblus asper</i> , Lour. . .	74
<i>Strobilanthes auriculatus</i> , Nees . .	60
" <i>coloratus</i> , T. And. . .	60
" <i>divaricatus</i> , T. And. . .	60
" <i>pectinatus</i> , T. And. . .	60
" <i>pentstemonoides</i> , T. . .	
And. . .	60
" <i>petiolaris</i> , Nees . .	60
" <i>Thomsoni</i> , T. And. . .	60
" <i>Wallichii</i> , Nees . .	60
<i>Styrax Hookeri</i> , C. B. C. . .	54
" <i>serrulatum</i> , Roxb. . .	54
<i>Swietenia Mahagoni</i> , L. . .	17
<i>Symplocos caudata</i> , Wall. . .	54
" <i>dryophila</i> , C. B. C. . .	54
" <i>ferruginea</i> , Roxb. . .	54
" <i>glomerata</i> , King . .	54
" <i>phyllocalyx</i> , C. B. C. . .	54
" <i>ramosissima</i> , Wall. . .	54
" <i>racemosa</i> , Roxb. . .	54
" <i>spicata</i> , Roxb. . .	53
" <i>Sumuntia</i> , Ham. . .	54
" " <i>thesefolia</i> , Ham. . .	54
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> , Linn. . .	55

T

<i>Tabernaemontana coronaria</i> , Willd.	55
<i>Talauma Hodgsoni</i> , Hk. f. & T.	2
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> , Linn.	31
<i>Tamarix dioica</i> , Roxb.	6
<i>Tapiria hirsuta</i> , Hk. f.	24
<i>Taxus baccata</i> , L.	82
<i>Tectona grandis</i> , Linn. f.	61
<i>Teinostachyum Dulloa</i> , Gamble	88
<i>Tephrosia candida</i> , DC.	26
<i>Terminalia belerica</i> , Roxb.	39
<i>Chebula</i> , Retz.	39
<i>myriocarpa</i> , H. & M.	39
<i>tomentosa</i> , Bedd.	39
<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> , R. Br.	43
<i>Thespesia Lampas</i> , Dalz. and Gibs.	10
<i>Thevetia neriifolia</i> , Juss.	56
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> , L.	83
<i>Thunbergia coccinea</i> , Wall.	59
<i>fragnans</i> , Roxb.	59
<i>grandiflora</i> , Roxb.	59
<i>lutea</i> , T. And.	59
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> , Miens	4
<i>Toddalia aculeata</i> , Pers.	14
<i>Toricellia tiliaefolia</i> , DC.	45
<i>Tournefortia Hookeri</i> , Clarke	58
<i>Trachelospermum axillare</i> , Hk. f.	56
<i>fragnans</i> , Wall.	56
<i>Trachycarpus Martiana</i> , H. Wendl.	86
<i>Trema orientalis</i> , Bl.	73
<i>politoria</i> , Planch.	73
<i>Treutlera insignis</i> , Hk. f.	57
<i>Trevesia palmata</i> , Vis.	44
<i>Trewia nudiflora</i> , Linn.	71
<i>Teuga Brunoniiana</i> , Carr.	84
<i>Turpinia nepalensis</i> , Wall.	23
<i>pomifera</i> , DC.	23

U

<i>Ulex europaeus</i> , L.	34
<i>Ulmus lancifolia</i> , Roxb.	73
<i>Uncaria pilosa</i> , Roxb.	47

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Uncaria sessilifuctus, Roxb. . .	47	Vitis glauca, W. & A. . .	20
Uvaria Hamiltonii, Hk. f. & T. . .	3	„ himalayana, Brandis . . .	20
„ lurida, Hk. f. & T. . .	3	„ lanata, Roxb. . .	20
V		„ lanceolaria, Roxb. . .	20
Vaccinium Dunalianum, Wight . .	50	„ pedata, Vahl. . .	21
„ nummularia, Hk. f. & T. . .	50	„ repanda, W. & A. . .	20
„ retusum, Hk. f. . .	50	„ rumicisperma, Lawson . .	20
„ serratum, Wight . . .	50	„ tenuifolia, W. & A. . .	20
Vangueria spinosa, Roxb. . .	48	„ vinifera, Linn. . .	20
Vernonia talaumifolia, Hk. f. & T. .	50	W	
„ volkameriaefolia, DC. . .	50	Wallichia densiflora, Mast. . .	85
Viburnum Colebrookianum, Wall. . .	45	„ disticha, T. And. . .	85
„ cordifolium, Wall. . .	46	Wendlandia coriacea, DC. . .	47
„ coriaceum, Bl. . .	46	„ exserta, DC. . .	47
„ erubescens, Wall. . .	46	„ tinctoria, DC. . .	47
„ nervosum, Don . . .	46	„ Wallichii, W. & A. . .	47
„ punctatum, Ham. . .	45	Wightia gigantea, Wall. . .	59
„ stellulatum, Wall. . .	45	Woodfordia floribunda, Salisb. .	42
Villebrunea frutescens, Bl. . .	78	Wrightia coccinea, Sims. . .	56
„ integrifolia, Gaud. . .	78	„ tomentosa, Röm. & Sch. . .	56
Viscum album, L. . .	68	Z	
„ articulatum, Burm. . .	68	Zanthoxylum acanthopodium, DC. .	14
Vitex alata, Heyne . . .	62	„ alatum, Roxb. . .	14
„ heterophylla, Roxb. . .	62	„ Budrunga, Wall. . .	14
„ Negundo, Linn. . .	62	„ Hamiltonianum, Wall. . .	14
Vitis adnata, Wall. . .	20	„ ovalifolium, Wt. . .	14
„ barbata, Wall. . .	20	„ oxyphyllum, Edgw. . .	14
„ bracteolata, Wall. . .	20	Zizyphus Jujuba, Lamk . . .	19
„ capriolata, Don . . .	20	„ rugosa, Lam. . .	19
„ carnosae, Wall. . .	20		
„ discolor, Dalz. . .	19		
„ elongata, Wall. . .	20		

Akub feye rik

49

Amara

25

Ambara

25

Ambaki

40

Amphoe

68

Amlo

69

Amorkung

40

Angari

51

Anowkung

45

Angaili

67

Arklajhar

60

Aseln

35.36

Auli DabDabbi

16

Auli tarsing

64

Auli kawala

65

Baboo hant

88

Badrassi

13

Bainsi timber

14

Bairangpatti

82

Bakri sag

63

Baloo kat

2

Barrah

Barrong kang

39

64

Beir kung

13

Bhimasing par

57

Bhija par

79

Biri

47

Boeri jhar

32

Bokeola

24

Bokimla

24

INDEX OF VERNACULAR NAMES.

A.	PAGE.		PAGE.
Achal	19, 70	Bandka	6
Achatta	22	Bandri	66
Aigiri	51	Bandriphal	16
Ajeru	66	Bangikat	69, 82
Ajiru	68	Banj	12
Akh	71	Banj katús	81
Akhaterwa	17, 66	Bara champ	3
Akhrot	78	" churcheri	20
Akshi	2	" dabdabbi	24, 25
Alesi	60	" jaman	40
Am	24, 34	" jhingni	7
Amarat	25	" katús	80
Ambhi	24	Barbari	56
Amili-lara	53	Basak	38
Amil-pati	53	Batrachi	13
Amil-taki	30	Batúlpati	4
Ampati-lara	58	Batwasi	19, 28
Amrut	40	Bauriphal	16
Amuk	40	Begoha	87
Amuki	48	Beis	82
Amultas	30	Bejunpati	57
Anar	42	Belari-lara	28
Antabi	49	Bepari	13, 71
Aonla	69	Berikuru	46
Aradi	32	Ber-kúng	36
Archal	41, 70	Bet	86
Arfu-lara	33	Botlara	46
Arkoulo	81	Bhadras	13
Aru	34	Bhagmili	24
Aryili	67	Bhalai	25
Asari	46, 48, 56, 57, 62	Bhayla	25
Asura	70	Bhi	58
Asuru	55, 60	Bilauni	52
Atok-dúng	2	Bimir	15
Auk	56	Bipemkanta	35
		Bleeng	87
B.		Bobich	16
Babain	88	Bodle kúrd	26
Badulpati	58	Bodle-lara	26
Bael	15	Boeri	32, 57
Baer	19	Bogay timur	14
Bagverendi	71	Bogoti	37, 52
Bahera	39	Bohari	57
Baichua	62	Baktok-kúng	41
Bainchampa	49	Bolay	21
Bairi-lara	57	Bolatrú	28
Baisi-kara	47	Bolú	26, 27, 28
Bajadanti	72	Bongshing	88
Bakre-lara	47	Booloo	52
Balay timur	14	Bop-kúng	59
Balengra	27	Bor	74, 75, 77
Ballera	43	Borderi	42
Baloo chinia	44	Borhar	74
Balphet-kúng	29	Bor-kúng	87
Barbari	56	Borla	31
Bander siris	29	Borodengri	42
		Brong-kúng	25

NOTE.—The Lepcha prefix *Hlo* means Hill, and the affixes *kúng*, *dúng* or *nyok*, and *ri*, mean respectively *tree*, *soft-wooded shrub* or *climber*, and *climber*. The Paharia prefixes *Oulia*, *Sanu*, and *Tolu* are equivalent to *plains*, *small* and *big*.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Brool	85	Damar	29
Brú-dáng	26	Dampantóm-kúng	21
Brú-rik	26	Danbagla	12
Budgrat	80	Dangeen-rik	58
Búk	80	Dangnosooketek	77
Bukainú	16	Dangnyimrik	27
Bukayan	16	Dangpashin	89
Bulyettra	28	Dangsipha-kúng	8
Burgonli	42	Dangri bet	86
Bway champ	70	Dansagla	12
		Dantaglar	10
C.		Daom-kúng	23
Cha	9	Dar	76
Chalégachh	16	Dayshing	67
Chalta	1	Debre-lara	28
Cham	50	Dehua	77
Chamo-kúng	54	Den-nok	49
Chandan	54	Denyok	53
Chandang	82, 85	Deomuk	49
Charu	50	Dhup	83
Cha-shing	9, 54	Domhyem	4
Chatiwan	55	Door-kúng	42
Chatri	5	Dosúl	63
Chatwa	55	Dowari	47, 57
Chatwan	55	Duari-lara	46, 56
Cheongboo	82	Dudela-lara	44
Chepe kúrú	26	Dudila	76
Cherinangri	22	Dudila-lara	76
Chhota arkoulo	80	Dudhali	55
" aryili	67	Dudri	65
" galeni	48	Dumri	76
" kagshi	71	Dumriphal	76
" kimbu	74	Dumshing	84
" kooail	78	Dursal	58
Chiaduk	19		
Chikyung-kúng	19	E.	
Chilaoni	9, 18, 45	Etok	51
Chilikat	68	Etokamat	51
Chillay	57		
Chimal	51, 52	F.	
Ching-kúng	72	Fagiri	69
Chinia	44, 45	Famsikól	40
Chinli	6	Fatsiphok	35
Chipti kúrú	26	Filing	88
Chiringi jhar	25	Flotoshing-rik	3
Chiriya-baug	45	Flotungchong-kúng	7, 8
Chiriyangri	4	Fullidha	27
Chitá	62		
Chongfibrik	56	G.	
Chongtafibrik	59	Galeni	21, 45
Choori	53	Galsima	18
Choulisy	41	Gamari	71
Chua	62	Gambari	62
Chuchi am	24	Gande	67
Chukboo	82	Ganné	46
Chumlaní	14, 40, 53, 54	Garodosal	29
Chung-kúng	63	Garum	71
Chungkyek-dám	42	Gebokanak	38
Chungkyek-kúng	60	Geio	68, 70
Churcheri	20	Gempé aselu	35, 36
Churipat	48	Geophul	13
Chutra	5	Ghorans	51
Chuwa	41	Gia	16
		Gineri	61
D.		Girulee	75
Dabdadbi	16, 21	Gobia	89
Dagdakti	72	Gobria	13
Dahiri	42	Gobria-sulah	84
Dala hurdi	49	Goehlo	80
Dalné katús	81		

Buin Kather	77
Burbee	58
Chair	9
Champ.	2.3.
Chaukung	9
Cheekung	69
Chepehul Dun	61
Cherabhang	65

Chilopatti	47
Chindi	43
Chipti	78
Chongte kup	60
Chontefibri kup	59
Chomrik	56
Choungkam	57
Chukung	30
Churl	12
Churripata	11
Chuyal	7

Dameiphal 53

Dangpabek kung	71
Dangpayong kung	53
Dangpazent kung	94.71.
Dangsesnyok	10
Deshek	82
Dey	67
Deyshing	67
Dlobini	48
Dhupi	51.82.
Door - lumpati.	7.
Doro	63
Dongshing	83

Dukiso 42

Etukop 52

Fajeerip 55

Garay kung	25
Gantali phul	56
Genam	61

Kaerpakung	5
Ka aul ^{par} rik	4
Kadambec	58

Goubla lara 4

Guras 51

Gye' bukanak' 38

Harri 18

Harri lara 62

Kaledj-zho 16

Hosambung 45

Kalunkung 52

Jagrip 65

Jar 54

Jam kung 47

Jam rik 59

Kambaldun 62

Kandyes pam 63

Kanasi lara 1

Kambalhin 62

Kanesi 59

Kaombi 62

Kaomungok 62

Kaomukang 64

Kantiongruk 43

Kantierrik 4

Kantior kung 11

Kapashi 22

Karanti bans 88

Jungli pam 64

	PAGE.		K.	PAGE.
Gogay champ	23	Kabashi		22, 23
Gogen	8	Kachi-kúg		15
Goguldhup	16	Kachik-kúg		31
Gok	3	Kachnar		31
Gonjo	26	Kadam		46, 71
Gorokuri	45, 46	Kadiwan-rik		58
Gouri bet	86	Kadoo		6
Guglat	49	Kadungbi		62
Gular	76	Kadung-nyok		62
Gulsuné	77	Kagbhalai	24.	70
Gumbengfong	74	Kaghuti		67
Gundrow	48	Kagi		25
Gunserai	65	Kagphulai		24
Gurás	52	Kahuk-rik		47
Gurjo	4	Kaiday		53
Gurupis	63	Kainjal		70
Gwyheli	61	Kair-kúg		69
Gyasay-kúg	76	Kajpati		44
Gyesa-kúg	27	Kajutalam		36
		Kajukoprik		27
		Kajyang-kúg		43
		Kaktay		13
		Kala boeri		11
Hais	5	„ bogati		70
Halloray	24, 71	„ bogoti		61
Harari	33	„ champ		2
Harra	39	„ kiamoni		55
Harré	2	„ kharani		54
Hattipaila	11	„ khwairahlo		31
Hikpi-kúg	25	„ siris		33
Himalchiri	53, 70	Kalay	18,	45
Himan-kúg	24	Kalay bogoti		53
Hingman-kúg	23	Kalé		46
Hingua	9	Kalé aselu		35, 36
Hloprongzam-kúg	44	Kaledzo		61
Hlosahlot-kúg	34	Kalet-kúg		57
Hlosipha-kúg	8	Kalhenyok		47
Hloserie-kúg	80	Kalhet-kúg		48
Hlosonli-kúg	79	Kali guras		51
Hlotagbret	20	Kali-hurchu		50
Hlotumbrik	35	Kalikat		46
Huldi-kúg	49	Kali-lara	23, 39, 40, 47,	56
Hurchu	68	Kalipat		6
Hurdi	49	Kaljemi		15
		Kamaranga		14
		Kambyem-kúg		78
		Kamila		71
		Kamki		34
		Kamla		15
		Kamli		77
		„ mallata		71, 72
		Kanai		76
		Kancha-kúg		46
		Kangi		47
		Kangji-kúg		74, 75
		Kanhlyem-kúg		11
		Kanhya		76
		Kankar		32
		Kanom-kúg		39
		Kantjer		70
		Kantiernyok		22
		Kantómnok		21
		Kanukpa		14
		Kanú-kúg		14
		Kanyoo-kúg		64
		Kaphai-kúg		11
		Kaphalmók		10
		Kaphitki		78
		Karam		46
		Karaput		18
		Katiang-kúg		27
		Karima		6



	PAGE.		PAGE.
Karingi	56	Kyingbi	78
Karmai	30	Kyinki	78
Karpati-lara	4		
Kashiendung	81		
Kashiorón	81	L.	
Kashioshem	81	Labahi	16, 25
Kashyem	36	Laho-kúng	28
Kasirut	75	Lajima	32
Kasonli-lara	6	Lakori	55, 58
Kasrekan	76	Lai champ	2
Kasré maling	87	" chandan	54
Kasreto	76	" galeni	21
Kasur-kúng	8	" guras	51
Kath	60	" kabashi	22
Kathor-kúng	24	" kainjal	73
Katior-kúng	11	" mallata	72
Katong	85	" totilla	44
Katongzu	16	Lali	35, 65, 73
Katús	78, 79, 91	Lali-lara	56
Kawala	65	Lalú	13
Kawol	64	Lampatia	7, 42
Kazu	77	Lapi	73
Kegoo	51	Lastmani	15
Kemoo	51, 52	Lasuni	18
Kengeni	25	Lat	86
Khair	32	Latikat	69
Kharnoi	53, 54	Lati mahwa	16
Kharsoni	65	Lekbilani	75
Kharwa	75	Lepchaphal	65
Khola ruis	72	Lesoo	75
Khour	32	Likh-aru	34
Khur	85	Likh paieli	65
Khwairalo	30, 31	Li-kúng	25, 36, 37
Kiamoni	40	Lilima	78
Kimbu	77, 78	Lipic	78
Kino	27, ii	Loima-lara	69
Kirima	66	Loodooma	4
Kirma	78	Lowri-am	24
Kironli	7	Lubbor-kúng	43
Kirra	55	Lumbo-kúng	15
Kisri	7	Lungom-rik	28
Kojú-lara	26	Lut-ter	77
Kongki-kúng	25, 34		
Kooail	73	M.	
Koombooten	50	Madanay	15
Koomsoong-kúng	73	Madar	56
Kosrd	23	Madling-kúng	32
Kotul kasub	25	Mahibans	88
Kouateh	27	Mahlu	88
Kowal-kúng	78	Mahow	10
Krim-kúng	55	Mahua	81
Kubindé	10	Maidal	19, 48
Kucheeng-kúng	81	Mainakat	43
Kuchiang-kúng	81	Maldit-kúng	16
Kudmero	66	Maling	87
Kulsán	38	Mallata	72
Kulyatzo-kúng	53	Malligiri	65
Kumbi	41	Mandani	43
Kumbool-kúng	37	Mandania	32
Kumbrong-kúng	15	Mandani-singhata	3, 43
Kumbyung	70	Mangápantú-kúng	21
Kundoung-kúng	76	Maniphtyol	26
Kungchen-rik	20	Manjit	49
Kungshior	51	Mantet-kúng	40, 69
Kúngsúng-kúng	9	Mashul-lara	24
Kunhil-kúng	42	Mas-lara	56
Kunhip	74	Maspati-lara	27
Kúnsúng-kúng	12	Matékisse	5
Kuntunrik	57	Matet-kúng	63
Kursimla	43, 47	Maukap-rik	26
Kusrit	77	Melundi	42
Kuttal	76		

Karphal 40

Kashempoy pr. 36

Kathari 76

Kemshing 57

Khambari 62

Khosro 81

Kiehran kogoh 11

Koie 12

Kolmo 53

Kowso 27

Kullok rik 31

Kumban 28

Kumbayem kung 63

Kuntter rik 4

Kuntongrik 44

Kurkus 26

Kurn 26

Kusum 70

Kushukung 81

Kashneir 35
Keshyneir 36

Lavong 77

Lara timber 14

Lari amp 24

Legem rik 57

Lek chilanni 45

Lek mehel 37

Lek potamlo 53

Linggun 52

Lingkung 32

Lilkkung 35

Lek gempio 57

Lho Chontefabrik 59

Lek nar phur Kanesi 57

Lek siltimber 66

Lho Tinghaenchokkung. 66

Lissu 67

Lhute Khamyn 75

Malindo 67

Madel Karn 19

Malangkung 50

Mangyip 27

Mamph 26

Malatrip 63

Mantek kung 47.70.

Maya 36

Mayongzhu 47

Mehel 36.37

Migliok kung
Mikpi
Mongnung-rik
Mongnu timbur
Mongahyang

17
28
50
14
60

Munkabik
Mursching kung

77
65

Paiche 66
Paiza 34
Paizhu 55
Pajul kung 72

Pam 63
Panch patti 62
Pangzhu 5
Pamlara 35
Panjzhu 48

Parongbee 63

Rajputti 36
Reer kung 83
Ribera 76

Patte ambo 3
Patin chulu 52

Noonriki 50
Noonkung 57

Peyshik kung 81

Phalami 37

Phylam kung 46
Phyen kung 76

Phikung 46

Omsting 74.76
Ongyalop 77

Phumkung 65

	PAGE.		P.	PAGE.
Meinkara	14	Paddam		34
Mekrap-kúng	77	Padebiri		49
Michapong	61	Pagjiok		88
Michapnok	61	Pagjiokpo		87
Michopnor-kúng	6	Pahar-lampati		53
Mikrúm-rik	20	Paieli		66
Milkisse	5	Paili		69
Mimri	47	Pajpati		62
Mipit-múk	28	Pakar		75
Momrik	58	Pakjik		89
Mongthel-kúng	72	Pakpa		89
Monkakrik	61	Paksala		88
Monkyourik	1, 53	Palamkat		38
Moqehini	44	Palap-kúng		71
Moringi	77	Palas		28
Mowa	79	Palasi		28
Munari	18	Palegnyok		22
Munkungjor	64	Palé-kúng		22
Muntirh	50	Palet-kúng		45
Murgut-kúng	23	Paletnyok		45
Murkut-kúng	62	Palok-kúng		71
Muslindi	65	Palom		89
Muslini	11	Falyok-kúng	53,	64
Musré-katús	81	Pandoor-kúng		46
Mya	71	Panji-kúng		48
Myungarer-rik	4	Pangla		4
		Pangra		31
N.		Pani-lara		20
Nagpat	23	Panisa		39
Naitijemi	15	Pantóm		21
Naiwilli-lara	31	Pao		87
Nalgi	12	Paowlay		14
Nali	6	Papaya		43
Nambroongkor	70	Papita		43
Namjil	72	Paphok		88
Namosinglet-kúng	28	Papoi		43
Namro-kúng	71	Papray-lara		58
Nandiki	13	Parari		59
Naringi	15	Pari		48
Narokpa + kung	16	Parirajhar		54
Naski	5	Pashien		89
Natkanta	15	Pashipo		88
Neet-kúng	83	Patimil		70
Neri	61	Patlé katus	80,	81
Newarpati	56	Patmero		64
Ngræm-kúng	33	Patmoro		45
Ngræm-rik	33	Patpatta		2
Nilay	12	Patu		88
Nimat-kúng	57	Payir-rik		33
Nimbor	15	Payo-kúng		76
Nimi-lara	4	Payomko-kúng		43
Nomorchí	4	Payong		89
Number-kúng	41	Payong-rik	23,	53
Numbong-kúng	46, 71	Payung		79
Numboongkor	71	Pendder		2
Number-kúng	62	Pengji-kúng		63
Numbyong-kúng	62, 74	Phalamkat		52
Numingrik	35	Phalat		80
Numro-kúng	72	Phamlet		66
Nunewalai	24	Phamlet-kúng	64, 65,	66
Nupsor-kúng	64, 66	Phamsikol		1
		Phane-kúng		66
O.		Phani-kúng		65
Ooh	84	Phekori-bet		86
Orer	73	Phekri-galeni		21
Oulia champ	3	Phirphiri	11,	65
„ kharani	54	Phober-kúng		41
Ouli gogen	8	Phota		44
Owla	69	Phugong-kúng		19
		Phul amphi		45
		Phusri		66
		.. champ		3

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Phusri kamli	78	S.	
" mallata	76	Saar	84
Phyeum	87	Sadun	30
Piazay	51	Safed champ	3
Pindik	39	" kabra	75
Pinri	47	Safednyok	65
Pipal	75	Safed siris	23
Pipli	38, 75	Sah	84
Pitamari	48	Saj	39
Pogalo	88	Sakwa	9
Poguntig	70	Säl	9
Pohor-kúng	65	Sali-lara	12
Pondam-kúng	57	Samli	23
Pooalay	66	Sanakadan-kúng	7
Pooteli	66	Sandan-pipli	25
Pronchadik	4	Sané	3
Prong	88	Sané aselu	35
Prongnok	87	Sanging-kúng	65
Prongzam-kúng	6, 44, 45	Sangji-kúng	76
Prongzamnyok	43	Sani dudela	76
Proosti	67	Sanu hingo	54
Pshi	88	" jhingni	8
Pua	77	" kabashi	12
Pudlikat	75	" kinu	18
Pugriang	88	" pureni	19
Pukshiongrik	35	Saphiji-rik	14
Pulia-nok	89	Saré gozen	8
Pummoon	88	Sarputtia	62
Pundri-kúng	6	Sauer	79
Purbo-kúng	55	Saver	79
Purbong	86	Schiap	85
Purbongnyok	5	Sealposra	12
Pureni	20	Sedangtaglar	10
Purgoen-rik	56	Sedeng	77
Purmo-kúng	52	Sedeng-kúng	33, 34
Puroa-kúng	71	Sedong-tagla	73
Purpuray timur	14	Sehshing	83
Púrúni	77	Selemnnyok	56
Puya	78	Sema-kúng	37
Pyashing	57	Sempat	66
		Semul	10
		Senén-kúng	78
R.		Sentuugrúng	70
		Serh-kúng	24
		Serhnyok	24
Rabi bet	86	Shariphal	3
Rabu-lara	3	Shechin	60, 63
Raj birij	30	Shedbarwa	67
Rajlok-kúng	73	Shempati	13
Ramphal	16	Shengrik	29
Raniwalaí + thalai	24	Shimbeng-nyok	35
Rata gogen	8	Shitzem-kúng	15
Ratay	50	Shubung-lara	13
Ratmanti	66	Shakni-kúng	2
Reem	86	Shumbul-kúng	37
Rha-kúng	31	Siamund	23
Rohay	38	Sibri	69
Rodinga	27	Sibriú-kúng or shu	32
Robu-kúng	65	Sida	42
Ronchiling-kúng	25	Sidemnyok	15
Romchiling-rik	24	Siffo-kúng	2
Rong	86	Sigugrip	3
Rotdhip	62	Sigumgrip	2
Rue	86	Sihok-mongú	16
Ruebee	86	Silim-kúng	39
Ruglim-rik	18	Silot-kúng + par	16 25
Rukh baer	19	Siltimber	66
Rungbong	85	Silum kúng	15
Runggong	19, 30	Simali	15
Rungyeongrik	19	Simali-lara	23
Runool	85	Simal-kúng	17
Ryóm	56	Simbran-grip	47

Phutta 44
Safer 8

Sabrakrik 47

Sagrik to takelin 62

Salado rik 3
Sallado rik 53

Sanglikung 79
Sangtrani 15
Sanketian 15
Sangamkung 43

Pugongrik 31
Pugurik 59

Santepu 50. 67. 68
Sapadrik 63
Sarkim 27

Pustok bok 58

See am kung 11

Senachell kung 66

Rari 73

Sheekung 73
Shempot 35
Shephye kung 13
Sheroekung 81
Shetu idal 11
Shukun 82

Rhecom 56. 60

Ripik kung 82 4)
Ripinyok 61. 63

Rukukung 65
Runchi par 64
Rungong zhu 19.
Rukh kattan 76

Singan

54

Singnyok kung

53

Teglar kung

12

Siposhi tang

16

Takmyel

50

Takral kung

9

Taksapkung

7

Taksolkung

43

Sitoli

48

Talaerlep

86

Sivong rik

63

Talikor rik

71

Sivung rik

24

Sivutang dar songsookung 64

25

Songsunkung

17

Songlongkung

40

Su

25

Sornomrik

58

Songrukung

79

Tangperkung

24

Tarpin

83

Sukhailgrim

27

Sukar

7/3

Sukung

64

Sumblepro

70

Teeti champ

2

Telingkung

42

Tenka

39

Sunglocknyokk

38

Tongzhen kung	73
Tonglong kung	18.40
Tongloo kung	10
Toror rik	26
Toktor kung	68
Tu kilzok kung	66
Tukporngok	34
Tukree kung	28

Tulesi	41
--------	----

Tumbum	91
Tumbum chipop	1
Tumburkal	4
Tumsungkung	17
Tundor rik	19

Tyung mo pa	75
-------------	----

Urilo	7
-------	---

Vaer	33
------	----

Yaukubrik	30
-----------	----

Yeli	22
------	----

Yokshe kung	74
-------------	----

819
19

