

183

CENTRAL LIBRARY

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

CLASS NO......

BOOK NO......

LIBRARY OF THE
25.4.66
10212
LIBRARY

LIBRARY

Report of the Director of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1900-1910.

1. Eastern India.—BENGAL.—During July and August 1900 Mr. W. W. Smith, A. Cumtor of the Herbarium, and Mr. J. W. Lloyd, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Darjeeling, were deputed to the known north-western part of Sikkim that includes their work and returned with some 6,000 specimens including about 200 new to science. Mr. Smith has prepared a few species and it, botanical result, with description of the Records of the Botanical Survey of India for it. Collections from the outer Himalayas of the Cinchona Pantling and by Mr. G. B. Shaw, B.Sc., F.C.S., and by Mr. J. C. Cooper.

BENGAL.—In this year worked for part of the year in the Terai of the Jalpaiguri district. accasions of material, that were filed the year, the flora of Burma come to be worked up, were 1,000 excellently preserved specimens that contained many species. A number of these were included in the Calcutta Herbarium. I. W. MacGill, Deputy Conservator, Southern Shan States, and from the Western Shan States, Mr. G. B. S. Cubitt of Bhamo, Mr. H. W. A. Buchart of Myitkya. To all these officers the Botanical Survey of India has sent from the Burma-Yunnan frontier a particularly valuable botanical exploration was obtained from Mr. G. Forrster, well known for his work in China.

2. Western India.—The most important work during the year has been the first knowledge of the vegetation of the Bombay Presidency. Mr. W. A. Talbot, F.L.S., late Conservator of Forests, whose illustrated *Flora of the Bombay Presidency* has appeared in orders from *Rimutux Hoce* to flow?

Mr. G. A. Gammie, P.L.S., continues his account of the Bombay Presidency, his latest contribution being of *Yawl* occurring in Western India. The Reverend *on the* the flora of Panjab and the Punjab continues to be near Mahabeshwar. The moss flora of this side of the Presidency is studied by Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S.

Mr. W. Burns, B.Sc., Economic Botanist to the Government of the plait has collected in the Dharwar and Broach Districts and has given at the life of certain limited areas in relation to environment, the Presidency, tion to the genera *Mangifera* and *Tamarix* as they occur in the Presidency. His assistant toured through various districts and made a collection of grasses. About 1,000 sheets were added to the local herbarium. In the collection of South Indian plants, the Botanical Survey has been very active year as heretofore to Mr. C. E. C. Fischer. The Herbarium at Coimbatore, through whose energy many gaps have been filled up.

44 North-Western Himalayas.—From Nepal made by Mr. I. H. Burkhill, F.L.S., the Kumaon district, mostly from the district around Katmandu. A collection of about 600 specimens was made by the superintendent of Mr. N. Guillebert, Superintendent of

Gardens them. Mr. A. R. Tucker, late of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, presented over 300 specimens of plants from the neighbourhood of Simla, Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S., P.L.S., has continued his work on the plants of the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. Mr. J. P. Duthie, B.A., P.L.S., has during the year finished his material for Volume V of *The Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain*. Mr. James Marten has devoted attention to the plants in and about Muwoorie and has published a list of them with their times of flowering and other information.

6. Publication*.—No official publication appeared during the year, not for lack of material but simply because the press has not been able to issue the work on hand during the year. There are in the press the following:—*The Species of the Genus Damonrops* by Signor Beccari, which will form Volume XII of the *Annals of the Botanic Garden*, and will be a work with about 100 double plates after the manner of the previous volume on the species of the genus *Calamus*, referred to in last year's report; *Notes from Nepal to Nepal* by Mr. I.H. Burkill forming No. 4 of Volume IV of the *Records of the Botanical Survey*, and embodying an account of the botanical results of the author's tour to Nepal in 1907; *Catalogue of Non-herbaceous Phanerogams cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Part (numerical) 1st Fasciculus*, by the writer of this report, forming No. 1 of Volume V of the *Records*, and furnishing an index to the first 4,000 plants in the *Botanic Garden*; the complete material for Volume II of *The Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain* by Mr. J. P. Duthie. There are ready for the press *Botanical Tour in the Zemu and Llonakh Valleys of Sikkim*, and *Nova species Indiae* both by Mr. W. W. Smith, M.A., Curator of the Herbarium, the former being a detailed account of the tour referred to in the first paragraph of this report, the latter being descriptions of new species from various parts of India; and 2nd Fasciculus of the *Catalogue* referred to already. A list of expected publications bearing on the Botany of India is appended to this report.

A more detailed account of botanical work in India or concerned with India than is consistent with the scope of this report will be submitted later in connection with the Board of Scientific Advice.

8. Financial and Staff. - The Imperial and Provincial grants were spent in full; Director was in charge of the department throughout the year.

A. T. GAGE, M.B. Major, I.M.S.
Director, Botanical Survey of India.

5
102126

A list of Papers on the Botany of India published during 1900-10.

- ADAMSON, R. S.** . Note on the root of *Terminalia Arjuna* Bodd. (*Xer Fiji**, 1910, ix, 150.)
- BAMBER, C. J.** . Plants of the Punjab. [*Journ. Bomb. Nat. Eu. Soc.*, 1909-10, xi, 370, 683, 943.]
- BLATTER, E.** . The Flora of Panchganj. [*Journ. Bomb. Nat. Eu. Soc.*, 1909, xix, 314.]
- BROWN, N. E.** . *Mickolitzia obovata* N. E. Brown. [*Kew Bull.*, 1909, No. 5, 358.]
- BURKE, W. J.** . Recent Plant Immigrants. (*Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, 1909, 9, 509.)
- BURKILL, I. H.** . First Note on *Cymbopogon Martini* Stapf. (*Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, 1909, v, 89.)
- CLARKE, C. B.** . On *Coptis*. (*Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, 1909, r, 73)
- CLARKE, C. B.** . New Genera and Species of *Cyperaceae*. (*Kew Bull.*, Add. Ser. viii, 1908.)
- CLARKE, C. B.** . Illustrations of *Cyperaceae*. (Plate 144, London, 1909.)
- DIBAED, M.** . Les Sapotacées du groupe de *Lonandrea*. (*Her. Urn. Bot.*, 1909, xlii, 392.)
- DIBAED, M.** . Sur les *Indocalamus orientalis*. (*Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat.*, 1909, 27.)
- DUNN, I. J. R.** . *Anapalitia ditto*, *Leontopodium fimbriigerum*, *Leontopodium paradoxum*, and *Saurea tauguetii*. (*Kew Bull.*, 1909, 76-76.)
- ENGELMANN, A.** . Die Bedeutung der Araucen für die Pflanzengeographie. (*Bot. Anz.*, 1909, 27.)
- GAGNEPAIN, P.** . *Biacem et Pittipora aëtiatique*. (*Bull. Soc. Bot. France*, 1908, Iv, 521, 644.)
- GAGNEPAIN, P.** . Essai de classification des *Sida aëtiatique* et *Flacourtiaceae aëtiatique*. (*Journ. Bot.*, 1908, xxi, 164.)
- GAGNEPAIN, P.** . Essai d'une clarification des *Orchidées aëtiatique*. (*Notul. System.*, 1909, 14.)
- GAGNEPAIN, P.** . Essai d'une classification des *Sida aëtiatique*. (*Notul. System.*, 1909, 27.)
- GAGNEPAIN, P.** . Nouveaux *Sida aëtiatique* du Herbier du Muséum. (*Bull. Soc. Bot. France*, 1909, 15, 3, 3.)
- GAMBLE, O. A.** . Orchids of the Bombay Presidency, Part IX. (*Journ. Bomb. Nat. Eu. Soc.*, 1909, xix, 624, with 1 plate.)
- GERMANN, K.** . Die geograph. Verbreitung und Entwick. der Gattung *Bridneria*. (*Jahrber. Sekretetk. Get. vaterl. Kultnr.*, 1909, 28)
- GONN, K.** . *Monotelenium tenerum* Griffith. (*Fl. Allgem. Bot. leit.*, 1910, 46.)
- HADT, R.** . *gynm, Prainix, 8. lenü, S. Lieim ip. nor.* (*Bull. Soc. Bot. France*, 1909, hi, 566.)
- HISLIT, W. B.** . *Cornut macropkylia* and *tom Anatio congenen.* (*Kew Bull.*, 1909, 8, 329)
- HILL, A. W.** . The Genus *M. nopymm.* (*Kew Bull.*, 1910, 40.)
- HOOVER, J. D.** . Les *Impatiens* du genre " *Impatiens* " dans l'Herbier de *MUMUDI de Parii.* (*N. Arck. Mm. litt. Aat.*, 1909, t, 2, 233, with 1 plate.)
- JOWIN, J. P.** . Note on Dr. Otto Stapf's Nomenclature of *Cymbopogon Nardus*. (*Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Peraden. l. f. O. B.*, 1909, 186.)
- KRANTZ, L.** . A comparative study of the genus *Pentstemon*. (*Contr. Bot. Univ. of Philadelphia*, 1908, iii, 93)
- KUNZ, W.** . Further studies on *Aeginetia indica*. (*Bull. Coll. Agr. Univ. Imp.*, 1908, viii, 1.)
- MARSH, J.** . Plants gathered in and about *MuMoorie* district. (*Journ. Bern. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1909, txi, 476.)

- FRANK, D.** . *Corydalis tamUnUU*. (Kew Bwll* 1910,73.)
- RAUENKOPF, I.** . *Ricium inopinatum* IW (Bot. Ma*. 1908, Tab. 8190.)
W*4«r. Math-pap. KUou Kfl. bfer Ak. W%m., 1908, 201.)
- ROSE, R. A.** . *aeeolabimm {CaUeolarU} plaifcaloarattm* Rof, (law Bnll^ 1909. 368.)
- SCHWENK, F. V.** . Mornimphie der G^tang SambmcuM. [Mitteil. 4m^ Deutsch Lewdrolo., Geodl, 1909, p. L)
- FINOVICS, L. I.** . A fint List of MOMM from Wertam India. (Jomm. Bom. Nat. HU. 80c., 1910, *ix, 938.)
- SEBENTZ, C.** . Moocimphie dei Ele^i-e*«. (BeikefU Bot. Cetrabl. 1909, t^pp.1*1*9.)
- SEAN, S. A.** . *SeuUUri* oioUeea* Hej»e. (Bot. Mo., 1910. Tab. 8320.)
- SPRAGUE, T. it** . Ci.>^- *barboU* Spn«oe. (M. if-f., ^«», Tab. 8200.)
- TALBOT, V. A.** . Forett Flomof the BomUy Pnw«ncy and Sind. (POO«P, 7909, ff. 608).
- WOLF, T.** . tber die aeoe " Monogtmphie der Gmtong Potentaia". (IM, 1908. 62.)
- WRIGHT, C. H.** . *Peliotatiet txolaeta* WaU TAB. «"*«. (^«« «¥*. ^«», Tab. 8276.)

Report of the Director of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1910-11.

1. **Eastern India**—The Director in his capacity as Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, has continued his work of collecting trees and shrubs cultivated therein*. Up to 10,000 numbers have been checked, leading over 8,000 still to "do" During the rainy season of 1910 W. W. Smith, Curator of the Herbarium, studied in the field the vegetation of the south-east corner of Sikkim in the same way as he had done the same corner of that state in the previous year. On this occasion his collection ranged along the Sikkim side of the Cho-La ridge that separates the Chumbi Valley and extended practically from Lingtu and Gyimik to the Thanka-La. The weather conditions in contrast to what was experienced in the Llonakh uplands in the previous year were very bad, but in spite of this drawback Mr. Smith collected about 6,000 specimens and first-hand material for an account of the vegetation of this area that will appear in the Record of the Botanical Survey in due course. The routes followed in 1909 and 1910 are shown in the map illustrating No. 5 of Volume IV of the Records which is about to be issued. The collection from the Cho-La in addition to contributing to a more accurate knowledge of the vegetation generally of the area yielded over a dozen species new to science. Towards the end of the year T. Burkill, Reporter on Economic Products, in the course of his tours undertaken in that capacity along the Nepal frontier also made collections and recorded observations on the vegetation of the area traversed by him along the trade route. Mr. H. H. Haines, Conservator of Forests, has during the course of his several years service in Chota-Nagpur in the shape of an excellent Flora of that Division and of Gangpur and the Santhal-Farganahs. This is a valuable contribution to a systematic knowledge of the vegetation of the region.

Although the Botanical Survey as a Department was not able during the year to work directly in Burma it has largely benefited, as hitherto, by the practical in West in the vegetation of that province displayed by several officers of other departments of Government stationed there. Captain R. MacGregor of the Indian Medical Service has contributed from the Southern Shan States a very interesting collection of about 1,000 specimens, many of which are several novelties. Messrs A. Rodger, G. S. Tubill and H. W. A. Watson, all Deputy Conservators of Forests, have sent materials from various parts of Burma. The first about 400 specimens from the Khyber District, the second over 200 specimens from the Bhamo Division and the third a collection from the neighbourhood of Taunggyi.

* **Western India**—Mr. Burns, Economic Botanist to the Bombay Government, has studied the types of vegetation occurring on the west coast near Bassein and has published his observations. Mr. Burns has also during the survey with a small but interesting collection of specimens from the Bombay side. He and his assistants have also collected in the districts of Kolaba, Dharwar, Belgaum, Sholapur and Satara. The work has been the achievement of the herbarium—numbered over 10,000.

Mr. Gammie has published descriptions of *Spiranthes*, *Zeux*, *Asarum*, *Sarcanthus*, *Cleistanthus*, *Polygonum*, *Asarum*, *Sarcanthus*, *Cleistanthus*, *Polygonum*, *Asarum*, *Sarcanthus*, *Cleistanthus*, *Polygonum*.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick and has published a second list of species from the region.

3. **Southern India**.—The most important contribution from this area was made by Dr. Meebold who on his own account made an extensive tour of 1910 through the States of Cochin and Travancore. Dr. Meebold has sent the collection of the Botanical Garden of the above-mentioned states. Hr. C. E. C. Fischer, Inspector of Forests, has also

before, contributed largely, over 1,000 specimens having been received from him during the year. Dr. C. A. Barber, Madrai Government Botanist, printed over 800 sheets. During the year Dr. Barber had made a study of the natural order *Loranthaceae* while on leave.

of North-West India.—General more parts of Colonel J. C. Bamber's descriptive key to the Flora of the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir, have been issued during the year. Collections were made in the 'Himalayas' of the 'Himalayas' by Indian collectors working—as during last year—under the care of Mr. N. Gill of the Kumaon Government garden. Lieutenant S. M. Topin, R. G. A., has contributed a small collection of plants collected by himself.

Publications.—Of the publications referred to in last year's Report remain in the press, Signor Beccari's large work on the species of the genus *Monoptera* is about to issue, while Mr. Burkill's *Notes from a Journey to Nepal* and the first fasciculus of the writer's *Catalogue of the non-herbaceous plants cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta*, forming Jivhy No. 6 of Volume IV and No. 1 of Volume V of the Records of the Botanical Survey have been published. Mr. Smith's account of his tour in the Khasi and Jaintia valleys of Sikkim and descriptions of new species and the writer's second fasciculus of the Garden Catalogue just referred to are about to issue as No. 5 of Volume IV and No. 2 of Volume V respectively. The account of the determinations of prickly pears now wild in India by Mr. I. H. Burkill is now in type as No. 6 of Volume IV of the Records, while a third fasciculus of the Garden-catalogue is ready for the press. Both Messrs. Burkill and Smith have published several other papers on botanical subjects in non-official periodicals. These are mentioned in the list of published papers appended to this report. The second volume of Mr. Dutkie's Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain including descriptions of species in the natural orders from *Plumbaginaceae* to *Plantaginaceae* has been issued. Mr. R. J. D. Graham, Economic Botanist Central Provinces, has published a *List of wild plants found on the Naannal and Telin kheri Farms*.

6 Finance and Staff.—From 1st of April 1910 the provincial grants in the Government of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Burma were increased and the Survey was placed on a more satisfactory footing. Two Indian assistants for systematic work, a photographer and clerk were sanctioned with Rs. 6,000 were allotted for exploration, travelling allowances and contingencies. Messrs. S. C. Banerji and M. S. Rameswami were appointed assistants on probation for three years from 1st April 1910. Both have worked with untiring assiduity during the year and their help is much appreciated. The other members of the staff have also worked well. All the officers of the Survey were in charge of their respective posts throughout the year. The total allotment for exploration and contingencies as spent in full but the net saving is Rs. 1,150 under travelling allowances. From January 1911 Mr. Department of Economic Products was transferred to the Botanical Survey. Report of the Office of the Director on Economic Products with the work of the Department has been forwarded to Government so that no change is made to it here. A considerable amount of botanical work concerned with India has been done intra-departmentally and a considerable number of papers published in connection with such work. The details of this departmental report do not permit of appropriate reference being made to such work here but a more detailed account of botanical work done in or with reference to India will be presented later to the Board of Directors.

A. T. GAGK, J. S. V.,
Director, Botanical Survey, of India.

- * li* 9pjm containing refers*** to tU Botany of India published mostly dnring 1910-11
- BAMBEE, C. J. PlanU of the Punjab. Part VI. *Journ. Bomb Nat. Hist. Soc.*,
xx, 1910-11, Nos. 2-4, p. 468-502, 800-836, 1064-1102.)
- BIACIKD, O. Contributions à l'étude des *Composées asiatiques* II-IV
(*Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève*, 1910, p. 36-51, 99-145, 207-253)
- BIJOUT, R. *Espèces et localités nouvelles de Berberis*. (*Notulae Systematicae*
i, No. 12, p. 362.)
- BLATTEL, K. J. The Palms of British India and Ceylon. II-fv. *Journ.*
Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., xx, 1910-11, Nos. 2-4, p. 675-706, 981-995 with 16 plate, and 1 map.)
- BONATI, O. Contribution à l'étude du genre *Ptdiculuru*. (*Bull.*
France, Ivii, 1910, Mem. IS.)
- BKUKKBK, C. Beitrage su verleichenden Anatomie der T>m<<
{*Dutert Erlangen*, 1909, pp. 94.)
- Bui* ILL, I. H. Notes on the pollination of flowers in India. Not< X> -
few observations made in the Central Provinren at i' i' ^
{*Journ. Anal. Soc. Beng.*, vi, 1910, No. 3, p. 101-110? }
Notes from a journey to Nepal. (*Rec. Bot. Surr. r*
No. 4, 1910, p. 59-140, with map.)
- Bcixs, W. A *Tamarix* aHSociation. {*Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc.*
p. 198-200)
- » n A study of sea-shore vegetation {*Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc.*
xx, 1911, p. 1024-1027.)
- CAMPBELL, D. H. The Embryo-sac of *Pandanu*. {*Bull. Torr. Bot. Club*
1909, p. 203-220, with 2 plate*.)
- CAMUS, A. Contribution h Tetnde dca espèces asiatiquen du i>tn m r
{*Notula Sytemattca*, i, 1910, No 9, p. 274-253.)
- CAKDOLU, C. M. Note sur la distribution géographique dea *enec4fl* L. *genre*
Peperomia. {*Bull. Ueogr. Bot.*, xx, 1911, p. 21-22.)
- CAVILLUB, F. Nouvelles études sur le geuro *Dorontcum*. {*Ann. Conservat. et*
Jard. Bot. G. France, 1909-10, p. i 9-5 48 with 1 pl.)
- CEAIB, W. O. [Diagnose* of now species in] .. Dorados Ko wen BOS. " iv
Bull., 1910, p. 276-280, 382, and 1911, p. 189-191)
- CfeAIB, W. G fc HUTCUIN-
SOK, J *Xylia Kerru* {*Hookers Ic Plant.*, x, 1911, Pi. 2, tab. 2933.)
- CZAIKE, F. Beitrage snr Morphologie uud Phy<iologie der epiphytischen
Orchideen Indiens. {*Sitzungshrr. Kats. Akad. Wtu. Mje*,
1909, cxviti, p. 1555-15bU.)
- DIBLS, L. *Menispermacea*. {*Das Pflanzenteh*, 1910, Heft 46, pp. 345)
- Duo!f, H. N *Mereefopsis*, a new genus of MUHSOM, with further contributions
to the Bryology of India {*Jouru. Bot.*, xicut, 1910,
No. 676, p. 297-310 with 2 plates.)
- » " *Jyopklopsts*, a new gepui of *Pottiacca*, with further contribu-
tions to the Bryology of India. (*Journ. Bot.*, xlix, 1911,
No. 681, p. 137-150, with 1 plnte.)
- Dor, P. Sur les *Strychnos* de l' Aaie.Orientale. {*Compt. Rend. dead. Se.*
1910, p. 1256-1275.)
- » " Contribution à l'etnde des *Loganiao&v uiatique** de l'herbier du
Museum de Paris. (*Bull. Soc. Bot. France, Ivii*, 1910, Mem.
19, pp. 30.)
- D&IMMOVD, J. R *Agav. fnrida* (*Kew Bnll.* 1910, p. 344-349.)
- DCBAID, M. Recherches sur le genre *Palaqntnm*. (*Bnll. Soc. Bot. France, hi*
1909, Mem. 16, pp. 24)
- *f »i Remarque* sur la classification des *Sidrrroxrlees*. (*Compi. Bend.*
Acad. Sc. Paris, cliv, 1911, 7, p. 390-393.)
- DUM>, S. T. *Adnobotryt* and *Padbnge**. (*Kew Bnll.* 1911, p. 193-198.)
- DIEEI, W. R. *Ins ktmalaiica*. {*Oard. Ckron.*, xh, 1909, p. 96.)
- FBPDB, P. *Papareraacea-Hypeeioide** et *Papatracem-Papavoroide**. (*Das*
Pflanzenteh ||1910, Heft 40, pp. 430-431.)
- F&TCHEUC>, O. *Imp. &. it. PelUwshowrg, mx%%, 19, pp. 210, with 1 pl.*
- IUDUS, H. *Beifei** w *Ktuntnis <k> Nyctoginiswe<*. {*Bot. Jakrpwck.*
xliv, 1910, V: 6, p. &2-W6.)

gam, A. *Ballophyllomyelindracrum* Lell. et *B. khaspanum* Griff. (Notula Systematica, i, 1910, No. 7, p. 193-194)

Piacm, C. B. C. Poaceae planta. *Amecorpus Amecordium* L. var. *conciifolia*. Forest. survey, 1910, p. 361-362.)

GAON, A. T. **S**ome of non-herbaceous Phanerogams cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Part I. Numerical list of the plants. (Res. Bot. Surv. Ind., v, No. 1, p. 1-115, with illustrations.)

GAGNEPAIN, F. des Olonées. (Bull. Soc. Bot. France, 1910, No. B, p. 373-380.)

. Essai sur les plantes asiatiques. (Bull. Soc. Bot. France, 1910, No. 6, p. 331-336.)

. Malvacées et Sterculiacées noarelles de l'Indo-Chine. (Notula Systematica*, i, im, No. 3, p. 77-86)

. Essai d'une classification du genre *Tiliacoccus*. (Notula Systematica, i, 1909, Nos. 4-5, p. 119-121)

. *Tiliacoccus* nouvelles espèces. (Notula Systematica, i, 1910, No. 5, p. 152-157.)

. EMM de classification du genre *Tetrastigma*. (Notula Systematica, i, 1910, No. 3, p. 70-72)

. Un genre nouveau : *Cium* et *Cavradia*. (Notula Systematica, i, 1910, No. 11, p. 339-362)

GAMBIA, J. S. 1910, p. 385 and 1911, p. 192) *****

. New *Lanranut* from the Malayan region. II-IV. (New Bull., 1910, p. 218-2a, 312-321, 3GV--368)

OINU, O. Orchid* of the Bombay Presidency. XI. (Nat. Hut. St., *T, 1911, no. 3, p. 697-608.)

OUR, A. *Tractan*. (Lous-le-Sauvier, 1909, p. 166, p. 166)

GAIN, H. A. Contribution à l'étude des Anacardiaceae de la tribu *Mangifèrena*. (Ju: 8c. Nat., Bot., *i, 1910, p. 1-29.)

GIARRINI, D. Illofiliales froids in the genus *Opuntia*. (Rept. Museo Bot. Garib., xxi, p. 16&-R4witk10platct.)

GONZALES, P. *Beberberia* wax la tractan anatomique de la fleur, do fruit. et en particulier de la gaine de *Diplocarpis*. (Ann. Bot., 1910, p. 17, 39-43)

. Cellule à microfibrilles chez les Vriétées. (Bull. Soc. Bot. France, 1910, No. 5, p. 399-406.)

GRUENMÜLLER, A. *Berberis* de l'Amérique asiatique. (Notula Systematica*, i, 1910, p. 175-184.)

. Espèces nouvelles de localités nouvelles pour l'Inde d'Extrême-Orient. (Notula Systematica, i, 1910, No. 7, p. 207-224.)

HAOITIOM, O.. . . . *Potamogeton* novus. (Reptr. 9pte.net., viti, 1910, p. 14&-148.)

HAHTO, H. II.. . . . A Poreg Flora of ChoU Nagpor including Oangpar and the Santal-Parganaha. (Calcutta, 1910, pp. 711 + 634 + MMJTri)

HAMIT, B. Note sur deux espèces nouvelles de *Sedum*. (Bepert. spec. mor., 1910, p. 263-266.)

HAIMH, H. Über die Verbreitung der Leguminosen-Gattung *Masterna*. (Mepert. spec. bot., is, 1911, p. 357-369.)

HATI, V. N. Two species of *Clara* from the Bombay Island. (Jour*. Bomb. Nat. Bti. Sec., xtx, 1909, No. 3, p. 762-763.)

. A note on the structure of the giant creeper *Calyeopurua* for *luuia*. (Mrs. Bomb. Nat. Eut. Soc, 1911, No. 3, p. 837-840, with 1 platt)

HORNBERN, B. P. G. A note on the nomenclature relative to the genus *Ongtinis*. (Ann. ComJerrai. * J*rd. Bot. Gtu)tt, 1909, p. 60-51.)

HOOKE, I. D. *Indian* species of *Impatiens*. (Kun Bull, 1910, p. 291-300.)

. *Impatiens* *leontis* *Plantarum*, x, Pt. 1, 1910, Tab. 2901-2925. [Contain* ilti riptiirm »ad figure* of Indian and Indo-Chinese species of *Impatiens* mortl new.]

JtnB, P Ueber Anatomie und Microchemie der Bananenfrucht und ihrer Samen. (Dis*-1909, pp. 41.)

JONSON, O. 8. *Stenandrium* *heineugra*. (Dis*-1909, pp. 41.)

. in the development of the Piptraee*. (Jonm, tMf. UH, is, BIO, 71174\$)

Km, A. P. O. Notea on the pollination of certain vpetic* of *Drndrol,imm* (Nor* BoL Sekoai Tri: Coil, DuUtm, ii, 1909, p. 31-&' B%k j U*)

KOIBXB, E. WM iat Vonmt ma<ropif,a? (Mitt, dntnk. dndnl. GV, •tin, 1909, p. I&-U5)

 " Pruu mbgemru Padi apeiea norai. (Rrprt *pet. nor., u 1910, p 33-34.)

 " Die Uliakning von Prmm, Sult-firnis Pad at. [Trtk, Lot, Tw Pro*. Bra*tU*1+ry, ni)

KRAUSE, K. Neue Armooen. (ffol. JaArfacA., X'IP, tf/0, ^fi4. Vu. 20/ . 9-14)

KUWADA A crtological ntudj nf Ori;a astioa L. (Bot. Mag. Tokyo, 1909, WIO, p. S67-&1, rth 1 plate.)

Licoirn,H- Lev Myrtiacées d'Indo-Chine. (Notula Systematicae, t. 1909, No. 4, p. 95-111.)

 " Simaroubaceae <I* Hindi>-('hino ot & la Cliinr. [Notulae State. maiioe, ; 1909, No 4, p. 101-102.)

Uvuui, H Decade pluntArtim novarum XXVI (Reprt. npr. nor., 1910, p. 19-31.)

 n n Iconopaphin flu pMiro Kpil^iim II. Epilotes d'Asie. (1910, p. 09-107 »%(k 61 plates)

LUOMAS, E. Recherches morphologi nes, anatomiques et physiologiques sur le Néflier du (Arbutus japonica.) (Thèse p Dorf. Vi. »rt/. l'.in-. y/l'0)

LISHIKOTON, A. W. TV flonK / >h« ((«/ . Ávw/., x/m, 1910, ^ . ' & ? _IV;.)

MATH, F. SmUmati^h—nafnini^hr I'n(*riiHrLun^ dor Pigodmouca. (IHMI. 1909, p. **)

MKIOLD, A. Die V«yvUtinn«4TliHltmiwo Ton Mai«>r (Jahrb. achleisch. Get vat Knit , Rušlam, Uxtn., 1910, /< :*»—*».)

HIGH,!!. Die HofprumUvi fiwi>iw<liu*-n ftn dm UUfd'nt rnn JrJuU eruf* J DC, [Her. dnttffk. bot. (#»«, *r|*»9, p. t.'Hi-167.)

Minn, c. Beitr^ sur ^fr^irli^ndoi. Anatomie der Mittl. des (Stattung Jgare ond inrer Vitrung tur (Hinterbildung der Artrn (*./ . /c*t l, lario, 1909, Abt. 22, p. 23-129)

PILLBOM, P. Sur |** genrni Aflat*, Amount <l Idtmnm {NüfmU 8firm ah.* t, VJ10, Sot 9-10, p. VM -200.)

PURSE, P. Ulier <H> nra«> Art d««r Oatiuni; f'trtiiiM an« d«*n non)nl«>n indion. [Jirpert. »t'»- W- l' 197-199)

PLAIS, D. Acrymia ajn**JI<ra <l/»»*. A /V.i«l. ^, 1911, Pt 2, Tat. 29 M

QUEVA, C. Ofaapnatiua »natomi(UiM Rur L- Tripa •<««> li. (6J#,-. /t^a^ ^r. Mr Cšow dt Ltlf. 19H9, p. /JW-fi/7.)

REWER, O. Dir LithmTaien d«r Gattunir ^VaM (il«i4. i«<< Centrük I; rrr,19i0,Abt.*l,p 1*3-21)0.)

ROHMST, W. T'eljpr die an»tmüirb«ti Difformi-n dor (Systematik neerland. and Ur^/iM (Ba/i. 0qurf. /• T 1909, p. 15)

SCHLEIBER, G Beitr&gy iar «<TrWb«nil«*n Anau»mir ond tor Sj^tn^ik bVr Connar»r-n) (jlfil/. ifol. 1/M f/ait Jfan^ ; mnd Ihmrt. Itruk, J9W.pp. 1M)

SEDOVIC, L J. A «<ond list of MOM* from W^t-rn, fndu (I—n. B*mh Nat Hist. Soc., 1911, A* <» p. /J/1-1036)

SIMLER, G Monoimpbie dn «>itong Nepentia. (Journ 19/0, pp 77 with 2 plain.)

SMITH, W W PUnUrum Norunim in Ik*riMriM |hyii (alr«lt«mia C«f. nitaram Doras (Journ Anat. Soc. Beng, 1911, p. 697H wli 3 plates.)

 " A n#w Otntian Mid two new Swertiaa from tht Ea*t Himakra (Journ. diti & c Beng, 1911, p. 697H wli 3 plates.)

 " Holt m Sterculia alata Roxb. var. irrogularis—a rmarkai>k mrc of leaf variation. (Journ Anat mtk) No. 9 88-88 with 1 plate.)

SPALD, T. A. Giant* LUiUidn {U\$ai. It. Plant., «, 1911, Pi. i, Tat. mi)

- &TAJ>LMA*V_f J. **Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der G**
l.k. Synonym. im XIII L. (Jahrb.
0, p. 1-7.)
- STAFF, O. *Iri CITKci Baker. (Bot. Mag., cxxxvi, 1910, Tab. 8322.)*
- SIXMOS, E. L. The development of the «*d oo«t of *Carica Papaya* L. (Ann.
*Bot., x*it, 1910, p. 607-610.*)
- STIEFELHAGEN, H. Systematische and pBwijengeogmplibche Stadien zur Kenntnis
der Gattung zur Kenntnis
,, sliv, 1910,
No. 4, p. 403-
- TAHARA, If. Ueber die Kernteilung bei *Morus*. (Bot. Mag Tokyo, *avis*,
1910, p. 291-299 with 1 plate)
- TczTOV, J. Vergleichenden Anstomie der Nymphen. (*Math. Naturw.*
Bar. Vmgar, xxiv, 1909, p. 381.*)
- WOT, F. A. P. C. Untenochongen oeber Podoetemaocen. (*Ferkand. Konink.*
Akad. Vcteu. AmUrdam, xvi, 1910, No. 1, ,, 89 with
16 plain.)
- WMT, Descriptions of three new enecies of *Alga a—ocistod* with Indian
Fnahwater Polysoa, (*Jomru. Atiai. Soe. Bern*, ,M, 1911,*
No. 3, p. 83-84 with 1 plate.)
- WrrrsTEM, R. V. Ueber Parthenokarpie bei *Viotpjrcet Kaki*. (*Out. Bot. Zeit-*
**kr.,lrut, p. 457-462.*)
- WILDEMAX, E. DE. Ifateriau poor one etode botanieo-agronomique da genre *Coffea*
(*Ann. Jard. Bot. Bnxtemorg, 3rd Buppl. 1910, p. 346-381*)
- WILLU, J. C. A revised catalogue of the flowering plant* and ferns of Ceylon
(*Jan. Rof. Bot. Gard. Peradeutya, iv, p. 467-610.*)
- WIKKIJWAKI, P.. . . . Ueber Induktion von Lentioellenwafflberangen bei *Kent*. (*J.M.*
Akad. Wiu. A'rakam, Uatk. Nat. KL, Berie A, 7, 5,
p. 369-367, with 2 plate..)
- YOIM», H. S. The morphology of the *Podoearpince*. (*Bot. Gas. 9>*
p. 81-100 with 3 plates.) , 1910,

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1917-1918.

I. Systematic—*Eastern India*.—The work of cataloguing the trees and shrubs of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, has again in the year taken up a considerable part of the Director's time. Towards the end of the year many species which were found difficult to determine from comparison with the Sibpur Herbarium material were collected and taken to Kew where they will be worked out. The volume referred to in the opening paragraph of last year's report has been issued and this means an addition of about 3,500 extra plants catalogued. Eastern and Southern India have practically monopolised as regards field work the energies of the Botanical Survey staff. In January and February 1913, the Director toured in the district of Upper Burma and was thus able personally to supplement the excellent work of forest and other Government officers; and private individuals who have been the mainstay of botanical research in this province. The parts explored lie in North Arakan and the Toungoo district of Lower Burma. In North Arakan Major Mage explored the district east of Paletwa lying between the Kaladan and Mawlaikya Rivers, chiefly in the neighbourhood* of Kyaukpadaung. In Lower Burma he botanised at Thandaung north-east of Toungoo. As the collections have gone to Europe it is impossible as yet to say much of how they will turn out, but as the idea was that of intensive collection from a limited area rather than extensive collection within a wider field it might be justifiable to predict the existence of interesting if not new species. Some hundreds of sheets were obtained and the weather proved favourable, allowing of their collection and preservation under the best possible conditions. In Burma Mr. J. H. Lace, Conservator of Forests, sent a small but very interesting collection made by Captain Abbey and himself. During the year he has also published a 'List of trees, shrubs and principal climbers, etc., recorded from Burma.' The list which supplies vernacular names follows the arrangement of the Flora of the British India except that the species are arranged alphabetically under each genus. It should prove a most useful pocket guide to field workers who have already reached the stage of being able to identify families. Mr. J. Hooper, Economic Botanist to the Botanical Survey, has contributed about 600 sheets which he had obtained at various times in the Eastern Himalaya, Bengal, Burma, Assam and Southern India, etc. Mr. C. G. Rogers, Conservator of Forests, Burma, has continued to support his usual work and a small though interesting collection of about 43 sheets has been sent for identification and record. During the year Mr. Lace has contributed some 200 sheets to the Herbarium. Mr. Jacob, who has been deputed from Assam as Forest officer to Bhutan, has sent an excellently preserved set consisting of about 200 sheets from this little known region. A small collection of mosses found at Mungpoo by Miss Warrack during the hot weather and rains of 1912 has also been presented to the Herbarium, and Mr. Cawley, Curator of the Royal Botanic Garden, Darjeeling, who has done excellent work in helping on the Survey of the Eastern Himalaya, has sent about 500 specimens and a similar number of specimens has been presented by Mr. B. J. Gould, I.C.S., British Trade Agent at Ceylon. The largest donation of the year has been from the Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, who has sent over 7,000 specimens which formerly formed part of Wright's Herbarium. These arrived in a good state of preservation and are being mounted and laid in. The collection has been drawn from all parts of India and its value is greater in that it includes a number of 'co-types.'* Our knowledge of the botany of Eastern India has been enriched by the publication in the Kew Bulletin of several new and interesting species. Mr. W. G. Craib and Mr. J. S. Gamble have been the chief contributors to this work. The species described have been collected mostly in Burma and the Shan States, but Siam, the Malay Peninsula and the Eastern Himalaya have also yielded many noteworthy additions. As regards Herbarium work the following collections have been studied:—

- (1) Mr. Meebold's collections in Mergui, Thabon and Salween in Lower Burma made in 1911-12. Nearly 2,000 specimens were worked out and listed for Mr. Meebold. The main features of this

collection were the conspicuous preponderance of the Malayan element in the flora, the occurrence of well marked endemic forms of typical Malayan species and the scarcity of Upper Burmese plant*.

- (2) Captain Topping' Kampti Long Mission collections made in 1911-12. About 800 sheet* underwent examination. The families Leguminosae, Rubiaceae and Acanthaceae seem to be well represented in the district.
- (3) A small collection of plants made by Mr. Meebold at Mungpoo in the beginning of 1912 was worked out and several gaps in the Sikkim Local Herbarium filled.
- (4) A collection of 789 specimens made by Mr. J. H. Burkill and Mr. S. C. Banerji in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills in 1911 was worked out and yielded five new records for the locality.
- (5) Out of 2,022 specimens of Phanerogams and Ferns collected by Mr. Burkill during the Abor Expedition of 1911-12, 1,442 specimens were studied at Sibpur.
- (6) A set of 160 sheets sent at various times from various parts of Burma by Messrs. J. H. Lace and C. G. Rogers, contained on examination some interesting additions.

Western India— Apart from Mr. Hooper's donations mentioned elsewhere, little has been received from Western India, but a revision of the publications of the year shows that botanical work on this side of India is being well supported. Mr. G. A. Gammie has added materially to our knowledge of the orchids of the Bombay Presidency and an excellent revision of the flora of Aden has been completed by Father E. J. Blatter, S.J., whose "Flora of Aden" is at present in the Press and will appear in parts in the Records of the Botanical Survey of India. The same author continues to publish in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society an exhaustive account of the Palms of British India and Ceylon, indigenous and introduced. The work is beautifully illustrated by photographs and drawings which greatly enhance its value.

Southern India.—During the year the Director was able to depute two of the limited Botanical Survey staff to this part of the Peninsula. In February 1913, Mr. Hooper, Economic Botanist, and Mr. Ramaswami, Assistant in the Botanical Survey, toured in the Tinnevely district collecting and making copious notes on the flora. The expedition resulted in the acquisition of about 700 sheets and of these about 500 have already been studied. So far the most extensively represented natural order in the collection is Leguminosae* with 52 species followed by Composite with 32, Convolvulaceae, Acanthaceae, Labiate and Filices with 25 each, Verbenaceae with 18 and Kuphorbiaceae and [rticaceae with 13 each. The remaining natural orders contain fewer than 10 species each. Mr. C. E. C. Fischer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has contributed over 600 specimens collected from Coirabatorp. Anainiahi and Halni hills. Among the sheets sent were a few which Ionn excellent examples of new species recently described by Mr. W. W. Smith from Southern India. The services of the Reverend St. Munch, S.J., and the Reverend A. Sauliere, S.J., both of the S. H. College, Shembaganur, have been enlisted and both have ungrudgingly contributed large collections from the Madura district and have done much to help on the Survey in the Skuthera Peninsula. In all about 700 sheets have come to hand, but the limited staff of the Herbarium has not been able to cope with all the demands for floral analytics and a considerable number of the Madura plants still awaits identification. From what has been accomplished, however, it becomes evident that the typical Deccan Flora is well represented in the districts explored.

North West India.—Field work in this division of the Peninsula has been chiefly kept up by Captain L. A. Watson and Lieutenant G. G. Everett, both of the Punjabis. The former contributed about 150 sheets of HaluchisUn plants and the latter a small collection from the same area. As regards systematic work on North-West India plants gathered during the year, a collection of about 100 Sind specimens sent by Mr. Hole of (b)

Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun submitted many noteworthy species, not previously known to Wot ^ ^ ^ ^
Tephrosia was thought to be new and was sent to Kew for fitting. Kew has since declared it to be new. Mr. H. M. C. & Z. ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
 from Baluchistan were also worked out, but as the specimens were complete the collection was only partially new. *Sisymbrium* ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
 shows that it possesses considerable interest. The flora is of great interest in that of the adjacent Indus plain and the Persian Gulf. *M. ?* ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
 is strongly represented. The collections made last year by Imam-ud-din in Kulu and Pangi have also been studied.

II. Economic—Mr. Hooper has examined 271 samples of various products during the year and the following notes on the results of his investigations are submitted.

Gums, etc.—*Sarcocolla* gum is one of the most peculiar natural products of plants. Exuding from a shrub identified as *Astragalus* Bois., growing in Persia, it is largely exported to Bombay, and used in medicine and for adulterating opium. It is sweetish to the taste and dissolves for the most part in alcohol and in water. It is not a true gum, but consists principally of a glucoside, sarco-collin, which has properties from saponin and glycyrrhizin.

Balsamodendron Playfairii, Hk. f.—This shrub growing on the coast yields a peculiar soapy gum called "Ilou" which is sent in large quantities to Bombay. It disintegrates in water forming a persistent lather which is used for washing the hair. It contains an avid resin, soluble in ether and saponin. The occurrence of saponin in a natural exudation is rare. Another substance of a similar nature was collected on tour in Karat. This is called "Dakh" and is brought from the Mekran Coast, Persian Gulf and is also used by women for washing the hair. It differs from the "Ilou" in its appearance and composition, but contains a resin and saponin as its principal constituents.

Canarium bengalense, Roxb.—A sample of this resin was presented by Mr. Kemp of the Abor Expeditionary Force. It had the usual properties of dammar and is used for burning and cementing purposes.

Sealing wax.—Twenty-seven samples of red sealing wax were tested for the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Sumps, Calcutta.

Oils.—*Papaw seeds.*—The seeds of the ripe fruit of the *Papaw* (*Papaya*, Linn.) which are usually thrown away as useless were submitted to analysis. The small black seeds have a pungent musky-like odour and yield an allylic compound when distilled with water. They contain over a quarter of their weight of a yellow fixed oil. The centesimal composition is: water 8.2; oil 28.3; albuminoids 24.3; carbohydrates 15.5; fibre 17.0; ash 0.8.

Litsa volyantha, Juss.—This is a small evergreen tree met with from the Punjab along the foot of the Himalayas eastwards to Assam. The wood yields an oil which is used medicinally. A sample of the seeds, from Mahat, Assam, was examined. The seeds yielded 21.2 per cent. of the kernels, 33 per cent. of a white crystalline fat; melting at 38.5°. The constants were: add value 98.9; saponification value 244.8; iodine value 34.4. The fat is of a useful nature, and consists very largely, like that of other *Litsas*, of lauric acid.

Cotton.—The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence has reported for examination a sample of refined oil extracted from the seed of *V. to* bull. The oil was found to have a good appearance and a standard in comparison of similar products in the European market.

So, however, experiment are still being continued in the selection of Soy beans in Northern India. The results are of great interest in selecting suitable varieties for the different varieties. The results are as follows: Garden, Kinnon, planted Hollybrook; the results are as follows: 1888 per cent. of oil and time grown 14 per cent. quality gave

Two samples of Gun bean grown at Douglas Dmle yielded 18.66 per cent of oil and when grown at Ramgarh yielded 16.74 per cent

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Province*, sent a sample, of the same kind of Soy bean grown in four different villages. They afforded 14.3, 12.2, 12.6 and 11.6 per cent of oil

Ockrocarpoi nāwuntis, T. Anders.—Flowers of this tree, called "Tharapu" in Burmese, were received from Mandalay. They are interesting as yielding a perfume resembling violets, and the principle may be extracted by means of oils and fats.

A supply of the seeds of the plant was also received from Mandalay and they were tested with the object of discovering whether they were oleaginous or other seeds of the Guttiferae. Dr. Dymock speaking of *O. longifolia** says, "The seed exudes a viscid gummy fluid when cut." The seeds of "Tharapu" yield to ether seven per cent, of a fragrant yellow acid resin. The occurrence of a resin in place of oil in the seeds of Guttiferae is peculiar.

Xephtium Longana, Camb.—The fresh fruit afforded 13 parts of skin, 60 parts of pulp and 27 parts of seeds in 100 parts. The seeds which are a taste product are sweetish and slightly astringent and contain much starch. Chemical analysis showed them to contain: moisture 100; oil 3.80; albuminoid* 6.25; carbohydrates 73.76; fibre 3.6; ash 2.5. They are not oil seeds, but the composition shows them to have a feeding value equal to that of some cattle foods.

*Fibre**.—*Pucontranku** *Wigktii*, Benth.—This plant was sent from Assam, where it is called "Adurantum" as a paper-making material. A sample of the dried plant yielded from 33.6 to 37.16 per cent, of cellulose.

Food Huffs.—*Rice*.—The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence sent several samples of rice from Burma to ascertain if any difference in the imposition accounted for the difference in the price. Samples of rice from Japan and Java with a high valuation were also sent for the same purpose. As the result of a complete analysis of all the specimens there was nothing in the chemical composition to indicate the relative value of the sample; the difference in the price being in the appearance.

*Edible root**.—The Director of Agriculture and Industries, Central Provinces, has furnished this office with an interesting series of tuberous roots eaten by the inhabitants. Some of these being supported by botanical specimens here identified and found to be new to Economic Botany, and analyses were made of the more important ones.

The list included the following:—

- (1) *Hibiscus** sp. Ban bhendi or Khapsi Kand.
- (2) *Pyenocyela glauca*, Lindl. Tejrāj.
- (3) *Peucedanum Dhana*, Ham. Kamraj.
- (4) *P. glutum*, DC. Bhojrāj.
- (5) *Eulophia* sp. Barsinghara.
- (6) *Habenaria platykyta*, Sprang. Chilam chatta.

The tubers were palatable and nutritious. The *Eulophia* and *Habenaria* roots of the orchid family afford salep which is considered a nutritious food among Mahomedans.

Tea.—Ten samples of Shan tea were sent by the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, for favour of examination and report. The leaves had a uniform moisture, extract and ash content and when minutely examined had the appearance and character of genuine tea leaves.

Vitis lanata. Roib.—The fruits of this vine called "Purain" in Kiamaon are edible and may be bottled like other fruits. A sample that had been preserved for the Allahabad Exhibition deposited crystals in the bottle after standing a few months. The juice was examined and found to consist of acid tart rate of potassium, a salt deposited in grape juice in the manufacture of wine from ordinary grapes.

Fragaria Yucca. Linn.—The ground root stocks of the wild strawberry plant are used by Kashmiri villagers who cannot afford tea or coffee. The root yielded a somewhat bitter extract containing 9.4 per cent of

B 36581
(157)

14. * Pt. of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1913-1914.

tw of oon-herbaceous Phanerogams in edtiwtion in the open. inihe Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta - waToompied andlwoed by ^Director >^ his <*>P<<city a. Superintendent of the Garden. The list uof the nature of a provided indS to the systematic part of the *****£** << being prepared by plants, seeds or mate invest- leave,

ing the family and also worked out and determined several critical species forwardedtohim.

As regards field work, Messrs. D. Hooper and S. C. Banerji were deputed, the former in October 1913 the latter in February 1914, to explore botanically a portion of the Garo SI The tours resulted in the acquisition of over 800 specimens. These been studied and several new records for the area

were discovered. Bahadur C. N. Kanjilal, who is engaged in the preparat of 500 de lists of the Forest trees and shrubs of Assam, presented abo 5 in sheets of Sisam plants to the Herbarium. irtly worked in the Herbarium and determinations given him. mens presented form Mr. Cave sent as

for seed distribution purposes. These were JJ<<.tudielandita rLu^^era. gap* <<> * <<>> ^ " ^m are feng fikd The hmoeses collected by Mr Jwk.U. Botanic Botanist to the Botanical Survey, during the Ahor gh ition of 1911-12, >><<e determined by Mr. ft N. Dixon who<i>uh> haveIJ" published << Volume VI, No. 3 of the Records of the Botanical, feumy f o^ India. specie* new to wience are described breides a few which are noWd as indi eating interesting extensions of geographical range.

Of other contributions from Eastern India, the outtanding one is a wlection Reived from Mr: J H. I<< .t * * * ? - * ? ^ f or ^ tu Barma. Mr. Lace has continued his work on the Flora of the POUean Zj£Z)Zm sheet, of DarB <<< * * * * * J these were *ndied and found to oonuin several ^ ' P ^ - ^ ^ now^ge of the Botany of Burma has further been cons.derably enr-ched during the year in the Records of the

The chief contri- butors have been Messrs. J. S. Gamble. w. u. W. Smith, M. S. Ramaswami and S. C. Banerji. Messrs. Smith and Cave published notes on the himalayan species of Bambusa and on the East himalayan species of of thp' Botanical Survey of India.

W^tero /iktei—Excepting a few gpecimens received at intervals for itotifisn ^hingihw way of regular colle ito..wo avam^ fi<<a k; pad of India TTOf the publications connected with the Botany of this sid

of the Botanical Survey of India. This number is to a complete history of the botanical explorat'ion of Aden beginning with the year 1800, together with a detailed account of the vegetation in all its aspects. Inter-esting problems such as adaptation, relation of flowers to insects, means of dissemination, etc., are remarkably well discussed with special referenes to Aden plants. Accurate chart*, illustrative of the rainfall and tem-perature, maps and accompany the book. the

is thus gr and Ceylon, in- of his ext and introduced, in the Journal of the uomnay nwu^TM History/ digenous Society.

rfr. L. T. Sedgwickhas continued his .^*<?*£f5 es of Western India and ho publkhed in th<< above jounua a *hird lift of mcepes found pa that fide.

Messrs. W. W. Smith and M. S. Ramaswami have discovered new species to Scieoe from thi? part of India. The « a - ^ » W . « . been collect^ o i i the Nilgiri, Travancore and Pulney bda.

No^{rk}-W**t /irfia.-Lieutenant Kenneth Mason, B.E.. of the Survey of India, forwarded a collection of about 60 sheets consisting ^ Phanero- gumic species collected on the Taghdumbash Pamir—a little known frontier region, at an elevation of 13,000 to16,000 ft. On working out, the collei tion has proved to be a highly interesting one for its siie and contains three prob- ably undescribed spe^ii besides a lew which indicate an interest hg extea- sion of geographical range. Mr. M. S. Bamaswami has ^ "buted an interesting report on the collection which has been passed for the press by the Survey of India.

Captain F. E. Koebel of the Frontier force contributed over 200 sheets of ***hmir planU. These were studied and found to contain a large number of species characteristic of alpine and subalpine vegetation. Rosacw, Pimulace« and Caryophylk are especially prominent. These were generously presented to the Calcutta Herbarium and form a very valuable audition to our North-West Himalayan plants.

Mr. N. Gill of the Kumaon Government Gardens sent about 400 sheets of Kumaon plants which, on working out, yielded several new records for th« **»• The collection is of further interest in that it contains several^ui^peaii a** American introduced species and thereby enriches our knowMff of the a ien flora of North-West India. A small collection of Delhi and Mmla plants was presented by Lady Bourne. These, on examination' proved very, interesting and several Simla plants not mentioned in Colletts flora kimlensis^ were recorded.

Mention was made in last year's report of the field TM^rk done ^ ^ apUm L- A. Watson and Lieutenant G. G. Everett in Baluchistan. Their collec- tions have now been studied and several additions to the little known m-t « . tion of Baluchistan were recorded. As has been already pointedl out * the late Sir J. D. Hooker, the flora appears to be oriental in character mi^h an admittn^ of Himalayan « « is for TPlants. The plants from the kmer levels, however, are mainly Arabic and Persian species. Two of thN^r specimens in their collections appear to be probably new. Of the extra Indian contributions, the following are the principal about 600 Philippine Plant, from the Bureau of Science, Manila: over SW pwnw .ora TM^r . » . » • zorg Botanic Garden; nearly 300 Scandinavian planU *nt by Mr.KM.rm.; •bout 200 planto from the "Singapore Botanic Gardens and about the lan* number of Siamese plant* fronftte Royal Botan.c G " ^ - ^ Z ^ ller «*e«ion. of Cryptogam., mostly from Europe, were al» incorporated.

The incorporation of named .heeU. though not M Jⁱⁿ* J^{or} «£*J'''»»» . meal knowledge! requires careful and reliable work and cannot safely be felt to .ubordinatef It u^» problem, for it u.urp« much of the time of the superior staff. Some 10,560 sheet* were actually laid in during the year

The total number of duplicate, distributed was 3,655 sheets consisting mostly of HimSaW Soutl/Indian and Malayan species. They were *-nt »» 37 different botanical institution, throughout the world.

II. Bconomic-With the retirement of Mr. Hooper the chemical part

Such red to , the work of chibits which

had become the worse for exposure, has progr... were no doubt magnificent in the section when it partook of the^ in the Dep #n' exposition " but which are altogether out of place J,iminated as suitable « now exurta have been removed and other, will be « up to date cases and TM«h material for exhibit become, availabk. New ud unsuñca bottle, fo, the court are badly needed. The ^ . ^ ^ S S ^ S S . *2'the purpoM. for which each a dUplay a. ^ e n ! e ^ L S ? c 7 i « r a n d th« Modern requirement, indicate a complete ^ . ^ S i S S f S H . remove fe»t one can do under praent « ^ ? ^ ^ i d ^ o n ' S b u i W u ? a c o l t o c t i o B we owleM and gradnalfy by elimination and addition u> «»«• K

suitable for a court consistent with present day requirements. Besides attending to the numerous Economic questions referred to him and generally making himself acquainted with the work and requirements of his section, the newly appointed Economic Botanist has begun the collection of materials necessary for the compilation of the work on Indian plants of Economic importance urged by the Royal Society some years ago. To be of much value this work will no doubt take some years to complete, but that it is required is shown by the nature of many of the requests for assistance received, during the year ledgering work has been restricted to such subjects as an Economic Botanist might fairly claim and such as are not attended to by departments which have received the old ledger files.

III Library.—Library work was carried on as usual; the number of accessions by purchase or exchange being 50. A number of index slips for the periodicals in the library was prepared and supplied to the Asiatic Society of Bengal which is engaged in preparing a catalogue of scientific literature in libraries in and around Calcutta. The officiating Director and the officiating Curator of the Herbarium are engaged in the preparation of a new index to the Indian plants not included in Hooker's Flora of

India. The card catalogue for the Indian plants is now assumed a big size. It is proposed to publish these as a single number of the Botanical Survey of India.

IV. Publications.—During the year the following numbers of the

Vol. VI. No. 1. *New Indo-Burmese species* M. S. Ramaswami and

Smith, Jit? - f-fTHT. <5 Rmaswaroi and G. naawrji. * V. W. W. Smith and O. H. Expedi-

Vol. VI. No. 2. *Reports on the Abor* by H. N. Dix. *E. C. Fischer and and Ceylon* by H. N. Dix

Vol. VI. No. 4.—(1) *Note on the East Himalayan species of Alangium* by W. W. Smith and G. H. Cave. (2) *Species of Calamus in Herbariorum Auctora* by

Vol. VIII, No. 1.—F. S! by Ethelbert Butter.

(A general Index, forming No. 6 of the years 1908—1912, also appeared XI of the Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, went to Part I "The species of Calamus" with 83 superb plates by Dr. (Wardo Beccari was also published.)

V. Staff.—Major A. T. Gage, I.M.S., Director, was on furlough and combined leave throughout the year, during the whole of which Mr. C. C. Calder, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agr.), F.L.S., officiated. Mr. D. Hooper, F.C.S., F.L.S., was Economic Botanist to the Survey until 1st February 1914, on which date he retired from Government service. H. G. Carter, M.B., Ch.B., was appointed to the Department on the 1st December 1913 and remained attached until 1st February 1914 when he was appointed to the position of Assistant Botanist. From the 1st April 1913, Mr. M. A. Baber, M.A., Systematic Assistant, were

and admitted to gazetted rank. Mr. Ramaswami, however, continued to officiate as Director of the Herbarium throughout the year, Mr V M. Debburn as Assistant throughout the year.

VI. There were the following principal savings under their respective heads: Under contingencies Rs 798-11-8, under exploration Rs 847-1-0, of which Rs 800 were reappropriated to other purposes under miscellaneous charges Rs. 89-8-0, under laboratory charges (in view of the closing of laboratory) Rs 42-10-9, and under post and telegram charges Rs 39-13-8 for the Industrial Section were practically spent in full of Rs 2,000 remaining out of a grant of Rs 2,000. Of a total amount of Rs 13,020, Rs. 12,201-9-10 have been spent.

C. C. CALDER. B.Sc, B.Sr (AGRI). F.L.S.
Officiating Director, Botanic Garden, Surrey

UP)

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1914-15.

I. Systematic.—Eastern India.—In the Eastern Himalayas

Mr. P. J. Callaway, Curator of the Herbarium at Calcutta and now of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, has continued to interest himself in the Eastern Himalayan Flora and has published accounts of a new variety of *Plumbaginella micrantha* and a new species of *Sedum*.

H. J. C. Kinichorn of Kalimpong, Mr. W. U. Smith, formerly Curator of the Herbarium at Calcutta and now of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, has continued to interest himself in the Eastern Himalayan Flora and has published accounts of a new variety of *Plumbaginella micrantha* and a new species of *Sedum*.

continued in his work in the Eastern Himalayas. Mr. Deodurman, Assistant in the Botanical Survey of India, has been working in the Eastern Himalayas and has published several papers.

A considerable amount of work on material previously collected has been done by Mr. Loce, Mr. S. T. Dunn and others and seventeen new Burmese species have been described during the year.

Western India.—The most important work concerned with this side of India has been the continuation of Father Blatter's Flora of Assam and the collection of plants from the Nilgiri District was presented by Uotaniv.

The first part of Vol. III of Mr. Duthie's Flora of the Western Ghats, including descriptions of species in the families *Rubiacae*, *Verratophyllaceae*, is ready for issue, and a continuation of *Orchidaceae* is in the Press. Entomological and biological notes on new and little known insects have been published by Mr. S. It. Knshyap, our new friend.

Central India.—The main work of the year has been the publication of the Flora of Panchmar and its neighbourhood by Mr. H. J. D. Graham, Kroyiiaii' Botanist, who has published a list of the ferns and 2 Sida-inrillas.

From the Annamite hills nearly 1000 sheets have been collected by E. C. Fisher, Deputy Conservator of Forests. Towards the end of the year Mr. C. C. Calder, Curator of the Herbarium, was deputed to the investigation of the Yegrotion of Travancore. Commencing the preparation of the Flora of Madras by Mr. F. L. S. and Mr. R. T. Dunn, at whose disposal the material collected for the Botanical Survey have been placed. Mr. F. S. Fyson has been appointed to the flora of the Presidency and has during July and August 1914 collected a large number of new species. During July and August 1914 Mr. M. S. R. Masani, distant for Systematic work, collected in the hills of the Nilgiri and the Karo country.

and most of them have been new to the Indian flora.

General.—Father Blatter continued his erudite work on the Indian Flora and two more British species have been discovered.

Dr. Beccari has almost ready the Lepidocarpaceae Palms of Asia. Sir David Prain has published some additional species of *Meconopsis* with a key to all the known species, many of which are indigenous to the Himalayas. The writer's studies of the Indian and Malayan *Euphorbiaceae* were interrupted by his recall to India in August of last year, when his manuscript had to be left behind. Only recently he has been able to resume his work to a limited extent this year, which will take a considerable time to finish.

In the year 1914, the Indian Museum has been eliminating from the public gallery mere exhibits of private firms that are of no educational value. A scheme has been drawn up for the gradual transformation of the principal vegetable products of India and as nearly as possible a natural system of ascent, those necessities such as food, shelter, clothing, medicine, dyes, etc., that foster secondary requirements or luxuries such as ornaments, coming into it is intended to arrange the products within a natural system according as to whether they are yielded by stems or leaves or flowers or fruits or seeds. It is hoped that the actual specimens where desired, and photographs, as the educational value of a hands not so largely on how much is exhibited but on how the exhibits are arranged, care will be taken to avoid attempting to show too much or too few in individual cases.

Some of the old cases are unwieldy and defective in design, so a new type of 2 feet by 5 feet and five new cases installed. These cases being made of light wood and cause as a result to the view of their contents. Their number will be added to every year.

Two sets of maps, one of India and adjoining countries, the other of the world, and a special form of stand for their proper use for showing the geographical distribution of products.

The collections generally are in a fair state of preservation but a good deal of repinning is still required. About six thousand labels were renewed during the year, but labelling work—which plays an important part in the general effect of a museum—is much handicapped by the lack of a label-printing press, an adjunct which it is hoped will be available in the near future. Over 400 products were added to the collections, over a hundred of which have been placed in the gallery.

Library.—The additions to the Library amounted to 982 volumes. **Publications.**—During the year the following numbers of the Records of the Botanical Survey appeared:—

Vol. VI. No. 5. A Botanical Tour in the Tinnevely Hills by M. S. Ramaswami, pp. 105-172, with map and 3 plates.
 Vol. III. No. 2. Flora of Aden by E. Blatter, pp. 81-336.
 SUB.—Mr. C. C. C. UCT. B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.), F.L.S., officiated as Director until the 8th September 1914, thereafter Major A. T. Gage, I.M.S., assuming substantive charge. Dr. H. G. Carter, M.B., Ch.B., was Economic Botanist to the Botanical Survey, and in executive charge of the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum throughout the year. Mr. S. Ramaswami, M.A., B.A., assumed the office of Curator of the Botanical Survey, and Mr. B. F. M. urman was appointed probationer for the Indian Museum as Assistant Curator of the Botanical Survey, and in executive charge of the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum throughout the year. All the work of the Indian Museum was carried on by Mr. M. urman and Mr. B. F. M. urman. The total budget for the year was Rs. 42,600 of which Rs. 2,150 was expended at the end of the year.

A. T. GAGE, Esq.,
 Director, Botanical Survey of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1915-16.

I. Systematic.—Eastern India.—The ural collection of high level week for distribution to temperate regions of the globe was made by Mr. O. H. Cave of the Botanic Garden, Darjeeling. A prolonged tour through Bhutan was made by Mr. E. H. Cooper, primarily collecting a portion of a private forest. A general survey of the collection of the areas traversed by Mr. Cooper has been prepared by Mr. J. D. Hooker for publication in the Keeney of the Botanic Garden, Darjeeling. Mr. J. D. Hooker will appear in the future. Prof. B. B. Balfour of the University of Cambridge and Mr. W. W. Smith formerly of the University of Cambridge, Calcutta, have described several new species of *Primula* from the Himalaya. From the same region Dr. Stapf has described a new species of *Smrococoea* (*S. Wallickii*) originally collected nearly a century ago by Wallich; M. Raymond Hamot has described two new species of *Sedum*, and Mr. W. Q. Craib a new species of *Acacia*.

In Assam Upendrana Kanjilal Bahadur has continued his explorations and has prepared many duplicate specimens to the Botanical Survey. E. H. Hooker.

In the year 1915-16 in the autumn Dr. H. O. Carter, Economic Botanist to the Government of Assam, explored the district of Lakhimpur in the extreme North West.

The Botanical Survey is greatly indebted to Mr. H. U. VV. of the Government of Assam, Mr. W. O. M. Dundas, C.I.B., P.O. Assam & the Assam State Commission, North Lakhimpur, for aid they afforded Dr. Carter in his tour.

Mr. P. Barman, Assistant for Systematic work contributed a large collection of specimens from Tipperah.

In Burma Mr. A. Rodger, Forest Research Officer, has materially aided the Botanical Survey by presenting duplicates of his extensive collections. Other collections from Burma have been studied by Professor Balfour and Mr. W. W. Smith of the Edinburgh Royal Botanic Gardens and both they and Messrs. Craib, Dunn and Lace have described a number of new species. Mr. C. E. Parkinson of the Forest Department has contributed over 200 specimens from the Andaman.

In Bengal the late Mr. Ramaayami made a collection of aquatic plants, studied their ecology and contributed the results of his observations to the last meeting of the Indian Science Congress. Mr. C. Calder recorded in this form of vintearing introduction to Bengal from Thailand. This already shows a new species of *Wolffia*, a species of the family *Utriculariaceae* particularly to the Andaman.

Mr. J. C. Carroll of the Imperial Forest Department of Bunderbuna, some of a collection of the characteristic plants of the Imperial College of Jhidi have been forwarded to the Indian Science Congress. A new species of *Parviflora* occurred a specimen of *Parviflora parviflora* W. & A., J. J. P. B. T. B. A. reported (by K. L. D. in 1796) to the Indian Science Congress.

Western India.—Mr. H. M. Chibber, S. S. R. S. of the name. The families and genera of Bombay, P. S. S. L. J. Bedgwick, L. C. S. and W. T. Saxton of the Indian Educational Department, the result of the researches form the paper which they have contributed to the Record and which will be published hereafter.

the Taghdumbah Panir by Northern India. Collections made by the officers of the Survey of India formed the subject of a paper by the late Mr. J. J. g. Bananrami of the Botanical Survey Department to the Records

of India. Mr. S. K. Kashyap has continued his studies of the Himalayas and the Punjab and has described about 30 new species of *Conium*. Mr. Balfour and Mr. W. W. Smith have described the new species of *Sedum* from the Himalayas. The first part of Volume 111 of Mr. Duthie's Flora of the Satec Plain has been published and the continuation from *Orchidaceae* has been standing in type for a waiting the final instalment of manuscript from the author complete the work.

—Mr. H. H. Haines of the Imperial Forest Department published a paper to the Forest Flora of the Southern Circle of the Central

Much activity has been shown in forwarding the study of this area. The most important publication has been part I of the Flora of Madras by Mr. J. S. Gamble, C.I.E., the first 200 pages of which deal with the natural orders from *Rauvolfiacae* to *Umbellales*. Mr. P. F. Fyfe has published an account in two volumes—one of the Nilgiri and Pulney and another of drawings of the Flora of the Nilgiri and Pulney. The economic properties of many of the species, *Aeonium* and other new species has been described by Mr. Gamble and Mr. Hutchins in the Anamalai Hills by Mr. C. E. C. Calder and the late Mr. Ramaswami in Travancore by Mr. C. C. Calder and the late Mr. Ramaswami. An opportunity offered during the year. The 12th Lecture in Madras, made systematic collection in the districts of Godavari and Vizagapatam. Notes on the plants of the districts were prepared for the first time. The plants of the plain are growing in and around the

Rev. Father Blatter, S. J. has published the work devoted to the genus *Arecifera*—of his work on the Palms of Ceylon. Mr. M. O. P. Iyengar has published his observations of some Madras trees, in which he discusses the various forms of defoliation. The Director has described some photographs registering the sizes of the while during the defoliation. Mr. Calder on the work of the Indian Museum has continued on the work of the Indian Museum. Mr. Calder on the work of the Indian Museum. Her's Flora of B...

In addition to the contribution, of Indipal from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Singapore, and the Smithsonian Institution, the United State, of America, Indian Museum work

I.L.E. conducted (in the line, through the ...) were obtained for exhibition at the ... machine, were indentured during the year, and paper ... of 1927. Hitherto the ... mentioned. Hitherto the ... mentioned above. In addition to the contribution, of Indipal from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Singapore, and the Smithsonian Institution, the United State, of America, Indian Museum work

About a score of exhibits have been prepared and are on hand. The products of such species as: *Albizia*, *Bauhinia*, *Cordia*, *Curatella*, *Corchorus capularis*, *C. obtusifolia*...

Achras zapota, *Nephetium Lit-ch*, *Mentha*, *Eriobotrya japonica*, *Jlangfera indica*,
**** the leaf

Specimens of medicinal plants were made in the cultivation of various
plants in the Royal Botanic Garden, Singapore, and analyses of the dried leaves
of the plants were made by the Government of
Singapore. The analyses showed that the samples were of normal alkaloidal

On the *Berberis* plantations at Munjoo, a considerable
quantity of *Berberis* was cultivated, the dried leaves of which were also
used in a very effective manner. The condition of the *Berberis* appears to be
entirely satisfactory, and Mr. Shaw expresses the opinion that until
further experiments are made, it is better to make a fresh infusion, not a
tincture, of the leaves, and to extract a poisonous glucoside—the digitoxin of the leaves

On the *Cinchona* plantation the cultivation of *Ipecacuanha* which was introduced
in 1850 has been greatly extended during the year, over 3,000
plants have been added to stock. *Atropa Belladonna* and *Polygonum*
were introduced, but it is as yet too early to form an opinion
as to the species which will thrive in the Eastern Himalaya.

Quantities of the seeds of *Gynerium* have been supplied to Lieut.-Col. Sir Leo. An. Ko-n.
C.I.E., to the Botanical Laboratory and to the Bureau of
Science, Malacca, in connection with the treatment of Leprosy.

Investigation into the botanical source, of the various kinds of *Asafetida*
are being carried on.

Material for the investigation of the poisonous properties of *Lathyrus*
sativus seeds by Sir Stewart Stockman of the Board of Agriculture and Fishery
and by the Imperial Institute, is being supplied.

Material of the leaves of two Rubiaceous trees, *Mitragyna diversifolia* and
M. parvifolia has been supplied to Dr. Berger of the Lister Institute, London,
for the investigation of the alkaloid of those species.

with an enquiry into the P-W of the *Asafetida* plants
collected in India, collections were made of the *Asafetida* plants
from the coast of the Bombay Presidency. The *Asafetida* plants
were mostly species of *Asafetida*.

Preliminary collections are
being made of the various species and varieties of *Asafetida*, with a view to assist Dr. Massee in his work of improving
the quality of the *Asafetida*.

Work on the usual *Asafetida* plants made to the Library
of the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum.
The concluding part of the work of the year.

Plants of North India collected by Messrs. Saxton and Sedgwick; an account
of his Travels in the Himalayas, and a description of the vegetation
of the region of the
Carter's exploration in Ukhbhpore, Assam; a collection of plants by
Bhutan by Mr. B. Cooper.

Mr. A. Meebold;
 S. J.; and
 by Mr. G. H. C. e T * " * . P < " > of Almbia b I the . » Father Blatter.
 V. Sta. — ine
 their respective posts Si!!!!? and ^ Economic Botanist were in cham of
 loss in the untimely death
 * Vtt/ ^ t ? n ^ 19thli? J S : ^ -- Ramatwami, Senior A » w Unt for Syste-
 all ffi J 11 * 1 ^ ^ Peri Siu * ; 1916, He wa« a young man of remarkable gifts.
 be
 the Department on t k f l r t ^ a a ? * n , * * * * * on probation, wai confirmed in
 Dr. Carte* fiT > 110111 ^ Botanbt, has been awidaona in attention to hi*
 duties ami th T ^ 1 ^ 0 110111 ^ officers of the Department hare all worked well.
 VI. Finar ^ k r T l l e r e * . . . * ^ i n « of Ba, 1,770-1S-0 on the total
 allotment of Rs. 41,800-0-0 for the department.

A. T. GAGE, Msjor, I.M.S.,
 Director, Botanical Surrey < t f i n d i a

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1916-17.

I. f
 minor staff have been appointed on work was undertaken during the year and correspondents a staff of officers, as in A. accumulated materials awaiting examination. The same staff visited the forest for a considerable mass of his material still awaiting examination hut many sheets were given as formerly by his generosity in giving and Dr. H. B. Barlow of Coimbatore have also visited the Herbarium in connection with the distribution of the usual collections of high level srols. Mr. Q. H. Cave who also collected materials for the Lloyd Botanic Garden Catalogue. The material from Mr. R. B. Cooper's tours in Bhutan are now to some extent published by Professor Bayley Balfour of new spruce of Himalaya. The revision of the Himalayan and Chinese material, together with Mr. Cooper's new material, has given rise to many new species. Of these, fifteen are the result of more critical examination of the light of recently acquired knowledge from the Bait and Wnt Himalaya; eight are Bhutaneae, the outcome of Mr. Cooper's exploration and the remainder were Western Chinese. From the mine cotton m* r-i Professor Balfour is able to record two new Bhutaneae Rhododendrons and four Senusomieria. Mr. Ward's material from East Upper Burma is in the Asiatic Society of Bengal. One deals with the flowers of the Terai for the O t a " * * * - in « 5 J ? » of Mr. C. C. Lacat's tour, « HM two * to £ J * ! » +

collected. The Flora of Siam and Eastern Burma continues to engage the attention of Mr. A. Rodger, Forest Research Officer, Burma, has again materially enriched the local Burmese collections of the Botanical Survey and retention from collections by Messrs. Smales, Osmaston, and by Lady Cuffe have also been allowed.

The recite of M. S. Sedaiok and 8 of Northern G. referred to in the report of the year. Mr. M. C. in the Lower of Bombay, Kattial Hillery Society. His observations point to the botanical character hitherto separating the Southern. This is a continuation of the other Mr. J. B. flamble. C. 1. of the Presidency but, owing to the loss of the material, the work devolving on Mr. J. B. flamble. The method of

5*** << this ...
 through enquiry. product ... not appear promising b ut seems deterring of *
 Among other medicinal products dealt with may be mentioned *Cmtuttibit*,
Digitalis, *Strychnos*, *Palerians*, *Gaultheria* and *S...*
 The major port: Stewart Stockman
 been arranged for. Q «e Imperial Institute has been met. The balanc* h*|
 The enquiry on Hing (*Perula* sp.) has been at a standstill for want of
 sufficient materials.

Edible fun and
 Many <> (dirje. r i T i C A W M U T e) * * * * * i n k r t t e B t i o n
 prod: r «e woelr J T T M . " . H > c e i , * * * p w i w t o w ^ w r i o u > i n d u s t r i a l
 ! r «e woelr J T T M . " . H > c e i , * * * p w i w t o w ^ w r i o u > i n d u s t r i a l

Industrial Section.
 work of the im
 Report of f 1 9 1 * " U & t of t l w G * A y o n the line deBned in the Annual
 some o: * new dh- cases ^ been done on the lines therein indicatd
 For im^ In one of cases ? es the f 0 1 ^ ^ 1 1 ^ c i « h t industrial oiU, (1) B ^
 latifolia (Mahua Seed and Oil), (2) *Cocot mizera* (Coconut Kernel and Oil), (4) *CalophylUm fropkfi*.
 Oil), (3) *Goupyium* sp. (Cotton Seed and Oil), (5) *Goupyium* sp. (Cotton Seed and Oil), (6) *Z...*
 (Pannag Seed and Oil), (7) *Rici*Hscmunni?* (Castor Seed and Oil) have ^ n
... (Linseed f... Ind oil), (7) *Rici*Hscmunni?* (Castor Seed and Oil) have ^ n
 Oil) and *...* (Linseed f... Ind oil), (7) *Rici*Hscmunni?* (Castor Seed and Oil) have ^ n
 exhibited sideH ^ ^ ^ ^ t with the bo<* nical specimens and coloured figures of the
 dk i which vies ? k with the bo<* nical specimens and coloured figures of the
 71% ed alo^* Tith ty* one botanical specimens were mounted and
 * * * Ppecially uLiTi u timbera exhibited in the Grand Staircase. These wc_w
 * * of the 4 2 r ^ ^ ^ ^ with 8 no r t descriptions, printed in prominent typos of U U J
 AarTJ ^ ^ ^ ^ of th ^ t i m b t r e ^

Euro I> atm Af ^ year the difficulty of obtaining exhibition glass jars from
 ^ P U c i n i f t h A u ^ i n u e s a i u i consequently very little could be done towards
 r v D f r W l v ^ o n e d t i n . b o x S by glass jars.
 v t ^ r W ^ A 7 0 * ^ o w fifty specimens were added to the public collection,
 i i i the P u h H e 2 ! « W w ? f r e of P c > a l e c o n o m i c i n t e r e s t a n d h a v e b e e n d i s p l a y ^

(1) fu i ^ W p the others being put awar in the Lockers : ^
Hydnocarpus Kurzii (Truft Chaulmugra of Commerce), seed; (2)
(False Chaul, u) r s seed; (*) *Rvdnocarpu* ftighian* (False Chaulmusjra),
 seed; (5) *Sy* ^ ^ a f l l a r f . t b w k M medicine; (6) *Rhododendron Camp<maiUm*
 twigs as med; cine; (7) *Jumperut macropoda*, leaves as medicine; (8) *Sargmn* ^
 sp. (Sea weed ^ . * .) ^ i i n M a u (Manipuri Camphor), lcax-es; (10) c < ^ .
 r i e m s p . ^ ; ^ *Dolicho* Lablab*, seed (black variety)^; (12) >>> o t e f i u e i
 , seed; (13) *Bnpleutum fakatum*, fruits (a subs titute for Zira); (U)
tipes someg "ku" (Sirkhi grass) seed, used as an adulterant for Zira; | J
... *Aitckkiom* (Siah Zira^, fruiU; (16) *Puerarn MeroSa*, tubers (edible)
 vilntu* * * * (Cashew-nut, « Hijhbadam , ,) _ n u t _ a n d g u a , , (1 J
 bark! - J O I (r f « < < t o . e d i b l e f u n g i (" a p u n a r o n g) ; (W) ^ f * * i i i ^ f a ' t t f a '
 D A I Z / - n / t ^ ^ M d y « I (^) *Maridemia ti*cton*^ dye; (21) *Q%ard* m * k t t r ^*
 - * * « (Nilgiri Nettle), stems (chopped).

w * i t h a v i e w t o g i v e a g o o d a n d b r i l l i a n t a p p e a r a n c e t o t h e s h o w c a s e , i t h a i
 r ^ . ^ n d d e s i r a b l e t o r e m o v e t h e b l a c k P ^ ^ ^ l ^ * ^] i i *) . < * * * U H T
 j M > h a h t h e m w i t h w a x . T h i s w o r k i s i n p r o g r e s s a n d a ^ w c a ^ o f ^
 * * * * E e s i n s T v h a v e b e e n w a x - p o l i s h e d d u n n g t h e y e a r . « U
 b e ^ > g r a p i d l y r e p l a c e d b y n e w o n e s p r i n t e d i n t h e n e w s t y l e i n t h e l a b e j ^
 i n

V- P » W i « a o » . . < 0 . B o m e p I « U o f t h e Z o r t t i l ^ K o » , i t ^ ^ ^
 H . O . C a r t e r , M . B . . C b . B . , m v e i . a ^ . - i - i , t « . b y
 (46) Plants of S W . T .
 Saxton,

the u** 8t*ff—Major A. T. «. in charge of
 on special duty
 Plantation. Dr. H. O. G. S. T. With *• «V««J < n the extension of CiSfi
 charge of the Ind. str. EcoaoBUC BoUnitt and in executive
 During Major G^Y »SL < * the Indian Miueum throughout the year.
 duties and was in admuf 06 ^ cffci ated as Director in addition to his own
 v C n n a i l ^ i c t e d S i I I ^ A I A e h a r g e o f ^ W » * T u d S e c t i o n . M r . P . ^
 * U t J a « U A « i « U n t r J m ^ e n t i r e l y t o t h e s y s t e m a t i c w o r k M r . E . p ^
 I n t o r l ? ^ T ^ 1 7 , i r K ^ I ? 1 0 , o f t h e I n d u s t r i a l S e c t i o n f r o m 1 s t A p r i l 1 9 1 6 t o ^
 A l l e x e c u t i v e a c t i o n s o n C (m b i n e d b T e f o r s i x m o n t h s) t l w a n d M r .

All executi e a 11111*10,1*1 officeri haTe shown commendable seal in
 Carr ^ A B o u t t h J i r d S f i f t
 VII. T h e i a l , T H C T O w a i a . a T i n » o f ^ 2 f t 1 & - 1 * - 0 o n t h e t o t a l a l l o t -
 m e n t o f H ^ 3 ? J S o 5

H. G. CARTER, M.B., Ch.B., (Edin).
 Offg. Director,
 Botanical Surrey of India.

the *Chozophora* of which he has given an erudite account in the Kew Bulletin. In the same publication Mr. A. W. Hill, Assistant Director of it, has an important paper on the genus *Sirychnot* in India and the East, On the two new species are described, bringing the known species of *Sirychnot* in India to a total of ninety-two. Mr. J. Hutchinson, in the Kew Bulletin, has published a revision of the genus *Aspidopierys* in the Kew Bulletin. In the Kew Bulletin, a new species of *Aspidopierys* from the Andaman Islands is described. Several new species of *Aspidopierys* have been published in the Kew Bulletin by Oram, Hutchinson, and Stapf.

Work in the Calcutta Herbarium has been performed by Messrs. Debbanjan and Narayanswami, the two assistants in the botanical survey for systematic work. Mr. Debbanjan has been appointed to a teratological condition of *Allium Cepa*, and another has been appointed to the position of *Drosera* *Rafflesiana*.

The Botanical Survey has no permanent cultivation on any scale, its economic work is restricted only to determining the origin of vegetable products, to obtaining supplies of plants for interested parties, to placing buyers and sellers of products in communication, performing the functions of a bureau regarding such vegetable products as are being the year the Economic Botanical Survey of India. Such work was done by the Botanical Survey of India, but the products of the year are not yet published.

In the year 1911, the Botanical Survey of India undertook experiments on the cultivation of *Aspidopierys* *ambrosioides* and *C. anthelminticum*. These were obtained from the Botanical Survey of India, and were cultivated in the Botanical Survey of India. The results of these experiments are given in the Kew Bulletin. The Botanical Survey of India has also been engaged in the cultivation of *Aspidopierys* *ambrosioides* and *C. anthelminticum* in the Botanical Survey of India. The results of these experiments are given in the Kew Bulletin. The Botanical Survey of India has also been engaged in the cultivation of *Aspidopierys* *ambrosioides* and *C. anthelminticum* in the Botanical Survey of India. The results of these experiments are given in the Kew Bulletin.

leaves of *Metalek* (Gambon, Calcutta). The cultivation of *Digitalis* and of *Chenopodium ambrosioides* and *C. anthelminticum* — the latter two the source of an oil used in the treatment of hook-worm disease — has been started on a fairly extensive scale on the Bengal Cinchona Plantation. Obscure points of nomenclature in the varieties of India — of considerable practical importance — as lack of clearness in nomenclature has caused no small trouble to American importers — have been cleared up. Supplies of Lichen material — which before the war used to be exported to Germany — have been arranged for and the investigation of its tinctorial value has been undertaken by Professor Sen of the Civil Engineering College, Rangoon. Towards the end of the year the Imperial Institute was arranging to supply seeds of *Lespedeza Fordii* and of *Porilla octoides* — both important sources of economic value — for experimental cultivation in India. Other species of economic value dealt with during the year included *Sponsoa Purga*.

(14p)

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1918-49.

L. Touring.—The exigencies of a war-time limit* budget restricted touring to 1911. Gnomonic lloaiurf collected in the Khana Hills in April 1911. Jjorttiw, giving jartii'ular Attention to those plants made UHC of fi Jjorttiw. In January and February the Dmylor, and £*» January to April MO Mr. P. T. Kiuff'II, who had U-fm depute from the th? P'ona Department, explored the great forest* of tin- northern half of r-» Astrict of Tavoy in Burma, primarily with a new to select site* for Parting j^J-inchona plantations there on a large scale. During this tour both officer! JJ^ considerable collection*, which should prove of great scientific interest, at

oresU of Tenasserim are still very imperfectly known. for i i W M 'i' to p 08 * with the small amount of money available alv> to arrange for the of the lwo >>>> KantK to ip on tour. Messrs. Dehburinan, B. 8e., and Naray^ a mi, B. \, however did good nervice in working out the enlhflWBI sent it. for ulentification by other departinrati and by imfividual offitn*.

II. ^ m ^tle.-Aiiireni Udw: The uracih of (4 w and the <<cep- tionally unavy demands of nar work greatly affected the help usually received from officers of the Fore* and of T Department* interested in Many. The most important contribution from this side of India >> made by Mr. C. U. Ro- C.I.E, F L.S., who pn<si- iitnl a fine coltoctcm of R>» yiniew in <nd by huu

in u course of a tour in Tat oy and Mergui dirfricU of Hurma. hither* E. C. J. <— Mr. (i. 0. Allen I.C.S., \m [Nibliihetl a tut <f <|wi< m* W * * * * y collection*, liave IXHI contributed by Mr. S. N. Mitra <f the Forest Department. During the lat<<r half of theyrar Mr. H. H. lifting, (MFR, F.L.S., C, nkervat OT of Forms, worked up in tlw Jtoyai Hirfanir (Jarden, Calcutta, n> s Bihlr and Oriua eoUwtiow in pn'paration for the urvjortwl Forest P. of Uift Province, and printed a fine mi of duplicates EnMn tie able ^ ^ ^ whi, the Uev. I Bre<w>, S. J., has contrib>mt<d a> HIMler- ion.

Raj- ^ T i < ^ .-The vegeUion of the Indian Dwert of W colern * E M.

Mr. E f ^ * ho ^ ^ FuWinhl an ixa-Hent illustrated, aocoun! of *r* flora. ^ Ste W ^ w i k ^ w i y Prwidenc, and in >>>> a study of the of th ^ W ^ ipeeie. of Ziipbu*. Dr. K. Annandale, Drwtor ^ nUnf Zoop'ical Sl'uey of Imlu, made an intorming mlleciMti <f effects of environment and on other cpcolojical point* of interest.

On th Ip, ^ ^ Mr. J. S. Gamble, C.I.B.. V H-8, ha. contim^ hi. work *** J u 2 - 110 Madr >> ^ >> ^ n'cv and in addition ha* JHIWIJHII n sH ,f The Gov. ^ 1 1 1 of ^ families and genera that hare been under Mudy ly him' Salem, North A ^ cor asi t <Nih, Nis, bnd > n d * * * * * criptions and illust' < ^ * * iome of the common gra<e. of 'hr ph-w rf Madras, and a list of * P'anUof Tinnevelly. Tif Irv. L Anglade, H. J.*tai collected largely in the Madura dferiet and 'oodtril<U taqply to ^ IW <<>> Survey collection

General.—Captain C. C. Caldet, I.A.R., Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, while on the latter half of the year made collecti were also received from the Agricultural Department there. inun, Assistant for India, Kew has investigated the genera *Taxodrophi*, *Halimantrodina* and *Cordia* and cleared up obscurition in the specific characters and distribution of the species of those genera. A considerable number of new Indian species have been described by various other botanists. Mr. L. J. Briarwick has published an interesting ecological study of the morphological characters of some Western Indian woody

...The most important economic work of the year, if
 future results, hat been in connexion with Oin-
 After a prolonged tour on special duty in WIT to disco-
 'Nation of Cinchona on an extensive scale, the Direc-
 « an area of about 400 square miles ^ ^ T j
 « th W o l t i d M r i € t i i f T b f i y » B w m Forthefirst four
 of Him, Mr. P. T. Russell, Manager of the Bengal Government
 Mungnoo, and from the 2 Wh March to the 24th April
 Government Quinotnfitt, Bengal, we*
 to the Botanical Surrey. The Director and thoe two
 the Director to do in
 arm to discover nuiible sites for starting Cinchona planting
 In thi» work Talualle help was given by
 Executive Engineer, Tavoy, «peviially in the matter of
 £ for factory purpose*. The re*ultH of this
 and the recommendations lii«N«luwm them form th«'«il»i^ of * special
 report to Government. Sufficeit to ^ here XhMi §uiUIUt gitol WerC
 covered.

of medicinal pUnU other than Cinchona on th« Bengal
 ManUtM*, i. rrfcmd to in the annual n^port of the pUnUtioniu
 The ^ onom ^ I^ Uni-t'. work wat concerned mortly «ith the line, of
 wviel in last yt«r'ii report. The inTertigatHm »y Lieutenant
 Umard Knqm, I.ft.S., into tfie hydncR-arpic aeul content of «ed»
 Jlydnocarpun ma. aided by collation* of heed* of ai; many
 Depart-

IV. Industrial Section Indian Museum - OwinK to the retractive condi-
 Wni, «w^ A raranill^ »nuillneM(>f the HUIT, w*rk was conftimD mainly to
 to K*? «t«««I« collection* in K'wl order. A vast amount of work reHUr
 ul JH; # I»»bic gallery is to reach the standard demanded by modern
 L,ttlV »e functions of a raieuum, hut until an adeauate sUff is providiji
 inMr, 17proVlni«>nt (an Jlp oi)».vt«l. Mr. Vieux the Assittant-Curatw, hasmaile
 tlu, J Jv* »N'rinenm m the UM of the collyper acetate p process for pr*erving the
 colour
 colle*ion*.

Wbrtry...U>ut the usual additions were made.
 H,ln T. Fubl >«Uoni.-No. N of Volume VI of the Records of the Botanical
 «f)»l»* I^W; i*lied early in 1919. It consists ohm account of M The Species
 UuW T. 20 * iWin ^ J'a'and of - A new ImUan Vernonia" liy C. C.
 Irieki UnitOr ^ the H«>»»uni, Royal Botanic (arden, and of ptpen M On
 Uo nn! ? M, i»lW r, K, Ur. w*¹ Trickodttmm amytxicault Auctt/1 and on
 of A r i n b «>»reiky L J. SixU«ick, I. CA In the IV*. are the " Flora
 h * L (j \arter.

All oAii-rs of the Deptment «T« in charife of their respo-
 »a»i« Khoilt *h' vi«arexcel* that Dr. H. li laHer, Ei«nomk I^iUust,
 *vEJF*IV* U ^ v fn*» i*» L-Bth April to the 1 Hh June 191H, and Mr. V.
 I^*»» %m I TM i U ^ >««r fn«i the i;th to 2*h Fvlruary 1919.
 »«««i T'1? 1 * 11 ^ . The Hu-lrt allotment for the year ^/w a special allot-
 "a*U, ūr V ^ 10 f w «pmdilurf in connexion with the exploration inTavoy,
 «on tluV «T^w wan a saringof IU. 1,558- U-Diurt of which wis saved
 «by exploration account.

A. T. GAGE, LT.-COL, LMA,
 IhrH+r, 3*~*e*1 Swrrtf of lmf%[^]
 mmd O/Urr tm Chsrft \$f Ike
 Imlutir*I Stctim, M** JHm\$ntu

55" » h>Ty rainfall the Nil regain, its worloible ^ ^ T J R ^ 2!
 *<<ulty lie/in the bringing of " ^ N f * " T " ^ k S R t a * e S S S
 abru. ju.
 conditions as have been recently

experienced will be less felt.
 The cultivation of medical plant* other than Cinchona on the Bengal
 Cinchona Plantation* is dealt with in some detail in the Annual Report of
 these plantations. There has been quite a gratifying success in the cultivation
 of Digitalis, the Ipecacuanha has seeded well-a factor of some importance
 the multiplication of dock-but the cultivation of ^ f i : " m . . .
 ***on account of the small volatile oil content. A .ma» C x H J ' T M X T M /
 2 Belbdonnt in in cultivation and experiment, earned out on b. luH. M afloral
 chemical fi_rms?o to show that Taraxacum can be 8Ucce«fuUy eipluiled in the
 ^ungpro district.

Mr. Gr^ n, Manager of the Hanson* Plantation has . ^ j « " f W u * [£
 f j « f work in tte grafting and management of fruit ' r t ^ . ^ ^ ^ ^
 f f ict. The Economic Dotlin's work was ^ ^ ^ ^ 7 . ^ ^
 *** of investigation mentioned in previous report*. ^ ^ T M T M J £
 ^ PlanU ofnXnalimporUnoearo being received m w ^ " ^ T M ^
 formation as to mctliobof cultivation, etc., usually accompanying tuerequitti
 I or put!

IT. Indutrrtl Saetin. Indian Museum.-No progress could be made
 the much nvtii improv, 1111-n, of rei.lac.ns the j. d « » * those manu-
 ghBWhr klu. peci..... Jan. a» it wa. found impo»sible to haw the work of
 ^ » ? » in India and h o j . upplio. were not lurOieoannf]
 ^ i n g the black poh.h of ite old J.ow cam and • n j * * ' ' ^ ' t ^ ^
 * » » . » a » completed during the year. Thia »ork w h « « n i n U I « « t t h
 » ylew to g i ^ i n a lighter , p p e w n o i ' l « the Rall-ry. The r. » l t . t . r y
 t k » factor_r 8 o m ^ n f t ; ^ U o ^ i n « n . w e n - added to the " ^ ^ j f j s r i ?
 tion.

^ U o c U d b p j ^ i . 8 . S h a c h a i t h o f o , i M H H r c a m o n l y b d t h o u g h t - t t ^ h «
 - w e f f a d e q u » u - t o the need, of the departDent i. prouided.

J" L 1 5 f « 7 - The usual addition, of books »nd pefiooicaU wew
 ma

VI. Pub«ottion.-No. 1 of Volume VIII of the Record, of the IWani-
 » 1 Survey l « B , V J S t J o f U . v . E . H l a k - r ' s F l o r a A r a b . * w a s p . M i < M m
 S P T m h e r ! 0 1 » In th_ Pr U a ^ th - ' W - f u l l ' l ' a n l i . o f U U i m . p . ' l y
 K - « C B . C .

S* . Ipper Gangetic 1'lan." Vol. 111. Part II by Duth.e and
 K . E . B l a U - r s " F l o r a A r a l i c a . "

Stafj-Lieutenant Colonel A. T. « « « . I M . 8 . . w a s i n a d m i n i s t r a -
 L * ^ S ' ' » o m 1 s t A p r i l t o 1 1 t h (O t o b r H U B . w h o b e w e n t « « c o m b i n e d
 O n ^ M r . C . C . C l e r , B . S c . B . S c . (A w .) . K L . » . o i r > c * t e d a » t h e r e t o r a n d
 M r . w - i n - O h a r g , f r o m « , , ! , « > d . * e r 1 0 W t i l l « » * » * o f ' ^ J t h i r d y e a r
 m o n f . (i . l r i t i r : M M B . C o h B . . . i n c l e n l i v e c h a g i e e x c . p t m f o r s e v e n
 - » » » t h r i t i f o u r ^ o p v e ^ l i b . A p r i l « « " * * ^ \ T * * ^ L L * u ^ J S
 7 * T M c o n h i n d I M T » f a r E . F . V i r o x w i n A « « U n t C u r a t o r f r o m W \ p n l
 M , 1 " h > » » S r 1 9 1 0 . h * n t o w e r t < - I j j r . w i t h o u t . , y . D « « ,
 \ H i ^ c u x » » ! • « « B h I n a C h a m * p j o t V W e d a . A « r t « i < « r a t » .
 ve given commendable attention to duty

IU JiSL HWMW-HM- BudM allotment for the 1 ^ - f ^ J ^
 * « « l o f t h U I U » 2 . W 1 (- J . m . p e n t ^ " " " T ' T L w o k - « .
 R a 5 2 , 1 3 0 o f w h i c h I U U t f t . 1 4 W C M a m i

C. C. CALDBH,

Off. Director, Botanical Survey of India, and
 in-Charge of the Industrial Section, Indian Museum.

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1920-21.

Systematic—*Etulem India and B*rm**.—* *e forwU of the norf h-
 on third of Tavoy District in Southern Barma, Mr. P. T. KUIK'11, Superintendent
 of Cinchona Cultivation there, ha* made excellent collection* The Dirorfor
 v. <ited the name area early in 1921 and al*» brought hack a collision. Tho
 d^ rict ia boUnically rich and these preliminary collection! ha\e already yielded
 {** *nd interesting species. The diatribution of Floras in S. K. Asia an affected
 by the Burma-Yunnian range of mountains, has t*en itudicil by Captain
 Kingdom Ward. In the Kew Bulletin hat been published a paper by the lato
 Major 8. M. Toppin, M C. on the Balsams of the Kachin Hills. In the samo
 Journal descriptions of the new species in the collection! made by Mr. I. H.
 "will tome yeau ago in the Abor Hills continue to appear. In Notes from
 the Royal Botanie Garden, Edinburgh, Sir Isaac Balfour and W. W. Bmith
 hav^ published new specie* of *Primula*, *Omphalogramm**, *Rkododendrom* and
 oth* genera from the Eaitern Himalaya and Upper Burma.

Xorthtrn 7MIM.—Part II of Vol. III of the Flora of The I7w*r
 J^agetic Plain, by J. F. Duthie appeared in 1920. It contains the Millie*
 !I o? i Coni/Vra* *o *JHticaCfae*. Thif work U now nearly finished, and it in hoped
 III o7 ano^ber year publication will be completed. Mr. R. N. Parker of the
 th^fp** Foreit ^e^ioe has dinoo?ered several hitherto-undesened species IQ
 TM *V W. HimaUya. Profeswr 8. R. Ka^Aysp has publidied an interesting
 S?IJ on the Tegetation forming the floating islands of Riwersar, a Uke in Mandi
 S^ue. 7** BaJiami of Chitrfi are referred to in Major Toppin's paper men-
 tione^ above.

Wes<*m Indinr-nt Ber. Father Blatter and Professor Ttallberg
 continue to sltow krrat Activity on this side of India, their contributions to
 botanic^al literature during the year including a paper on new ipwien of variaou
 ^er Saillra fo^nd in **** Bombay Prrsidrm-j, ttudies of the Flora of JciJhpur and
 t ^ >> er, and of the Flora of Baluchiian. The drought resisting plants of
 - 1*o can form the subject of a paper by Mr. R. K. Bhide.

with i *thern India*.—During Septem»ior and October. Mr. V. Narayanswami
 BI 7, T^oUnic*» Surrey eiplored the Rampa country of the Oodarey District
 Mon^llection*» ^nging from 500 to tMX) feet of altitude ire bo^ng norked out
 ^Pportunity allowa, and promise interesting results. Collertiom were aUo
 ^ J^ Ji Alamanda, PoUkol, the Pulney and Nilgiri hilU and in kawgode
 Bnu^Di^eT,nJ *7 Mr. K. Rangachariar Aver^a). the Madras O o m n w t
 tin^mic ^ ^ 1 * and hU aMistanU. Thp same brtanist has under pwyn^a^
 to k!!!Parat* lut< of pUnU for the various districts of the Madras IrwicliCT,
 kañSk?^ ^ ttptiUifon of district Floras hereafter. Mr. J. 8. Gsmblf, C-I.R.,
 lot o P Ublul^ in connection with the preparation of his Flora of Madras a fresh
 uk? \ !? * »l*ciei from Southem India. The Wol^*!^* of Iltahsi form the
 ^ruct of a ptpcr by Mr. Ayyangar.

Genera' - A larft number of papen not ocwoprnd with purely r^ontU
 botany have tPP<*re5 during the year, of which only a selection can be men-
 tioned here. ut H. «* «*in«» fcl. B. A cl €l w a o p . • OIIPBCt*! I 7 1 0 0 , f u ,
 sion hitherto o^curing the u^ of the names *Amoor*. **Wk and ^A
 W^l^ and S^ad< IH/UM ^ of the **VM*
 mSh
 ..* U??!?!* ** Nation in the nuwew of *Jtrnfmrnmairnkmm*.
 **P* r^H . ^ 7 ^ ob^iratiooi Ctttbc idflorwopnce and flowrn cf tU

by Mr. E. D. Sawhne
 Gangeitic Plain have be *, i ^ad b- Dr. W. Np. ^f. 5 K
 this abortion of the inflorescence V. th^*v^v^*
 Debburman, aspects of the vegetation of the U—
 dem rwrdebd; Mr. P.M.

LIST OF PAPERS.

Balanbrunayam, If % Variation in rortain full irated pUnU. (I urn hd. Hit, t. 9 8f 70, [/ <]. * . 586. rWi / ? / J

Bhida, R. E. Droognt rnitmfr_pUnti in the Drctrn. (Inm l<<<. Hot.

Blatter, E., Hallberg, F. * * * CciinWiooe lownrda a flow of Baluekirtan. fl.,irra. Ud. * * * * * V**>| P 344 I

McCann, C.

Blatter, E. and Hallberg, F Tht Flora of ft* Indian Dtmt {Jodhpur tmi Jaisalmer' Part VII. (Join £>* * . A<f. // * # £>., 22111, 3, [1925].

Blatter, E., Hallbrt, F 8} < rift novat Indue < inttlia. (Inn Ud Bel, t,, ! * . [mil_f 44)

Carter, H. G. jTv udD. N . . , farfnl plants of the Dirt 'net of Uknippr in Aa*m ^ ee.Bta 5 are. / u ., v, > [/ > /], pp. V i s 311)

Dun geon, W " A rontnbution to th* EroUf ? of the Ipprr (i>p^1< IMain, (; ourn. / . ^ . Ao / ., i, 9 If W, [19M]p * , < w i j l s .)

Duttie, J. P. Xolt on b<r<rdity. fftii p 314)

Fischer, C. Mora of U> Uptwr .Ganprtio Plain in<) if tbr Ailjaint Siwalik and 8Qb-ilinala>an Trartt. (m, i^1, 1/9^/J, ; , ,

Fischer, C. > iotc< on Ejrr<na<antha velul'ihn Hnok. md Scottaria dolri* L ^ / * * . ^ . < M >>> [W , / * * *]

Fyson P. f K. nkatartman, Note on CumUn of rot fctmt of Bryophyllum ratyinuun^

Haines, H. H N>U on Sapindot tnfoliaia L. or 9. launfului \a_hl (Krw Bull,? [19*0],?. XO)

" Note on Amoon tpMUbtlia and A. Wallirbi (lew Bull.,

Holden, H. S Obotivaftioik on thf Anatomy of Tetal-^ific seedlings. (JM* Bit, TU. rrtir, [ISH0], ^ < ? / . r / 4 p l s)

Kachyap, S. R

Khadilker, T. R Description of U> iaflomcwt of Aawpb^ h*B<< im|a* salatus Bl. (J-f. M. Jaf, N, / f I [MI],, U;

Mann, H. H Varialios'w tW lo r n of Jumimm nabKamnni Wigt

Pathanarai OboimlioM<itWVofTooM<Mof Madiaa. (J>tn. UJ Bot., 4, 9 & 10, [1920],

Petch, T. Sarcobolium longibotum and S. Wifbtiaa rika. Rep. *ot. Gard. Perod Cry. , m, Part 11, [1921], p 79)

Prayag, S H Some observations on th# tnHataw'am aid Ho*rr<of the grape. (Agri. Journ. of Indoa. are, Part I, p. 61, 2 p l s .)

Sabnis, T. S. Tbo Phyaklogmi AaaMj of UM Planti sf tU Indian Deon Bot , 4, 9 & 10, [1921], pp. 237, m. in mi. p. 1.)

Sedgwick, L. J A new species of Magnolia trmCm* (M./Wr< faf. s l r , 8, [1920], p. 264.)

Shan, S. A. Phloxia spectabilis. (M. IT-#. #< [1921], t 267.)

Toppie, S. M. Nolai oi tte BakMt W CWM Md tW Karkm II ilk. (KfwBnU., tO.IW.fIM*)

Various Authors Bull., 3, 4t 1, 7 & 10 [1920], pp 108, 131, 132 202, 203, 221)

Warner, M. F TW Dates of Ebeada's "Hortus Malabaricus." (Journ. Bot, 1911, 636, [1920], p. 201.)

Wright, C H Alkum akhmasow (Bot Mag., are, [1920], t 246.)

16752

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1921-22.

L S
of the v y i e m a * * * c ~ Radfn InJtn amd Burma.— The mow! important erent
I and if * i H L 1 A regapi* to th* botanv of Eastern India is the appearance of pan*
the InnL o t e ^ ^ ny of Bihar and Onna hy Mr. H. H. llaine*. (IK. late of
8 i 76 fami h. fo r M i s e r v y . The two part* now published, contain the ^cttmt
to the * * * from R a n p * r k t e m X o C o m a r r a r . The work is a vullible addition
B ^ O R T B D P ^ 1 1 1 1 Floraa of Indla In Bwi > 1 1 l > r , f w w o r ^ ^ h i < r t M d i e . 1 the
< w h a a d ^ u * 7 b u t l o n o f t h e a p e * * * o f / o i y / w r i i r r . r f o u n d M I t h a t p r o v i n c e
In the Ch e s e n r e d " P v e r a l n e w s p e c i e s . The specie* of *lhptrro.<u>*, < occurring
Mr. and Mr e 1 1 * ,) l a t r u > t h a v e b e e n s t u d i e d a n d f o r m t h e s u b j . i t o f M p a p e r b r
o n J , i g i ^ P B u r < w > n o f t h e I m p e r i a l F o r e s t S e r v i c e . I n A s s a m M r . h m i j i l c a r n e *
o r a P o r e < t e ? l * i t l o n o r * h e f o r e s t v e g e t a t i o n i n p r e p a r a t i o n f o r t h e p u M i c a t i u i i
t h e b o t a n i c p r o v i n c e , I n B u r m a a t t e n t i o n c o n t i n u e * t o b e g i v e n U
a c c u m u l a t e d b y P . T . R u s s e l l . S u p e r i n t e n d e n t o f C i n c h o n a t i m * a < h i * o t h e r
l a O W i t t a t . I l i u * * f m o r p f > n n i ^ t e t h a t M r . R u s s e l l i s t a k i n g u p t h e n < o r k
o r t h e R o . - s a c k o r , U l l (* 8) t h a s b e e n i m p o s s i b l e t o d e p u t e a n y o f t h e \ * M * t a t i t e
t p a d q u a r t ^ n i C * 1 f l u r v < l , f o r b * M * * * . The latter however are < o r k i n g u p a t
a e ^ ^ e c t * * * o p p *) r t u n i t y I ^ r n u i i i t h e c o l l e c t i o n s m a d e b y M r . R u ^ U E i a
W . y . \$ o T ^ A c o n v < * e r > b l e n u m b e r o f n e w o r c h i d * h a v e l i e e n < > . D U N I l \ M r .
J o n t i e r b ^ i f i ^ a m ^ ^ a t i o n s m a d e i n I p p e r B u r m a a n d t h e B u r m a U n a n
n ^ B D e c i e s - f . P a . r o I T * < l t , C a p t a i n K i n g d o n W a n l a n d t h e l a t e M r H F a r r e r .
p u b l i s h e d i n O . P k t A n r o i p t T m u m a n d / W t m Z a n i f r o m t h e s a m e r e g i o n h a v e b e e n
m a t e r i a l c o l l e c t e d m a n y y e a r s u g o b y T a r i n h a t M o u l m e i n . h a ^ I w e n d e * r i l ^ l
b y M r . I ^ N . D a x o n , ^ u n n * . A n e 1 9 2 1 ^ % ^ n i K \ e r e * t K x p e d i t i o n M i l l t i u n a
w e r e m a d e i n A . F . R . W o l l a a t o n w h i c h h a v e \ i c l d e d s t \ e r a l n e w s p e i t e a ,
t h a t h a v e b e e n d e s c r i b e d b y v a n o u i b o t a n i a U .

Northern India—An interesting illustrated account of the Forv< forma-
tions and successions of the Sat Tal vallev in the Kuma^n H I M M H V H I n * l i e e n
p u b l i s h e d b y M r . L . A . K e n o y e r . The Liverworts of the W e x * t e r i H i r n a l a v a
c o n t i n u e t o b e i n v e s t i g a t e ^ X M r S R K a n h x a p The A r t r n w U o f t h e S u b -
g o o n s ^ V M m - l e ^ o n n i t h e s u b j a r t o f a p a M r b y M r R N . P a r k e r o f t h e I n . p e n a l
F o r e s t ^ ^ n U l a ^ o o n s i d e r a b l e n u m b e r o f n e w s p e t i e s f r o m t h e N o r t h W e a t
H i m a l a y t k ^ i * ^ a ^ o n s i d e r a b l e n u m b e r o f n e w s p e t i e s f r o m t h e N o r t h W e a t
N e p a l e i U * r ^ e c t i o n a w e * m a d e b y D r . 6 . P . A g k a r k a r a n d P r o f e a e o r K . S . I n a n d a f .

Western India—Mr. L. J. Rtdgwirk. I.C.R., has pnbkabad averal new species
of flowering plants from the Bombay aide, and a collection of Mo*ne< made by him
in North Kanara haa formed U>e anbject of a paper by Mr H N I'txon Aa
ecological study of iWcan graaaload haa been made by Measn W Burns and
G. M. Chakrade*. The vegetation of Northern (Jujarat has been further increa-
tigated by Mr T. Haxton. IK H . and his reulta are now la the Preai aa a
number of the Records of the Botanical Hunrey.

Southern India—Since Uat year Part IV of the Flora of the Presidency of
Madras by Mr. J. S. Gamble. C. I K F K S , haa appeared, containing the Famibaa
Rubices to Ebinces. Supplementary Note No IV on the Flora and deacrip-
tions of new species from the aouth of India by ine tame author haa also baan
published. A new species of graai fmm C<Mmbatore has b<en <*e* r> .Ml IIT Memra.
K. Rangachariyar and C. Tadulingam and a aatr ganiu of Moaf (nun toe Nulgris
by Mr. H. N. Dixon. Mr. K. Rangachariyar, the Madras Government Systematic
Botanist, has published a handbook of M>me cmNMMi Sow* ladiaa Oranus and
a second edition of his Manual of Botany. Mr Jacob, hia AaafUnt. made a collec-
tion in the Tinnevely Hills. U oaaal. mal>nd wa< a<ppbui to Mr UaaUa to
help in the preparation of his bk no of Madras.

Grarra/-Mr. T. 8. Ssbnis continued his inTftti«ation of the P**1 ^ ** ^
 J ^ m y of the plant- of th- Indian Desert and Mr. P T Y Fyton bis account of th«
 T ^ /Pecie. of *Enoravlón*. Profe-or Hallberg has recorded several *****
 2 ^ formatwn. m varMMIS Indian species. A revision of the genus *LanavUa*
 ^ been public by Me-n, C. V >iper and 8. T. Dunn.Jbe fowtnn« of
 A/****nmjuiaUa u, the object u(a Da£r by Mr. J. 8. Gamble. Short general
 accounts of the Family *WmUrocea* * and of the teneraof *F''''TM*^A)?TM ^*
 published >> Mr J. Hutrhinson. Asiatic Sedums have been studied by Mr.
 R. L. Praegw and a considerable number of new species described. **>***.
 Haines has [Hibliabed cntical notes on the Indian speciea ofEJCOTUMi and M A o .
 The Indo-M-lavan .pears of *Juuum* have been studied by Mr H. N. RidWy.
 Vearra. R. «. barker and B. L. GupU continue to puMiah thair useful incUi to
 new in«un ^ed ^ of KowtimDortane*. Th« fi^i t-»-i-»-it of the systematic
 account «« tn T ^ O or W ^ of the Malayan Penin«U by the Director oltfci
 Botanical Hurrey CTbeen in the Pre- for many monthbt now and deapnteMif
 of th «*w "Pw* »««« pubbabad d«nn« Uie year in the K««rd*. Th« **species**
 ^ ^ m u u i , - - - - - eronomic importance aa U» ioui« cjSanUiuu^a were
 ^ ^ m u u i , - - - - - di economic impwrM^y
 *tKewbvMr E f Calder Curator of the Herbarium of the Royal Boianao
 Garden. Ulmtu. while he was on'leave. Mr. P M. *DMmim**, Ajsistant in the
 Botanical G^irrev. cmtnbutod 6ve papers on various branches of Botany to th«
 last meeting of the Indian Si«e«ce Congreas and has published notos on Syncarpy
 in various q peciea of Indian planta.

II. B ^ nouoc-By far the most important work under this heading is
 Cinchona <ultivation in Southern Burma. As it would Uke up too much space
 to men ^ in detail all the work of the year and its detailed monthly reports are
 submit ^ to m d r t a l p a l l e w o r k of the year and its detailed monthly reports are
 so far obUmed have been instructive, if not so satisfactory as could U
 desired m « v e r y r e s p e c t . A ^ the site selected early m f o w O for eaUUbng nurseries
 was found on account of the » O M H a «ltil aad bigk wifa to ba •Miitibli
 for planting out the ^ ^ i n g , in the open, the Uter were plwid « m a b m t 4
 miles to the N««h-Ka^t of the Hungy* Taan| amphith«atf>-the srte of the
 nurseries—on the Southern flank of the most South-Westerly tributary of the
 Heimg river 4t •• Ovation of about 1,700 feet. Iiantmg ^ ^ J ^ « f » •
 KM a i J ^ T until • • ' « * e n l of May 1921 and was continued thflHsjf«isjl JSJM.
 ^ of the unavoidable laU-n's in planUng out the young l4a«U had MH
 time H?^a0*«iaU their position in their new quarters before the full fury of the
 Mon J ^ ^ m upon them. As the South West end of the valley acted as * funnel
 for t m i i r t h « 0 * c u r t » the Toung planta fared badly. The rainfall can be
 de J ^ J < * h M umfic. During June, July and August of 1921 over 840 inches
 * * * * * o l ^ w u * * * * * in m l l to Ie incof * m t w e * y J 2 i r « K »

W - r f L h * l l t h * U n a ^ X « m r * * ^ « t t « « n i b e d t o t h * o e d e a l T h o s e t h a i
 l > 2 2 ^ . h o w e v ^ . put on excellent growth and up to the time of writing (July
 in at. * * * U t r u * quite healthy and growing well The vacancies were filled
 ^ I U L o f t h e * » » ' I W I « * p U n « W « t ^ n « « n « were continued as WMfthv
 to H-7?1 P p f » i t l e d u p t o M a y 19 t t (M i h r U t e r p l a n t i n g s f r o m O e t e U r I H 1
 time < 5 I ! ? t h » » p l a n u p l a n t e d o u t u p t o t h e m A o f J a n u a r y I f t t a » a i t h e
 • M e t n J T ^ M i * b f m h h v a n d p u t t i n g o a f d t i p o w t h . b i t t h o s e p t e M « S J 4
 f t H j l t « » ! J w m a ^ , w ^ ^ ^ w l l a m l A n J a s r a m t } o f r a m d « r u M t h t e a H y
 t ^ Z T ^ . a ' o i l w i f d b v a v e r y h e a v y U i * » » * m r a i n f a l l , a n d i t i s p r o b a b i e t h a i
 T a n * ^ ^ P m ^ u g s o f t h e m w i l l b e u n a b l e t o h o U q q i o t « i h t N n t f t o o m .
 % t • h Z p L ! * * " p w ^ n c t s o l a r g a i n e d . b o w s t h a i O s f f e s s i , i f p s a i U r) o i
 w h i c h w e l d U u n w ^ ^ v ^ c a n r t a i d u p H ^ ^ ^ , * 1 1 0 " 1 1 0 1 1 " r i « U " .
 a p p e a r s t o " ^ ^ t h a n w a s , m e i p e r U d o f t h t p n « s i t p U n t a l i o t a s i t e , > h i c h
 m a n i v a r i a b l e " * 1 » * p o i n t o f i m p a r t o f t h e f e r y a r r o w - w s w d o f % m s i n a s w u a ; i j a j
 A s t h e r a i n f a l l f u r t h e r i n c r e a s e s i n t h e T e m a s s e r i e D i v i s i o n o f B o r n e a , i s n o t o s i v e
 c o n s i d e r a b l y l e s s i n a m o u n t b u t i s a l s o l e s s u n e v e n l y d i s t r i b u t e d o v e r t h e y e a r
 t h a n i n t h e c a s e i n t h e T a v o y I n s t r i c t , i t w o u l d b e p r e f e r a b l e t o s e l e c t a n o t h e r
 p l a n t a t i o n s i t e o r s i t e s c o n s i d e r a b l y t o t h e S o u t h o f t h e p r e s e n t o n e , e y i n M a n g a
 I n s t r i c t , w h e r e t h e r e a r e e n o r m o u s t r a c t s o f v i r g i n o r e g e n e r a t e d h i l l l a n d s a v a i l a b l e
 a v a i l a b l e r a t h e r t h a n t o c o n t i n u e t o t a k e r i s k s t h a t a r e u n a v o i d a b l e i n t h e p r e s e n t
 a r e a i n T a v o y I n s t r i c t . P r o p o s a l s f o r t a k i n g a c t i o n o n t h e s e l a n d s w i l l b e s u b m i t t e d
 t o G o v e r n m e n t a t a n e a r l y d a t e

LIST OF PAPERS

ANTHONY, K. TU TojoUboa of Boifcaa* IoUad. (*Mm. AM. Bm. Cong.*,
vol. 4, 1922, p. *W)

BONATI, G. New species of the genus *Phloeosporium* and *Panicularis*.
(*Voico fimm laf loyal Bot Omd. Edm., sci, 53 and 54,*
mu p. MI.)

BOSE, S. R. Two aov opoai of PaVpiianaji. (*Jmm. lwL BoL, ». 10,*
1921, p. 300, <tf pi.)

BRECK, VAN D*» . * C. E. *Rrmo* _ « m ^•innin. (BlaT /oW. Bof. BailL III, mi.
2, 1921, p. 199, with pl.)

BRUNS, W. A>D fBAia-v Aa tcolofpcml itadj of tkc D«cc*n gramload. (Joam.
1BO\ Ba. u. J. iff/, p. M, vtc* pi)

COWAN, J. AKD A. M. TW M>mm of tao fjjajai ftBIBJ Hkai,oi fooad m tko Chita-
gang dMlnct. (*Tkt Imd—m Fmmlm, wktim, t, iff. p. 69*
with pl)

W. Y. A m*m awtkod of vegetative multiplication in *Crotalaria*
B-r*« IUM. (*Tkt Urn ^flililifiir, o, 4. 1 < / . p. 228*)

DEBARM Note on instances of synonymy in *Mangifera indica* L. and
other tropical plants. (*Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc.,*
seroi, 2, 1922, p. 600, with pl.)

DIXON, H O_B a colWcUoa of . . . froai tko Kanara district. (*Journ*
et., n. 6 and 7, 1921, p. 174 with pl.)

FISCHER, — C. Notes on *Rentania album* in tW Cliittoar district. (*The*
Indian Forester, seroM, 1, JW, p. 18 with pl)

FRYER, P. F. Th* lodftfn opoHai of frwasaim. (y«vm. *Imd^ Mm., u, 4,*
&«: 7, \$, 9mmd 10. mi. wtk o»p mU pi)

GARDNER, J. S TW IM of IUdrM. Port IV, pp 67»-7«S. R+imm
to *Rapanea*.

HAIRDS, H Flowering of *Arundinaria jubata* Nees at Kow. (*Kow*
*Bull. f. / < / . p JW«6*pi*)

HUTCHINSON, J Iuiiao oprw* of Conoai (*Tat Indian Forester, sero, 9,*
1921.)

. The ge and their distribution. (*Kow*
Bull.. J. iff/, pp 97 11\$.)

. The
1921.)

. TW panu!«%! MBtoav of A* op*oi Inf to *caudal*
(*Rentania album* L.) (rW /oAo> FoOBHr. d M. f. 1921,
p. 261)

. Some observations on *Cyrtus vesicatus* and *C. circumscissus*
growing in Lahore iioovm. (*lad Jal. M, 4 aao* i. iff;v*
p 126, with pl)

. Notes on the distribution of *Leucocorymbus* in the Western
HaaoloTOA. Lo^ok «ad fain lair (J on /aal áW. «. J.
*1921 f * >*)

. Forest formation and circumstances of ta. *San Tai Valley,*
Humanas Hunalova. Journ Ind. Bot. n, 8 and 9, 1921,
p 225, with pl)

. Review of the new species of plants proposed by
H L. Burman in his *Flora Indica. (The Philippine Journ.*
**f t^A*» < i fo# J. áfIO. p, J^af*)

. AND t*w*ojat«i IOJl o4 IW pbaOJ of *Bartonia Island. (Mem.*
de. Soc. Cong., vol. 4, 1922, p. 282.)

- PARKER, R. N. un> New Indian species of *Fonstt* importance. (*The Indian Forester*, *vol. 5, 1922*, p. 247)
- GUPTA, B. L. Borne Asiatic Sedomi in Edinburgh Herbarium. (JTeiti Aoy. Bol. *Gird. Kdm., ami, \$2. 1921. fp. 67-101, mik pla*)
- FRANK, R. L.
- RANGA ACHARIAR, K. A handbook of some South Indian grama.
- RIDLEY, H. N. The Indo-Malayan speoes of *Jussiaea*. (*Journ. of Botany*, to, 705, 1921. p. 257.)
- SANNIS, T. Tb« physiological anatomy of the plants of India* desert [*J<mm. Ind. Bet., N, J, i 5. 6. 7,8,9mU 10,1921.*]
- EDG WICK, L. J. New Bombay speoes. (*Jom%. Ind. B^,u,4mmdS, 19tl, p. 123^{with} &)*)
- SMITH, W. W. New orchxls from Yonan and Northen Boma. (*N\$lm Roy Bat Gard. Bdm, <<<, 63 mmd 64.1921. p. 199.*)
- VARIOUS ALTHOM Home nrw Indiaa tpecMa. <7>oad a CeMM, £#««. B«LL, J, S, 8, 1921, pp. 118. 2K. JOT)
- " » New spec** from Mount Eterwrt. (A'af ML, 4, 1922, p. 140.)

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1922-23.

I. Systematic. — *BaMiern India and Burma*:—Apart from the tours but m[^] r w tor undertaken primarily in connection *ith Cinchona work possible u Vantage of for Botanical pursues as well, no touring *ns confined t_i o c_i A c t u m B during the year. Work in the ht* rbariumi has therefore been fications o o current consignments from outside collector*.

On th[^] for A o n T * * * * * u l * 110 M < * c * * r r a t v i n f * ? o . M i l l i > ' d u r i n g t n c F o a * c > H i with Indian U[^] n e development of t f n t a m c a l S c h o o l s I U c o i i u r o t M u to i n C r e a < < < n d C o l l i d e s t h e r a n g e o f s t u d y t e n d s y * < r l y now h a l t t h e i r s t u d e n t s a n d a n i e c r c a n i n f i a m o u n t o f a t t e n t i o n i t b e i g i v e n t o A m a n o r K r o u p H o f p l a n t s w h i c h f o r o i e r e a s o n o r a n o t h e r s a v y p < c e i A m a n o r K r o u p H o f p l a n t s w h i c h f o r o i e r e a s o n o r a n o t h e r D i a t l o n t l o n I D t h o I t M t T h u * t i M \$ ' A j S (a f . t i n - L i e r - u e p u n g > a o w h a v t t h e i r t a x o n o m i H t a a n d a m a > s i) f l i t < < t u r < ! < < e s e a s w e l l * * < n A c n > < < n e r u l a n t s i n f i n d i n g i s s u e i n n e w b o t a n i c a l j o u r n a l s a n d p t p e r s .

Mr. Central A * n , f u n h e F P t u d y A t h e f l o r * o f B i h t r a n < J O r i s s a a n d t h e v i n c e s h a s r e v e a l e d t h e x i a U n c r Q { t h e f o l l o w . i n g f o u r * p c c i < t C ? t o V i f n c e * * * * * p e r m u m a u g u s t i f c l a i m . P n m n a n i l y t n a . h u c a B b . l e * e r i / o J U a n d C * f n m a m k u t ' i F u l l d i m r i p t i o n j o f I I H - M * L a v e b e e n W i s h e d m t h e A c c a d * * * K m r n a i H a u c t i o n o f t h e K e w B u l k t i U .

U K o * m t h e A c c a d * * * K m r n a i H a u c t i o n o f t h e K e w B u l k t i U . t h S r O i n * * R o v a l B < > t a n i c G a r d e n . K d m b u r g h a r e > u h l i > . l c d d e a r o n s . S e v * * * e t * * y ^ r u l . B a l f o u r o f a l a r g e n u m b e r o f A f t i a l i i I M n < < > B u r m a a n d S e v ^ J * H a r t d f a l t Y l l u > ^ g K i n g d o m W a r d ^ J * H a r t d f a l t Y l l u > ^ g c o l l e c t e d b y F o r % a d A H * * . * I M a U r g e n s b t r f r o m C h i n a a n d T i b e t B a m b u s e . N e o E 1 . M U f C a n ^ n a a d ^ T i k r f a n e w g e n u s o f t h e n a m e T r i n o - s t a c h y u m D u l l o o , G a > b U h a s h < - n k n o w n f r o m B e n g a l e a s t w a r d i n N o r t h E a s t I ^ j s % a n A o o B a n n a . I t i t a ^ w r e p o r t e d f r o m F r e n c h p o t t a - s i o ^ t ^ A t h p a n ^ A ^ ' s . A n o t W r a f 6 e i < b l o i i g u g t o t h e s u m - g e n i i * . * t r o y a n d . ^ 11 o r i g i n a l l y B a m b u s e H a l e r % b a # b e e f r e a r t h e d b y M r . G a m b U * ^ 11 o r i g i n a l l y B a m b u s e H a l e r % b a # b e e f r e a r t h e d n e w g e n u s % < I t k K t w B u U ^ > W * w k < g r e a > a c c o u n t o f t h e p r e v i o u s l y k i < W B ^ l e r t o f I U . < * > r ^ I o o t k t a o m t n e U t u r o o f c e r t a i n t h e r e g e t a t i o n o f W * £ ? * * * * * * * * * * f c > l o < < d e a l i n g w i t h t h e ^ a n d a n s I r a n t k e l o M i o f i c r t p < < n t o f v i e w * * .

appeared in a Mi. C. I. Paikinton's latest publication. The key/s given furnish the field botanist with a ready means of identifying material as he goes along and the false descriptions in the body of the work supplement the information of the keys which are artificial. From Mr. Parkinson's collection in the islands of the Hutchinsons has described a new *Pteris*—*Orphea torvifera* belonging to the Anontatae.

In the temporary dis-organisation caused by the transfer of the *Chotum* plantations and the heavy work entailed in opening up the new *Chotum* printed Mr. Russell and his assistants from doing a much field botanical work as possible under normal conditions.

During the tour to the Mergui region in the *Chotum* Director took occasion to collect and tapprate collections. *Chotum* Director took occasion to collect and tapprate collections. *Chotum* Director took occasion to collect and tapprate collections.

The *Chotum* of a jungle lying between Mergui and the *Chotum* of Siam. by Prof. *Chotum* in the Biological Laboratory, *Chotum*.

The *Chotum* of a jungle lying between Mergui and the *Chotum* of Siam. by Prof. *Chotum* in the Biological Laboratory, *Chotum*.

The *Chotum* of a jungle lying between Mergui and the *Chotum* of Siam. by Prof. *Chotum* in the Biological Laboratory, *Chotum*.

The *Chotum* of a jungle lying between Mergui and the *Chotum* of Siam. by Prof. *Chotum* in the Biological Laboratory, *Chotum*.

The *Chotum* of a jungle lying between Mergui and the *Chotum* of Siam. by Prof. *Chotum* in the Biological Laboratory, *Chotum*.

The *Chotum* of a jungle lying between Mergui and the *Chotum* of Siam. by Prof. *Chotum* in the Biological Laboratory, *Chotum*.

The *Chotum* of a jungle lying between Mergui and the *Chotum* of Siam. by Prof. *Chotum* in the Biological Laboratory, *Chotum*.

he gives an account of foreign species establishing themselves about Lahore.

During the year Prof. Hallberg, U. of Si. College, Bombay, made an expedition to the North West to discover the distribution, times of flowering, etc., of the forms of *Artemisia* found over the whole of the Punjab.

Quite a large amount of the drug had previously been extracted from the same source. The reasons why no more was obtained on the occasion are obscure, but the economic importance and it deserves to be further investigated. The Botanical Survey are the richer by many thousands of sheets as the result of Prof. Hallberg's tour.

Western India.—Preliminary to a continuation of his work on the physiology and anatomy of the desert Prof. B. D. B. has compiled a book on the distribution of the different species found in Sind and the Punjab. Localities in Sind and the Punjab published in the *Journal of the Botanical Survey of India* account of the plants of North Gujarat, and these, with the intention of applying information supplementary to the main account, have now been published.

In the same publication another part comprising the families Labiales to Ceratophyllaceae of Ethelbert Butler's *Flora Arabica* has appeared.

A very handy account of the ferns of Bombay has appeared in Messrs. Blatter and D'Almeida's publication on this group. The work is illustrated by figures showing the essential morphological details and in a few cases the general appearance of the frond or plant is also given.

A new fern, *VrocUoa marala*, from the Bombay Presidency has been described by I. T. Henard in the publication of the *Preventive Department*. The fern is not sufficient to determine it is being described by Van der Vliet but material is not sufficient to determine it is being identical. In the small differences at present and the author thought them sufficiently marked to warrant tentatively, a distinction.

Southern India.—New species from the Southern part of the peninsula—*Tortula amabilis*, *Didymopanax Fockers*, *Leguminosae*, *Bryophytes* and *Brochystelea* *Rangachari*—while Dr. S. P. Hooker's *Icones* has fully described the new combinations in *Cyrtocarpus iriga*.

glaucopei. *»o new ««««•. The most important botanical work dealing with the higher plants connected with the division of the present under preparation in the Gt. Mble's Flow of the Madras Pteetfeney. Among the lower, ^ 4, , MW -enus ^ ^ -Bedtmidl—taaid* «m* e- rial collected many yJ MQ by Beddome in the Hilfim h*. be « d «- cribed by Mr. H. N. Dixon.

General. -ftof. P. F. Fy«mhMeompletedhi. ft*? of the Indian Brocaulon, . H«wroh«««mibUthedi»theJo«B»loll Indian Botany and in the wpat fom . fc^dy guide to the ttwleat ia th» i»ther difficult group of plants.

The Indian pDNBMHBi ue dealt wrth by Prof. I. D. D'Almeida of St. * * W College, Bombay. The extreme variability of the mdi- vidu* comprising the different species hs. been the etnee of much split* « the genera. Prof. D* Almeida has renewed the ehancten whic* ***** to him to merit consideration from the systematist; the group is IA «-«ranged and described; Indian dietribtiona an deal ~ tk " ^ references mad. to the ra«ioiutyi«i»M on which tca » 4 , W

The * « * of Ceylon continue to metre the attention of Mr. T. Petch. Addiom to the Fungus flora of the ialaad are being published in the A . ^ 41 * « the Boy.l Botanic Garden; Peradeaiya. AH addition* , !<*ti, «u *o wh »t group belonging, art taken up. As meat cf th« 1AT w» aot endemic in the island but extend their diatrilmtion to the t ^ P* nian«UOU»w the work i. of -nach T«Jae to . ta ta ta of the ra«w lora of Ind .

A new colonial member of the Ieokoatoe, gr«wp of . % M, collected in the inland fresh wrtw> o* ^ y ' 011 b7 Pro< , . E. Friurhl " described by W. B. Crow . the Anuk of BoUny where the e«mp«r»tiTe morphology and *T*temefie rektionahipt of the new apeciet an eecrihed.

Besides the above many works on systematic botany - g with groups of plants, some numbers of which extend their distribution to India, have found publication during the year. The genus *Calandula* is dealt with by Hallier, the genus *Pyroglossis* by Moore, the Euphorbiaceae-Phyllanthoidese-Phyllanthese by Pax and Hoffman and the Compositae-Hieracium by Zahn, the last two in the *Pflanzenreich*. Pfeiffer has a monograph of the *Isotrochus* in the *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Gardens*.

Dr. Church has published an Introduction to the systematy of Indian trees, being notes arranged for students of Indian Botany at Oxford.

Sir J. C. Bose has studied the physiology of the ascent of sap in plants. Prof. Bruhl and his assistants have papers on Vitamines and an interesting and timely account of the new pond pest *Eichhornia*. Moench, Doctor and Barton have studied the vegetative methods of reproduction

in certain punts and also the oecology of some plant communitiei il the Savanrt formation.

*prelimmiry note on the lift history of Ctdrus Drodara, with, 1 reference to fertilisation and the structure of the prothallua *** been given by Mr. Saxton. Paper* on the anchoring pads of ^ J * a J a m e o o b t r i c k i n u m u, floral ppurification in Symplicea noora of J * n o t e on an artifice of nector tipping bid* are some of the results J'' ^ barman's observations during the year.

^ < - «onoBk. The mo<t important item under this heading con- to be Cinchona cultivation. Reference was made in last year's X^? P^o poaabfor the transference of work to the Mergui District it i c fiur »na. Condition* in the Tavoy area proved impossible and **ter** * €Vidfnt tlut . **w IocalioD fof eulchoIUfc WM inevitable.

eondit Tif y careful preliminary mventionigation of the toil and climatic •Urt . 10 n i , 11 * b * neighbourhood of Tenauwnm. propoals for a fre* h M C i ^ w t k i i d i f t r i c * were sanctioned and Mr. Russell, Superintendent from I * 14 C u * t i v a t i o n , » r t h part of his essential establishment moved T e n a u w n m H e v * plantations at Xyaungbinkwm. As conditions here seemed to provide all the essenUals for Cinchona, work was started * * f m i r i J e - x t e n a i v e scale but not on such a scale as would prove ruinous if unforeaeen events Motived the are< as a source of supply of bar>. By the end of tk< year son* 1.500 'hamras' f f o r . 6 * 1 » n g i were m course of conulruction of which 150 were already carrying their stock awaiting trsnt^ plant ing, a miied labour .

^ . p 2 ! ! i W i S ^ ^ w d o c i n i t h f) u n ? J e ^ o r d * r w J i J f r o A r f i w e r i w o r * » I d l h r o i l < B t o J m k u p C i n c h o n a c a m p w i t h t h e o u U i d e ^ 4 | t h e r a i n s w o u l d p u t a n e n t t o a l l b u t t h e m i n i m u m < f c o m m u u i - c a t i o n . T r

^ . k r i j T * * * programme provided for a * break ' < f r ^ m a c r e s ^ N a a j J J i o r . c < n * i d e r a b l e part of this had already been done when * * * i o r L f n r ' » f H r o e n t f o r c s d a r e d u c t i o n t o 2 5 0 a c r e s . S u f f i c i e n t t h a n * V * m i n j < n u i n o n l y f m t h e r e f o r e s o w n a n d i n f a r l e a s t i m e ^ * p u n i s h V o g ' n m n a t * m t h e B e n g a l p l a n U t i o n s t h e s e e d l i n g ! n , o f c o u r s e , ^ r * * y t h r o u g h a n d l o o k u s f - i h i p i c t u r e o f h ^ s l t h . I t h a p p e n e d t o ^ k * o o e a r l y J H U > c l a m 9 W \$ t m . b < t s o f a r n o t h i n g b a a r e s u l t . l a . i .

th - a l l t h f v 1 4 « M < p U » t h e p r e s e n t p o i n t s s t r o n g l y I t S i * 1 1 * I U I ! 1 1 \$ t t I U d l u f ^ p P i r ^ f o * * C i n c k i a r e a w s . I i 3 % ! / * l k * i d i a f . m m t k i n g i n M w e l l t h a t i t s e e m e d * £ * * * b t 7 * ^ * » * » a < t i » g M a r t b e i n g p < t p < t i f t p t m a A c a t

^ ^ ^ P ^ s i k L ^ p n i . O f o i r ^ » ' k * < * ^ n p h e n o m e a a l a d r t h a s ^ l o f ^ t o b t b u b < > a s e a l * l a r f t t m i f f c a W

In the process of filing the method, which was possible in Bengal has been successfully proved. The most encouraging feature of the whole scheme is that the young trees, from the T. ...

content of the low elevation which is not high to go out. This would have been in the point of view of the data for Mergui but it was (It is thought that only in Bengal might be ...)

If the evidence of parallel nature of the bark is now to be taken as an indication of what may be looked for in Mergui, no more promising is to be expected. The bark of the B. ...

grown under such climatic conditions as have been experienced in the ... alkaloid content of 4% and at one year between 2% and 3% - ...

the only other crop that present is ... of being much more amenable to ordinary methods of cultivation than has ever been found to be the case in the plants of Bengal. ...

III. Industrial Section, Indian Museum. - The appointment of a Curator from the beginning of the year rendered possible the initiation of a scheme for the re-arrangement of this section. A revised plan for the gallery, involving the removal of exhibits which were out of place in a collection devoted to economic plants and their uses, was drawn up and a beginning made to render the gallery less like a home for stray

?)**«aeooj producU baring no other fixed place » . bode. The
IJ'^Wotod to food* and medicinal product*, the firrt to be begun,
ady ahow considerable improvement. A study of the exhibit*
y^a*i, b^ag ondwUken by Mr. Bal, the newly appointed Curator,
with »iew to the preparation of a catalogue of the lection. " "deē
TM1* work, th« rovtiae of renewing and overhauling exirting exhibitt
rest on ^ n v g los the year.

IV. Publication D«ring the yen. the "J^H y.»5JL'L*I
KZ of «* BottmM fervcy of Into appeared :-Vol. Vin, »»•. «
g?«:eoBtiw.tioi of Ike Fhn Ar*im\j the Rer. Father E. Blatter,
WI ' * **> * . * km g AWWowit v* imuntapumoi JVortfer* G*J*TM*
|JL* Sanoj, H U, I.B.J. I« «» Pwa. * * //111* * * V ?'
fcT . «eooat of the Boto; of the Abor Exprdition. A litt of the
^npworwat extra departmeiull pubUcaUon concerned with

Botany is »pB«nJid to thiK report.
777 arch^ o! Thntur Bark an* QniniM.-During the yeaf
fi^J^b- of bark and S»»82 lbs. of quinine wlpate were receive4
IOjj^**' muler term* of the Bark and Quinine agnaaeata. BoM
HJ^11* . of J»r, bark were worked up at thefactoty at Mugpoo M
V^1»» (»«1b«. qaiUM mlphate and 4.8W IU. Cinchona febrifuge,
% J!P **quininewperctag being ofU46. The factory extracted
WL^0% **Uetheoretical possible The stock of quinine sulphatē
to 220,57U h2B- By . . . LIBABU, a* 4% matter of convenience, large
inlants of QuiniM Mlptute OB the Beng al Cinchona Department are
met on occasion inm Imperial ttocks tt theMiueum. •• tqMI V***V
being added IV•• the Qof^miurnt ol India ttockl at Mvifpot from flo-
vinal ***• there. Dungg the year 8/21ftj Ibt. Quinine sulphate
were in ^2 *o Ooremment DepastmenU and to Local bodies in the
Punjab VI ' j / J ^ o e from this source amounted to Ra. 2,80,ft65.

VI wi^J*«11L--The total ajloteeat (or th« year was Rs. 27,15,000
de:Al Section* the Indiaa Moatum, Ba. 3,17,000 lor Cinchona and
Ra. 23,45,000 lof F«mhato si htlk **d quinine from Jara. The total
expansure was Ra. I M M » I M f Ibt saTinf of Rs. 10.V.791 \inH
about est. ^y *** to bark a*1 qmaiM coMifMoenU being below
estimates J^t lo f^1^1*1^1^«k « Tavoy cloaing dowi.

VII J^t lo f^1^1*1^1^«k « Tavoy cloaing dowi.
let A^W >IH «j:im--c*^i A. T Oafe, IMA. waa Diweter faw
to retirement. -- WJ" If»,m^sm^wfsnoaiUvfpreparator7
the year. Mr. S. N. Bal was appointed to the post of Curator, In-
strial Section, Indian Museum, from 1st April 1933, and held the
appointment throughout the year. Mr. P. T. Russell continued
to hold his post of Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation, Duma,

JJ * went on leave for three months, from 1st Jan *
J* A < i < r t | m when Mr. H. ThomM. AmwUnt D - j i i l l ^
JJ* < * e d for him. Mr. Thorn*, reverted to Bengal to * ' * £

Plantation on
in T to a r l ^ k T e ^ d ' of t k H ^ - « . " . ? " V T
Orenwé, & t k k e i C i a o h o n P U t o t i o n B B o n n . , from the b * g > -
* . y - . . . Hi. k > o w M < . of k ~ l . - * * * - - " " energy
and trustworthiness k * T < p r o T e d of m o e k k e l p to Mr. B - e U > , whom
the burden of opening up in Mergui has had to n . T V r v i c e s of
Mr. P. < . DebbuntA, AMWtAt f < t S j r < t o m > U c W o r k , were transferred
to the Government of Bentfd fw < J r f J w > o * < T > * 23, as Officiating
Curator > the Herbcnum, Royal BoUnie O > r d e < . which po < W "
vacant k y the t n n a f e r of the order M f i n e d to officiate M Director. Bo-
tanical V c y o l l a d M . The p o . t v o t e d by Mr. P t b h t m u a f * m ^ g
unfilled . order that effect might be given to > . > . > * . . . V ^ n g c m l m
made by Government. Mr. V. N > r > y w i > . w > m i b a U k i . f * . . A n M k r
4 M f o r ^ T < < < > t i c W o r k throughout the y < > r . Memn. B. F. V w < u

up ^ 0 0 * t k e y e n * . B a b * n T ^ J " C W n d > B a M q t . « . « . »
W r D i T i Δ . i . Clerk., retired from Government - " v i e * d u n n < the
year. Babu S. B. B t u i r r i i . a Lower Division Clerk, was promoted to the
Upper Division and a Lower Divi < i o < < u - b r > t t h e n f a l l i n g
ab l i s h e d by order of the Government of India . . . w * J l < < 1
ment. ^ A l l e x e c u t i f & n d * m i n w t e n U o f i o e n of the Department have
done ^ e i r * * * * with commendable seal throughout the year.

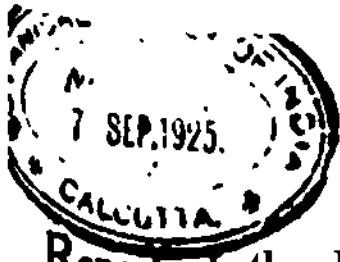
C. C! CALDKR.

Offg. Director, Botanical Survey of India.

LIST OF PAPERS.

ANONYMOUS ladkn ONU*. (*OrdtU Reviem. ax, 3S4, 19a. f JW*)
 AMMENDIUS, O. A Bcw method for the tnaljrtrtt of plant **communitica**. (*J<mr% 0/ (kcolcgy, x, 2,*
 BALFOUR, I. B. *Kkoiotmtrm, DiafnoMi qpohnm amnun U. (JV*u /rom tkt fey. BcL Oml, B4m..wimM)*
 BOVE, S. R. Polypotiotii of B<<<al (part T) .- (*JBufi Omm. CdL. in. r. W.*)
 BUCHI, P. & BIRWAS, K. A%M ^ipbjrtioM fp<phJo>e UKIICM or Ittlka Buk AlfacMJ""* 0>p<. 5c, C^ Umi, v.)
 " " " On ip<eiG of *Ctmpmstjwn* growii^ in Cal Umer, v.)
 CANTON, A. (MHe) Un genre nouveau de Bambusetes (*Bull Mus. Nat. D'Hist. Nat. 1822, p. 100.*)
 CHOW, W. B. *Dimorphococcus Fritchii*, ft 00* colonial Protophyte from Ceylon. (*Am. Bot. Soc., 14\$. p. 141*)
 DARTON, R. H. Vegetative reproduction by loot ruaMr in two Wfmm of *Clmdmb**. (*Jmtm. ltd. Bct,m,S,f . 1U*)
 DEBBARMAN, P. M. A mm of anl flocd fiddelioQ of tk<< flower - " - - - - rubra. (*Journ. Ind. Bot., iii, 1822, p. 66.*)
 " " " Some observations on the anchoring pads of *Gymnomastax cochinchinensis*, etc. (*/>><. W. IK., tit. im, f. U*)
 DIXON, It R. Some new genera of Mosses. (*Journ. Bot, i*. 7it, f. mi*)
 HALLER, n BcrtO|« sur lesconstans der Thymelacaceae, etc. (*Malal von Elyls Herb. 44.*)
 MOORE, The genus *Pycnostictis*. (*Journ. Bot, is, 720, p. 358.*)
 FENICVAL, J. The wheat plant
 FRYLATER, N. E. *Monogya* *Ann. Mic- « « i AN. 9ml, u, f, p. 7f.)*

- RIDLEY, H. H. . . . The dirtr station of pkata. (*Amu. Bit., MSBVii, 14S, f. 1*)
- SANTON, W. T. . . . Mixed ionrfttioa ia tm*.—A. wm concept in Oecology. (*Journ. Ind. Bot., iii, 1922, t- *>)*)
- " " . . . Some observations and suggestions regarding NjetiaMtj- (*Imm. Imi. Art., iii, 8, 1923, . 127.*)
- BRASOR, T. A. . . . HoUa oa T^MMM t l. (/..»». JWL, iiii, h3.1923,,r.U.)
- TURELL, W. B. . . . Vöt«a om Cyp—→ (*«» ^Pbfl J, iftt, *
- VILLANI, A. . . . Sulla classificazione delle Crucifere. (*Ann. di Bot., xvi, fasc. i, JJB3, p. 71.*)



Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1923-24.

I. Systematic Botany.—*India and Burma.*—The financial stringency which has been influencing the development of the Department for some years has again made it imperative for the year's work to be confined to headquarters. No purely botanical tour could be indulged in although opportunity was taken during tour's connection with other work to add to the collection at headquarters.

By much the most important botanical result for the year concerning the Division now considered Mr. I. H. Burkill. * Flora of the Abor Expedition, which forms Vol. X of the *Records of the Botanical Survey of India*, forms a work of considerable importance.

which might well be taken as a sample for future work of the same nature, somewhat in the nature of Mr. Burkill's work on the Abor Expedition of November to March 1911-12 in which the collection made proved to be particularly suitable one for the study of questions concerning tin-ecology and the geographical distribution of plant-life. The Abor land forms the point of view of the flora and a flood of light is now thrown upon the flora of the hills in which the work is now being done. The work divides itself into the following parts:—(I) Introduction and a general view of the outer Abor hills and the plain just under the hills in which the work is being done.

(II) The country, the climate, the soils, the occurrence or non-occurrence of certain genera of high geographical importance and the effects of man on the flora. The biology of the flora of Abor land forms part 2 in which are described the various ecological formations chief amongst which is the *Shinghring* (on which a comparative analysis of altitudes in the Sikkim Himalaya is given in part 5. Part 4, 5 and 6 deal with the wider geographical area. Part 7 deals with the general features of the country and a series of interesting photographs illustrate the various features.

(III) The *Shinghring* (on which a comparative analysis of altitudes in the Sikkim Himalaya is given in part 5. Part 4, 5 and 6 deal with the wider geographical area. Part 7 deals with the general features of the country and a series of interesting photographs illustrate the various features.

(IV) The *Shinghring* (on which a comparative analysis of altitudes in the Sikkim Himalaya is given in part 5. Part 4, 5 and 6 deal with the wider geographical area. Part 7 deals with the general features of the country and a series of interesting photographs illustrate the various features.

(V) The *Shinghring* (on which a comparative analysis of altitudes in the Sikkim Himalaya is given in part 5. Part 4, 5 and 6 deal with the wider geographical area. Part 7 deals with the general features of the country and a series of interesting photographs illustrate the various features.

(VI) The *Shinghring* (on which a comparative analysis of altitudes in the Sikkim Himalaya is given in part 5. Part 4, 5 and 6 deal with the wider geographical area. Part 7 deals with the general features of the country and a series of interesting photographs illustrate the various features.

Notes fr the ... Garden, Edinbwgh.-Pn«J» Valenti-
*... HT! ... W*y*o*w W. W. 8B., *Primula colliantha*
Franci, ... Adhmia Watt. Pnmyla *lacerata* W. W. 8ni.

in th^iT I?*** Tnmetc* cine*, i* described by Prof. 8. R. Bose
of Mycoloj^ue de France. A collection
M m jjT^20^ frof» Northern todi* ha* Iwen worked out and publish-
Mycozoos «nul of Botany by Mr. 0. Lister. Comparatively few
series Js ***DM * > ^v«* 'been collected previously and the present
the distribtu on of "I"***6*. prof s . K .K**hy*p. the authority on
Indian LiVerWortjl, ^ * »n^rt paper in tin- Journal of the Indian BoU-
nical Societ3,011 X^TM»4***um trmerum. a liverwort deaened by Griffith
(b) years made |Q |^o *o:* Dot found again till it turned up in a collection
^ftt is giv ? of * pilrt of lh<*nv «n^ t^1 «' Burma by Mcwn. Dod-
-^ thecif analyses. ^lle ^^ *D^Dhfhf JJ^04^0xk:1 ©' WnAw . Tk* authon
terise thf Hm ^o*^e P^*0^ or ^" P^ o^ pJ**^ which charac-
partial picture of the whole, * ^ ^ ^ *b dmdTantagea attachin|r
to long lists of pU&t ^ ^ ^ v h ^ T^H Mk^g^H piMaible for the average
reader unac<JU4lnU<1 with the area to reconstruct the main scene. In
concluding t^ aotJIOrB rfrfr to m difficulty expenred by most work-
ers in this ^d of l>>>wWge and not avoided by them, Lamely the
present day ^^pkuty of nomenclature when dealing with ecologi-
cal questions.

Northern India.--In the Indian Fomter Mr. H. 0. Champion
has discern... of the hand of man on the distribution of
for*trZT (br "..." of the hand of man on the distribution of
from the P^... in the Kutnaon Himalaya* TW Maw dmaioiu are made
portance being allowed to characterize the divMBflsj. Tkt MaJB coşj-
elusions ar... efforts cause certain spe-
cies natur and less U»/, Vr*V^R «• Mrth* araM to be dnna to SMTigous
r>fe.nir ^ bl^kn>M »^ tlut tb, IMUC* it k i M b a l k e more
author ^ •KJK ^ B>o1* " n!*) ^ typ* of vijitiHnL TW came
th ^jeract on h... numt when be dob with
habitat in the

The succession of epiphytes in the *Quercus incana* forest at Land-
our has been studied by Prof. W. Dodgson. The various stages in
the succession are distinguished and described. A noteworthy and
surprising result is reached in the relative abundance of the lower
orders of plants among the epiphytes of this region. An examina-
tion of the forests of the Iartem Hwaky* would almost certainly

shift the balance in favour of an increased proportion of the higher fungi appearing amongst the epiphyte flora.

Ref. made in the last year's report to the question of Santalinia from Artimilia in North West. Since then the subject has been further investigated. I. W. Hallgrud has returned from Europe and is now engaged in furthering the original enquiry. An investigator has also been in the field. Material from the North West to Calcutta where it is being successfully attracted in a small way.

As in several other provinces the chief work of P. W. T. Saxton has been of an ecological nature. In the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society he has discussed the phases of vegetation in a tract of low lying country near Ahmedabad. The pronounced and fairly regular summer monsoon. The precipitation and consequent humidity of the year is clearly brought out. Fig. 1 shows the distribution of plants belonging to the same life-form and making similar demands upon a similar habitat, are distinguished. The ecological relations of the paper lie chiefly in that the variations in area of community or edaphic conditions. It would be interesting if the results obtained from Prof. Saxton's observations could be compared with those of other living forms. Prof. Saxton has now left India the subject of which is of interest and with opportunities for further study.

Another part, being the work of Mr. J. D. Gamble's Flora of Madras appeared during the year. This brings the revision down to the middle of the family Scrophulariaceae. The work is in many ways a standard text for students of systematic botany belonging to this province. In the Decades of the Kew Bulletin Mr. Gamble has assigned the following species:—*Strobilanthes Lorraini*, *Strobilanthes vireolaris*, *Andropogon* etc. In the

Survey has a central note on *Crotalaria* affinis W. & A. These plants were first combined by Baker in 1876 and most subsequent authors follow Baker in keeping them together. Mr. Gamble in his new Flora has, however, reinstated *C. condensa* as a good species. Mr. Debbarnes while inclined to think that the two species are inseparable, realizes that the

It is necessary to clear up the point. Mr. Debbarmaa deak in the Journal with an instance of itaminody and iiiihaiwlioa of petals in Cod-1 of 7V n1, W*ta W, 4 *o —o^** 8. Indian taqrita. 1W veřeta- who d1 ^ t p u r In Ontral India hms been studied by Miat Mabel Hartog <U for ^ 111 ^ ^ *** enumerate* the donititnamt altaMtt of torn ...

ical TrobJ . BfSK*et1 • krge incrrane in the attention paid to ecolog- increl "d.I? 111 ^ ^ ^ " " ^ ^ ^ ^ *i'r P^ta there it endwa af am tton Algae from Ceylon, A group hitherto neglrrted, hare baan tndied by Dr. W. B C m v. IV ehararter of the material and lha bavtar tion M tk >Qv^tigation to certain rias*e» of or g i l i j i a i l oi t f e a p k y > plankton. p i f i * * any accnaat of th« Plankton at an ataocfation. The author o % U ^ ^ t ^ e m a t e n m j f t ^ a . j f t r m a t K p o t a t o f T O W .

Four new previal [F 1 1 4 P e m e t W i t h Thirty-tii haTt not bean raovaad common in the cited *ad fuwu trilp^ti. The geographical mngr of each specie* it group of plants. ^ n n g the remr A paper on the Indian (Wophyta by Mr. J. ^ > V f * w ^ r r a d b e f < ^ the general meeting of the Lmncah Society. inclikfd dearnptiotu with figmra of two new species *Nitella Walp* and *N. mirabilis* An appeal is made for in- vestigation of the grou; tn the neid and a proauae given of ample results to any * . * * « of Indiaa liouNy who carea to Uk« it np.

from Madras A new species of the fit«Hip *Ffmmm Umtm* has been d earn bad Prof. R. N. ... of the (fungus fora of India include Mr. Mitia. N*... cylon all of whom have published

In the Botanical Gazette Dr A. AfW ha. discussed the morpho- logy and development of the leaves of certain *Osmunda* while in another paper she deals with the leaf-tip tendrils of certain *Monocoty- ledons*. Part of the material for this investigation was sent from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta

The most important general work concerning the higher plants and a work likely to be a constant source of reference in the bankshelf of every systematist is Mr J Hutchinson's Contributions towards a classification of Flowering Plants. The work has been undertaken with the object of preparing a phylogenetic system of classification of natural families and genera and Mr. Hutchinson intends in due course to publish the full results of his studies as a separate work. The utility of such a work appearing in cannot be overestimated.

advisable ... the results obtained show-
ed wi
Aa in tfa ... remaining doubt that tbf gamble was worth while.
it i* poJ ^ o* ^ T*voy P^nt* thepe WMI an immediate check and
the exper... tUt a pVDi^Mi peT*od of dnra^t woaki have brought

^r of vfr *nt>aM than it is on any of the Indian plantations, a fac-
open. |J ^ f* t lm> portaiKe dunnge the early existence of plants in the
nothing wou... ^ ^ 4wJ the UDT teedlinty went ahead. Thereafter
such " an ... ^ than . Th^ now co^utuu the Mergoi " Note
from Tavoy. It M mt onc€ev>^ell t that nunerr, exiatcnof for Cinchona
in Mergui can be *ft<"tei>d. V\Tjrtber this » the best stage for trant-
planting of ... * fPm^1111 (or *«rther experiment bat it is already p»m4
that CinH ... * r< fo out to the open at a stage viewed as impossiUs
in the ^ agn. pUnUtioili aDd in practice not attempt**] kInva. While
experiHfcnu ... ^ o p^rn wm ffving these encouraguf tssnhs tke main
bulk of J^.! ^ ^ B till in the nurseries were writing their own plain
lesson t j a*70** qt'l'fal to read. A tompahson bttwwn thaa and
young planu in the open at OMI sWwtd *t adrantafi of eaiiy
permanent ait<untion. At the same time nursery seedling had ex-
ceeded expect ons. The

for handling and ... W<mW ** mocil Uf*CT *« the land was ready
to take them. 8eVf11, ^ ááirilJ »«• therefore cut back to within
a few inches of tJ* ground, treatment wbeh killed a number of
plants under the cotkiltlOQJl in vBich it was enried ont. Although
the results of rutting bark
is at the date Jffof ... knovrn tUt i « * ^ ctñ be cut back undrr
conditions Jffren i ffoIn tboMI m which * ** firit tri6d . Untoi *.
beds ^ .HI " ^ ^ **/** the operation bleedinK to death may ensue,
but if the " ^ ^ **/** the operation a sniess. This n a result of
to * Sr^, JTautlon of «^nnff bs taken the mortality is reduced
erable importance in view the likelihood of seedling develop-
ment getting ahead of land preparation.

So far the above experiments relate to C. Udfermm only. Cin-
chona succr... far behind r? ^ »U> b^ñ *own but in this species the nsuH* an
cannot be called a failure and it is quite
possible that further f*J*nm<t may prore »umTubra a success. In
the writer's opinion . hybrid in ruhirititsj on U» Be*#al plantations
may well take the place t4 sucarebm in Burma and slrendy nsui
of this hybrid has been ^kfUi lor trial It thnm rery Vfil at
low elevations in Bengal. * port in m iirotr far tnal n Bumu.
When seedlings were cut back opportunity was taken to hart tk*
very young bark analyzed: the runJif ... »» rudi p
with those got from y i ^ i Tatty narks Nisrr<i lo in lnH year's

Ike yet! experience! of Cinchona in Burma merely go to con-
 ** the optimism expressed earlier. There are still dangers ahead
 •? * di* eae to the plant is always the danger tha* suggest! itaelf when
 fetation* of any kind are attempted in untried areas. A defoliat-
 !j* ^tterpilUr was found troublesome toward* the end of the year but
 * «flecU were never really aenous and it disappeared when the rains
 *** More recently there have been some signs of canker though
 . ** M yet to a degree to cause misgivings. 80 far, Hdopdtii,
 ** P*t scourge of Cinchona in Bengal, is absent from Kergui. A
 cot J ^ w t t d h for disease is being maintained. Given a continuance
 of ^ dom frum attacks by insect and fungoid pent* Cinchona Cultiva-
 tio* "j Burma should now present no difficulties that expert plantation
 ma..fwiiient cannot cope with.

***a* iOa.--Thiis is at present the only other plant under expert-
 men* »* Mergui wDm jt js obvioualy much more at home than it ever
 can ** » the Bengal plantations. Nursery lines of the plant are look-
 ing **H *ad though a certain amount of rhiwme is already formed
 and might be extracted there has been no cropping. The present
 policy comBIMS iUeU t0 muitjpbcauon of stock. The experimental
 cultivat.* of lpwacuanha in the shade of bamboo jungle may fi? *
 results ««iMing ns to dispense with the cost of erection of nunery
 lines and p*V*nUo* o' ^* .As under such conditions there would
 inevitably be • certain morUbty, the experiment cannot be tttcnpt-
 ed on any teak unul stocb are aificiently Urge.

III. InM 'kl iMtkAt laAMn Wamut. -fkm 127 spedmetti

most added* which wne loud substances and medicinal d drop, ware
 the Cur¹⁰ * coOactioM during the year. Numbers were collected by
 welcome addition is a collection of preserve¹ fruits ons ed *f *
 Agri-Horticultural Society after the exhibition in the Eden Gar-
 dens in December. The Cinchona exhibit has been renewed and tkt
 usual work of ovwkanhng existing exhibit* carried out, some two thou-
 sand old labels t***« keen mewed. TWdsttwrf rearrangement
 of the gallery of «W \imm M tk« iwriata plan is pop**** and the
 preparation of a catalogue of tW sjedical Uys ia well under way.
 Expon* on the pmafration of speamena in bqttidi hart been

The number⁰¹ «S*inea im?rd and refW to rffardinf economic

and medical Departments
 tion in deta. ^ • India and tbtwWt M ^ iansters to men-
 amongst others enquiries relate to the following:—
 Gynenos spherate. Podophyllum Sumat. Astragalus farrucularis, Carum
 cryptum, Ferula sp. Saucerana Lappa, Arope Belladonna, Nycosyamus

sp. *Derris* *Myrtica fropams*, *Camarimm betqalemie*, *C. siru turn*.

Vol. X, No. 1 of the Records of the Botanical Survey of India. Mr. H. Burkiir§ Form of the Abor expedition, appeared under distribution. No. 2 has gone to the press with Panting. Several papers by members of the staff and contributors are awaiting the issue of No. 2 before going into print.

Cinchona Bark and Quinine.—During the year 1921, 103 lbs. of bark and 682 HH. of quinine sulphate were received from Java. The agreement between the Secretary of State and the Dutch Government dated the 8th April 1921 which came into operation from the beginning of that year, expired with the close of the calendar year 1923. Under the terms of this agreement the total quantity of quinine sulphate to be supplied in 60,000 kilos, equivalent to 152,276 lbs.

The Government of India has now been modified by allowing the Madras factory being kept in commission while the pressure on the Bengal factory is relieved.

Some 430,604 lbs. of bark were worked up at the Bengal Government's factory at Mungpoo to produce 24,956 lbs. of quinine sulphate and 1,418 lbs. of quinine. The stock of quinine sulphate on 31st March 1924 amounted to 281,966 lbs. of which 1,418 lbs. were in the Indian Museum if 3,806 original cases and 151,568 lbs. at Mungpoo.

During the year a bark shed for storage of Government of India was erected at Mungpoo. The shed is the property of the Government and is being used for the provincial stores together.

Distribution of Quinine. During the year 10,328 lbs. of quinine sulphate were issued against 8,215.75 lbs. during the previous year to Government Departments and to local bodies in the Punjab. The quantity of cinchona bark and quinine sulphate issued are met from stocks.

An exchange supply of 2,078 lbs. of quinine sulphate was issued from the Indian Museum on behalf of the Government of Bengal, an equal quantity being added to the Imperial stock at Mungpoo from the Provincial stock there. The total revenue during the year was Rs. 2,77,808 against Rs. 2,40,565 during the

year. The decrease is due to the fall in the price of quinine. Of the total revenue (total Rs. 2,77,896) Rs. 40,574 were by cash sale to local bodies, etc., and Rs. 2,37,322 by credit to Government Department in the Punjab. The revenue does not include Rs. 46,298 being provided for the sale of 5,722 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge by the Government of Bengal as the same was deducted from the cost of extraction of quinine paid to the Local Government.

Area of Supply.—The Punjab is the only province which is, at present, supplied with quinine from Imperial stocks. The quantity of the final allotment of the amount of supply to the Governments of India, Bengal and Madras as recommended by the Cinchona Conference held at Shimla on the 1st December 1923 is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

VI. Madras.—The total budget allotment for the year was Rs. 18,06,970 of which Rs. 4,00,000 were for the Botanical Survey proper and the Cinchona Station. Indian Museum and Rs. 17,61,770 for cinchona including Rs. 15,75,000 for the purchase of bark and quinine from Java. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,83,115 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,78,655. The balance was chiefly under purchase of bark, freight charges and cost of extraction of quinine. The expense of the new bark shed amounting to Rs. 3,500 and the cost of recruitment of labour for Burma, Rs. 14,000, were met by appropriation from the budget under cost of extraction of quinine.

VII. Staff.—In the absence of Lieut.-Col. A. T. Gap, C.I.R., I.M.S., the undersigned held charge as Director. Mr. P. T. Russell, Mr. Brayton and Mr. Maung Sine all held their respective posts in Burma while at headquarters Mr. Ral was Curator. Mr. Vieux, Assistant Curator and Mr. Narayanwami, Assistant for nomenclature work, Under orders of Government the Ministerial Officer Babu U. C. Pal was remaining vacant. Assistant ministerial Officer Babu U. C. Pal was head clerk and in both the Botanical and Cinchona sections of the Survey his praiseworthy efforts in dealing with much additional work concurred with the distribution of quinine deserve special mention. Babu R. K. Das was cashier except for a few months of duty his duties were performed by Babu H. S. Qbam. All executive and ministerial officers have done their duties with

C. C. CALDIB.

Off. Director, Botanical Survey of India.

LIST OF PAPERS.

- ARRER, A.** (On the leaf-tip tendril* of cerUin Mono-
 cotyledons. (*Jour*. Ind. Bot. Soc. III., 9,*
1913. p. 159.)
 " " LMVM of the *Gramineae*. (*Bot. Oax. L*
wn, 4,1923, p. 374.)
BOON, S. R. Fungi cultivated by the Termites of Bu-
 kad*. (see. of *At Ind. Mut., a*, //.*
.253.)
BRÜHL AND DATTA Commentationc* Phytomorphologicae ft
 Phytophjuologica- 11 E\dum\ a. (*Jtmrn.*
De^ . 8e.C€l.Vm̄. V.)
BURKILL, I. *The BoUny of the Abor Expedition.*
 (Ac. A*. &rr. /iU. /. 1. No. 2 in the
CANTON, MILES A. Le port *ImUma* . (*BMU. SOT. B<1 tf_n*
4 me Sent, Tame% mil. 1913, p. HI.)
 " Le g*nm> *ApotogtUf**. (*Bull. Soc. Bat. If.%*
r<<^ . wi<<, 1923. p. 670.)
CHAMPION, H. G. The influence of the hand of man on the
 distribution of fomt types in the Ku-
 luaon UiiiaUva {*Ind. For. XLIX, i,*
1923.)
 " " The interacUoD between *Pumus lonfi-*
JUia (Chit) and IU habitat in the Ku-
 »M HiBa. (*Ind. 1<<. XLII, 7_f 1923,*
p. W.)
CROW, W. B. Vnth water PUaktoo Alp* from C<yloo.
 (*Journ Bot. Nov 724-726, 1923.*)
DEBNARJAN, P. M. A |wniJt<r bulb ot *AUtm mtimm*. (*Journ.*
imi. Bti. 8, m, tsn.mi. f. my*
 " " A critical Mt< oa *Ci'tthri* maiwmni*
 aad (' nrrnfem*. (^MTIL /<W' Atf lor
III, 9 & 19, 1913. p. 272.)
DUDENON, W. *Muccanoo* tes in the *Quercus*
 fonat <t LaoW. W. *sum-*
 .** *FMMMT* lot*. (/o>><. W. *Bot.*
 a*. *///, 9419. m, t' 270.*)
 V ^ * <<< r.. . . *Quat et ^at k gmn QmMmAiu, Puro-*
clina *Il. Soc.*
ft. 9* r<aw, ii///, tm. f. m.)*

GARDNER, J. B.

GRACE, S. L.

HARTOG, J. J.

HITCHCOCK, C. V.

IYENGAR, L. S.

KANTAP, SETHI, M. L.

KRAZLIK, F.

LINDER, G.

M. L.

REICHERT, VON R.

SABUN, T. N.

SABUN, R.

SAKTON, W. T.

REICHERT, V. O. T.

SCHULZ, O.

Flora of the Presidency of Madras. No. 5 (1923).

A systematic and Ecological account of a collection of blue-green Algae from Lahore and Hmtla. {Jurm. Linn. 8ie. XLVI. 309, 1924, p. 333.)

The vegetation of Lalitpur—an ecological sketch. (Jomm. lui. Bd. Ate. 17/, 8,

Contribution towards a phjrlofmoôclaafitificatioo of flowenng planta. (Kew Bull. 7. 1923. p., 241 & 2, 1924.)

Two iMfanw of ahort-cvto hj animal* to the nctarie* of flower*. {Jomm. Imi. Bat Sot. 111. 9 A 10, 1923, p. tU.)

-* Anx> A new liverwort froai Madras (fyom*in tmrrm). {Jomn*. Imi. Bd. 8K. 111. 79 1923, p. mi.)

Orchidaceae-Monandrus-Paradomen (AM Pfanzemffisk4i Hrfl (If. S0) W3)

MtfcHoum from K. India (y^m Bot LXII, 733. 1924.

tKjtnbtition of tW Diptrrormrptme . (Pk%-lipp. Journ. Sc. 23. 1. 1JBI, :. 1.)

Die Geographische Verbreitung der Oattung Acutypa. (Bot. Archiv. 6, 6, 1923, p. OT.)

IV Flora of fliad (</iwni. #Mf. Bot. Soc. »"«* III 4 IV.)

on the atrwrtary of tW ortarl't in l... teris angustifolia. (Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.

Phases of vegetation under Monsoon conditions. iJ^m M^d Hi f 1924, p. 4|

Geophiles

...I r o |Bd. Aftm*. iw. 4. g^KSii p.

^wMIMRnaxAMA^iMi^# ith^M Pfanzemffisk, 24 Sept. 17 &)
Chronology of Indian & Madras Plants (Ind Terr. IIII, 208.)

7. mt. r

IS

- SMITH, W. W. AND New *PHmuiacear.* (*Notes Jr. R. B. G.*
» *Edtnb., XIV, LXVJII, 1923.*)
- STAMP, L. D. AND The Oecology of Part of the Riverine tract
LORD, L. of Burma. (*Jour*. Ecol., XI, 2, 1923*
f) 129.
- STREBING, E. P. The Fomto of Iadi*.

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1924-25.

I. Systematic.—Eastern India and Burma.—The absence through illness of Mr. P. M. Debbermaa during a large part of the year combined with a reduction in staff elected to meet the objects of retrenchment, has brought the Survey so far as field exploration is concerned to the position of being a Department in name only. There will be no officer available for duty to do the work and until a staff adequate for the duties at headquarters is provided it is inevitable that there should be suspension of certain important functions for which a fit arrangement, namely, the systematic collection of plants throughout the provinces, and recording of the vegetation and for the collection of local plants, second assistant in the Survey, was, during Mr. Debbermaa's absence, deputed to take charge of the herbarium and this left the Survey for the greater part of the year without a single whole-time officer for systematic work. On the other side, therefore, a partial suspension of the normal activities of the Department has been inevitable although this suspension has been more than balanced by the added duties which continue to fall to the Survey so far as economic work is concerned.

A considerable amount of systematic botanical work by students of Indian botany both in India and abroad is, nevertheless, due to be credited. It would seem that the pronounced tendency to the study of ecological problems referred to in recent reports has brought about a realization that the proper ground-work for all such study lies in a broader knowledge of systematic botany, and a leaning towards the compilation of local lists is now evident from a perusal of the literature of the year.

In connection with his work on the Flora of Siam Prof. W. G. Craib has published full descriptions of a large number of new species of the families Anacardiaceae, Violaceae, Gentianeae, Tiliaceae, Leguminosae and Thymelaeaceae. Under the auspices of the University Prof. Craib has also published the first part of A List of Plants known from Siam. Besides giving the records and distribution in Siam of the various species cited the list is enriched by the aid of the names of the various species cited the list is enriched by the aid of Dr. Kerr.

The Flora of the Abor expedition referred to at some length in last year's report has now been distributed but some of the lower orders of plants and particular the Alga remain for publication. The revision of these has been undertaken by Dr. N. Carter and an analysis of the list together with description of new species will appear in a forthcoming number of the record at an early date. During the year a very important piece of botanical work has been carried out by Mr. Kingdon Ward after triering the *mm* completely un-

shown by an examination of the herbarium of the Eastern Himalayan range.

A number of new species as the result of Mr. Kingdon Ward's exploration is a certainty of the near future. In particular the vegetation of this unknown region partakes of a Chinese rather than an Indian character.

To some extent indicated by the analysis of Mr. Burkill's Flora of Abor land. A comparison of the results obtained by Mr. Kingdon Ward with those appearing in the last issue of the Records will therefore be of very special importance from the point of view of plant geography. In connection with Mr. Kingdon Ward's tour the Botanical Survey tent and where possible in the supply of field presses and pressing material and also in the preparation of Wardian cases for the safe transport of the valuable collection of *Rhododendrons*, etc., to Mr. Kanjilal.

From the Oschar Hill continues his work on the Flora of Assam. Ignored in the Indian Forester a new species of *Alseodaphne* with much smaller and thinner leaves and with more slender shoots than any of the other species of this genus from the district. In his materials for the annual report of the Lloyd Botanic Garden Mr. R. Oake notes on the effect which the very severe winter experienced had on plants usually hardy at the elevation of Darjeeling.

Amongst exotics the chief sufferers were *Conium maculatum*, *Fuchsia pavoniana*, *Fuchsia macrostruma* and *Doryanthes Palmieri*.

Amongst plants indigenous to the Darjeeling District such species as *Leucis javanica*, *Cordia leucigata*, *Solanum caribaeifolium*, *Saurauja fasciculata*, *Musa sapientum* and *Curculigo recurvata*, usually quite at home under the normal conditions of the Darjeeling climate, may be cited as those that felt the adverse effects most. From the Darjeeling District Mr. Banerjee has described a new species of *Swertia*, *S. pubicollis* nearly related to *Wallich's S. purpurascens*.

Southern India.—The fifth and sixth parts of the Flora of Madras, Madras to Phataganam, completing the Gamopetals have now been published, and Mr. Gamble has drafted a series of notes, published in the Low Bulletin, explaining the views he takes regarding certain critical genera and species worked up during the course of his revision. In the course of his work Mr. Gamble found a number of hitherto unknown or

Isabilla, Cotoneaster humilis, Pinus aculeata k...
Scutellaria leucosticta
 Mr. B. O. Corwary's flora of Utkal Pradesh has given opportunity for acquaintance with the rich flora of India. The work is a success in the production of plates entails considerable expenditure it is hoped that financial support will be forthcoming for further series of this work.

Western India.—Messrs. Burns and Barnard have carried out and published an excellent piece of pure and applied botanical work on *Cyperus rotundus*. This agricultural pest, one of the worst and most widely distributed throughout the East, is responsible yearly for a vast amount of damage to agricultural lands. The life-history of the plant has been very carefully followed and while so many expedients to its eradication are given the authors have been able to suggest the best methods of dealing with it. The methods employed should aim at bringing the pest to its maximum destruction at the hottest season of the year. Preliminary to a general study of the physiological anatomy of the plants of the Indian desert Prof. Sabin continues to compile a list of the plants of the deserts of India.

General.—Of general botanical works having relation to India following may be mentioned: Mr. I. H. Burkitt's monograph on the genus *Conium* of part of the Cucurbitaceae. Mr. Hutchinson's continuation of contributions towards a phylogenetic classification of flowering plants, Knuth's monograph of the Diastereaceae in the Phlegmaria, Pax and Hoffmann's monograph of the *Cruciferae* and Schimper's monograph of the *Cruciferae*.

During the year an important event to the Botanical world was the holding of the Imperial Botanical Conference in London at the time the Worldly exhibition gave opportunity for the union of botanists from all over the world. In the systematic section Dr. Hill discussed the best means of promoting a complete botanical survey of the Empire. It was resolved to form a central body to co-ordinate certain lines of botanical research throughout the Empire.

Malaya.—A further year's experience of Cholera in Burma confirms the truth of the statement that one seldom dreads what is dreaded. A very anxious time during which the future of Cholera in Malaya hung in the balance was experienced towards the end of the rainy season of 1924. A cholera disease exhibiting symptoms of cancer

double tk us " condition that one would be glad to have in trees of
 the scourge of Ci'ions inI ^m tic Mergui area mi scarcely
 to be exp r u n i w t * * . m w i d * d ^ n ^ ^ o a * * * " t would have
 been * m l t ^ f i Wonder * * * l i f a J a d t o * P P ~ in the n < w area.
 During t U year it K ^ * P p w a n d a t t i m e - b < l u n < t r o a M e s o m e b a t t h e
 rapidly with w i n c growth is made counteracted it > e i t c t s a n d i t
 was never really serious.

No 1 -
 J a l 1 ^ ^ r a) r f l l e n t * ^ v e a n a l y s i s o f b a r k s w a s c a r r i e d o u t , a c h e e k
 W o n t * * i c k T e n t W l * d o n e o D I J o n t h e h w k o i t r t m t k a t h m d ^ m o .
 U k e n o u t , T h e " . u l t o o b t * " > < d ^ t h t h e a e
 W i U l ^ a n a l ^ 1 * . n d r > * . ^ w t h a t a h i g h
 L a b o u r c o n n . i t i) e x p f e U d . * t h e t r e e s m a t u r e .

Labour was not ^ .. i i l d u r i n K t h e y e a r l e f t m u c h t o b e d e s i r e d . L a b o u r
 t o r a f l u a r ^ 1 ^ a d d a n a t t e i l l P t " " M * * t h r o u g h b u s i n e s s a g e n c j
 . c o m S o u t k l l d u t o w a j d l t h e i a d o l t k , 7 i - L r w a i U r 8 d ^

year ^ 1 ^ a r C * o f r i n r t o n a l a i d d o w n a s n e c e s s a r y f o r p l a n t i n g
 t i v a t i o n , s o m e ^ J 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 m n d t h t a r < * a l r e a d y o u t k e p t i n p r o p e r c u l -
 r e c r u i t m e n t w i y b e * o t * w t h a n t h e m e r e g r a n ^ n g o f m o n n r f o r c o o l i e
 m i n i n g i d ^ r i e i K n e C e l a i r > ' A > < e < s f a l y e a r i n t h e r u b b e r a n d
 p i o n e e r w o r k , s c a r c e a n a b y > < r . > t a l l t i m e s d i f f i c u l t t o o b t a i n f u r
 m a y b e n e c e s s a r y i n t h e n e a r o f e n ^ a * m ^ o r (> n * *) u n a (a m p a n d i t
 c o n t r o l s r e c r u i t s i f u t U r e f o r t h e (^ e m m r t i t a g e n c y t h a t
 a v a i l a b l e , f o i z R i i 1 2 f ^ . m u r k a c e r t a i n p r o p o r t i o n o f t h e l a b o u r

The history of Cinchona during the year provides much cause for at*
 encouragement and points th # ^ ^ u . ^ ^ * < t k t n s t o f u r t h e r e f f o r t ,
 The scheme must s i l l b e c o l l i k i l l r ^ . * < p w ^ i u l b u t t h e r e i s m u c h
 m o r e e v i d e n c e n o w I K a n i k m W M e v n i . r ~ M o t < i n d i c a t e t h a t t h e e x -
 p e r i m e n t w u l * V 4 s u Z * ! ^ m o d l k m t * P " > k ^ * < i n d u s t r y m a y r w u l l
 The most p r ^ i n g d i f f i c u l t y i s a s s o c i a t e d w i t h t h e s u p p l y o f l a b o u r f o r c e i s a n i n d i e p e m e b U
 as the plantations increase an evergrowing labour force is an indie pemeb U
 necessity. While it may not be easy to * * W H < for opesMf < p and
 maintaining even a few hundred acres the difficulties are immensely in-
 creased by a growing k n o w l e d g e a m o n g s t l a b o u r e r s r e a d y k -

Si U n c r e a s e d b y a g r o w i n g k n o w l e d g e a m o n g s t l a b o u r e r s r e a d y k -
 t i m e n t t h a t t h e w o r k r e q u i r e d o f t h e m i s o f a r o u g h , h e a v y , p i o n e e r
 a n d t h a t t h e e s t a t e t h e y o r e w a n t e d f o r i s r e m o t e i n a n u n p o p u l a t e d
 e s s e n t i a l t o t a k e e v e r y p o s s i b l e c a r e o f t h e l a b o u r s e c u r e d a n d t o s e e t o
 i t t h a t a g o o d n a m e f o r t h e e s t a t e f i t t e r s b a c k t o r e c r u i t i n g a r e a s f o r i t
 i s m o r e e v i d e n t n o w t h a n i t w a s a t t h e b e g i n n i n g o f o p e r a t i o n s t h a t o n e
 e s s e n t i a l f o r s u c c e s s l i e s i n a p l e n t i f u l a n d c o n t e n t e d l a b o u r f o r c e . G i v e n
 t h i s f o r c e a n d a c o n t i n u e d f r e e d o m f r o m d i s e a s e , I s e e n o r e a s o n w h y a

large Quinine producing belt eastward to the border of Siam should not reanltand production on atcala sufficient to affect controlled prices and bring the drag w*hm the reach of India's malarial million*

III. Industrial Section, Indian Museum.—Some 300 specimens were added to the collections during the year. IVy were mostly food substances, *edicin*J drugs sad timbers. Of these the following may be mentioned as «« apeaial isAarat: (1) a set of Margoss exhibits from the Calcutta Chemical Company, (2) varieties of *Solanum tuberosum* from Assam, (3) a set of some 130 specimens of Assam timbers, (4) models of edible fruit of a Marathi turner in Calcutta. These models are turned or shaped from the wood of *Eriodendron confertissimum* and painted 10 ** natural colours of the prodaeta. make quite a desirable and inta***** addition to the show.oases, (6) Products—fans, e*~ made fr
 is grass *Andropogon muricatus*.

of overhauling the specimen exhibits was continued and over a thousand old labels were replaced by typewritten ones. A new show-case has been added to the Gallery during the year to take exhibits of oils and oil seeds. by«d«wHkffc»«WiitoiU«lcol«»w* Hut* from «Uak tht «ti'm*i» *** prorund. Born* of pUhU ntuYt w*M** MM »JW<ifi by the Curator in Assam sad added to U« HorUnium of tk« IndtuUitt Botanic. Materials for ctUlojiM of ±» mmtkmti plMto have been completed and a start made on a catalogue of the food plant exhibits.

IV. Publications.—The second part «f Mr. Burkill's Flora of the Botanical Survey of India, has been published and distributed. The following are in the Press:—Dr. Nellie Carter's Freshwater Alga from India, Mr. C. E. G. FbtWi LonathMw of flMthcn IMI» M4 tkar and the writer's «i»i Mr. MtAjtMruu'i L-' ^ " **<« «* Indian Plants not mentioned » Hoolnr't I kn of Britak India.

V. Cinchona Bark and Quinine.—During the year 234,521 lbs. of bark were received from Java of which 127,474 lb« were received in Calcutta and sent to Mungpoo and 107,346 lbs. in Madras for despatch to this Government's Quinine Factory. At Mungpoo 692,279 lbs. of bark were worked up to produce MiMM'ftt. Sulphate and 6,005 lbs. Febrifuge. At Maduvattam oO the Java bark received there, 107,247 lbs. were worked up to produce 5,500 lbs. Sulphate and about 1,300 lbs. Febrifuge. The year ended with a stock of 1,200,543 lbs. of Java bark in hand, all held at Mungpoo. Imperial stocks of Quinine on the 31st March amounted to 208,120 lbs., of which 120,516 lbs. were held at the Indian Museum, 176,334 lbs. at Mungpoo and 5,500 lbs. at Madras.

Areas of distribution.—Final orders were issued during the year. The allotment of areas has been geographical; the whole of Southern India including Indian States therein receive supplies from the Ministry of Health; Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam depend on the Home Department while the remaining areas in Northern India including Indian States therein are supplied from Government of India stocks.

Quinine.—11,59 lbs. Quinine phosphate was issued during the year. The Punjab has the largest quantity of stocks. The Government of India stocks should show a further increase for only a short period from the Government of India stocks raised upon direct from stocks held at the Museum, small indents and broken balances only being not from original stocks. An exchange of 7M lbs. in 17 lbs. of quinine was added to the Unoprial stocks from provincial stock houses there.

Demand over the year has shown a marked tendency to the substitution of the relatively cheap Febrifuge for Quinine. In view of the high price of Quinine this is not surprising but there is a well defined limit to the extent to which substitution can go. Febrifuge while a very valuable product, is of a different nature to Quinine. Roughly four pounds of Quinine extracted there is one pound of Febrifuge. As the demand for Febrifuge exceeds supply the amount available has been rationed and distributed to provinces in proportion to the amount of Quinine taken. While a certain amount of Febrifuge is extracted from Government of India stocks no departmental distribution of this product is attempted. The amount which is available in India is not known till well after the close of the financial year and it would be impracticable to attempt to distribute the product in the interim. The Bengal Jail Department, therefore, undertakes the complete distribution of this product to all areas in North India in addition to the distribution of other minor products.

Revenue by the sale of Quinine.—The total revenue during 1924-25 amounted to Rs. 2,16,963 against 2,77,896 for the previous year. The increase is attributable to issues to the added areas but the increase over last year's receipts is modified by the fall of Rs. 11 per lb. which took place in the price of Quinine in November 1924. Of the total revenue Rs. 56,231 were by cash sales to local bodies and Indian States and Rs. 2,00,722 by credit to Government Departments. The revenue does

not include the sale proceeds of Cinchona Febrifry below to the Government of India which ... credited to the Government of Bengal and, ultimately deducted from the ... of extraction of Quinine ... A. Bengal ... over 6.00 lbs. ... will be due ... given when materials ...

Financial - Total amount of allotment for the year was Rs. 6,02,000 but surrendered reducing it to Rs. 4,43,300 additional expenditure on labour and importation Rs. 5,34,845. Of this Rs. 4,38,000 were for the Botanical Survey proper and Rs. 2,67,300 for the purchase of Java bark and freight charges thereon. The expenditure in the Botanical Survey proper was Rs. 2,280 short of the allotment. Under Cinchona the expenditure is Rs. 2,39,075 including 50,000 as prohibited charge for Quinine at the Madras Factory. No bill for this quantity of Quinine has yet been received. Under Cinchona will be about Rs. 2,47,490. The reduction in the quantity of bark received from Java on an arrangement effected with Messrs. Howard & Co. Rs. 800a.

VII. Staff. - During the year Mr. A. T. Gage, C.I.E., I.M.S., left the Botanical Survey to take up the duties of the Director of the Industrial Section. Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Curator of the Herbarium, acted as Assistant Curator during the absence on leave of Mr. E. F. Vieui and when this Head Clerk during the absence of Mr. P. M. Debbarman, Senior Assistant Curator, retired from the 17th December 1924, were appointed to the duties of the Assistant Curator. After the death of Mr. P. M. Debbarman, Senior Assistant Curator, his quiet and unobtrusive industry and a spirit of helpfulness to make Mr. D. B. Sanyal, Assistant Curator, worth the loss of one to the Survey.

In the Cinchona Department special credit is due to Mr. Russell and his Assistants Mr. Brayton and Hoang Sine for the thorough manner in which they have tackled an arduous year's pioneer work in Burma and to Mr. C. C. Pal at headquarters for the trouble he has taken and

ability shown in making himself acquainted with a growing volume of work in Cinchona and Quinine. All executive and ministerial officers of the Botanical Survey in both Departments have done their duties with commendable zeal throughout the year.

C. C. CAU>*R*
Director, Botanical Survey of India.

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1925-26.

I. Systematic.

General. 1.-During the period under review the Systematic Assistant has been officiating as Curator of the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Gardens. The second Systematic Assistant's post has been vacant. The work has again been carried out at the quarter. &c.

Men have been identified for the Herbarium. The Curator of the Eastern Bengal and collected medicinal and economic plants for the Museum, other no field exploration work was done. The Botanical Survey should have been carried out for a certain amount of field work.

The aim of the Indian Botanical Survey is to know more about the morphology, anatomy of indigenous plants especially of cryptogams. On Dunxruu article, the most important of geographical distribution. The most important publications of ecology, on relation to Burma.

General intention the following may be mentioned:

Mr. Hutchinson's *Tb. F. a. How* is a phylogenetic classification of flowering plants is a work of exceptional labour and care. It has an elaborate key and a list of families with constant characters which is helpful, especially, in the identification of the field. This list might perhaps be extended.

"The Flora of the Malayan Peninsula" is three times by Mr. H. N. Ridley carries to a conclusion the work of the late Mr. George King and Mr. J. S. Gamble.

The rearrangement of the Malayan species at the Calcutta Herbarium would have been facilitated.

Miss Ida Colthurst has written a popular account of the Principal Indian Trees.

J ^ ** W r y torrential rain fell, the downpour lasting for 22 day* ci H
< ^ ding ^ j ^ j f ^ j j previously recorded. Thf rain was accompaniul
s L *** monsoon winds. The heavy wind* caused ha\or among plants
to ?**** J anchored to the sal and water logging of the noil consequent
^ ***? rain increased the mortality and a repetition of the experie< *
^ T * Y o y was apprehended. (Hi receipt of this alarming information
. Cal * n ka * t @ < d to the Plantation in November and witnenaed thf
damag < which had been done.

Mensr. balder and Russell agreed that instead of riding complete
failure by ha ^ ing the whole area in one place, it should he divided. Wit h
this object ** ^ ^ Mr V M T • P P r o * < i h f d f h f Government of India
with the "oiOrwUoo that another ares removed from the hoisterou*
monsoon c onditioniis ihoild be looked for in Tpper Burma With the
sanction of the Government of India Mr. Runnell wan deputed to fir.d
another ^ U b l e a t e for chin ebons cultivation. After a careful search
over a wide area. < * r u p y i n g three months. Mr. Rupfell reported the
discovery of a Wtable < t e in Mogok in the Katha District This site
be consid ^ most favourable, enjoying climatic and P < I conditi < * < *
exactly m ^ 1 ^ to those in the Bengal plantations. The question
whether th- are

By the end of the year although there were still vacancies in the
Mergui Plan U t i o < w > . many of the ** had been filled and the a # p e c t of the
plantation D u j j * . . » o t altogether unfavourable.

the y e a r t o < * ^ * ! < * appearance of canker disease in the
p l a n ^ t i o n l t t o s at no Ume appenred formidable . The trouble WIP
N f e i J ? ^ 1 ^ drainage system*, shallow pUnUng and by leaving
u b y i B l p r i F V < l d the main direction of the storms to protect
belts of natural i U n q e Tom the plants from the Wgh wipds.

With regard ** h t x n i T , ahhough the health of the labow forre wv
better than might ^ e b * * n ^ P * * * * - d i n i c u l u e s were again eiperiencl
owing to shortage R < ' n u t m e i i t of aome W) coolies touanln the enJ
of the year temporary removed this difficulty

Cultivation of Medicinal Plants. - I p r o c e e d e n t s cultivation II also
still in the experimental stage. The plants < f t b m l t h y and are growing
well but the root is not yet ready for the factory.

Industrial Section, Indian Museum.

Some specimens were registered during the year and 304 were
deposited * t U _____ of load m l e r n a l e .
others * * * * U J I * ^ ' ' ' ' * * * * y r i a r ^
These ^ * < t u ^ * * ' ^ ^ M H I ^ ^ ^ > o l o . d r < i t m i g u e r o
four in East Bengal and Assam. Of
noteworthy are 101 varieties of cultivated iW, • wafer af ^ O m e a s

Wiu? C7?00fcJI ^^^ dotlMI, alible fruitu from Manipur and the Nafca
 by the di tnd banket* and maU made of different .peciea of G*mm\$
 Th fferent m uibel
 ^ . whole of the exhibit in connection with the manufacture of
 JJ* haa been replaced bjr freak material.
 hich ere*4rran «eilleilt o***. f^lety *• accordance with the new acbeme,
 t ^* *** reported in th* Annual Report of 1922-23 haa been und«r-
 M^cauonal T.la«. the y*'' ^ «maiderable improvement in effect and

Th . 0Vc* bauling of apecimena wan continued and over four thousand
 *b were renewed and a new show-case has been added.

Experiments, on the preaervaion of fresh specimens in liquids with
 a view to retaining the natural colours, gave satisfactory results in the
 case of ***** fruta and leavaa.

Information regarding the sources of supply, etc., of aumerooft economic
 products were given to a large number of correspowdaafta, and exhibits
 were supplied to universitaea and colleges in the United States, Canada,
 Straits AttlemenU and eWwhere.

The catalogue for medianal planta and thair products reported in thr
 Annual Report of 1924-25 haa now be«n eonpieW

IV. Publications.

blowing workii have bmi pubbabed and diftribuUd :-

- (i) ^^"oftheB^FtaniralSnrTPTofIndia, Vol. IX. Ko. 4 Fre«b-
 ^ter Al** from ImUa by Nellie Ctfter, (ii) rUrords of the
 Botanical Surrev of India. Vol. XI., No. I (1) lift of 8pmiaf
 and <<ffwra of Indian Phanerogam* not included in Sir
 J. I. Hoiiker'ii Piora of British India by C. C. Calder, V,
 Narayanaswami and M. S. Ramaawami (2) Loranthacrv of
 Southern India and th#ir boat pUntt bj C. K. C. Fiaber.

f. Ci^bo« htrk aai QdiiM. ..

During the Temr »l.S^^7 Iba of bark were received from Java
 of which 244 w w«H »HI wm aftt to the Bngal Guvnrnt Fadorr
 v J^10 ** 242^51-9 (W. U tb« Hadrsa Govnrniromt Fartorr it

^ w^ ^ V ^ t i i i W. At Munjpp Factory6M.IS7 UML of bark
 r') * C? rrrdii||||| « w w n H I ^ QujiuwWpbaU and 9.769 Iba.
 k^N v rffcnf «t^ . At Naduvaftam fartorrj tW whole of the bark
 %iaIf * * « « ! * Iba waa worUl yif4Ang 7, W ka. of QnimaA.
 14 **W 22400 Iba. of CWkma Febnf^T.

**** of Quinine.-The total stock in hand on the 31st March 1926, amounted to 334,732 138 lbs. of which 110,386 670 lbs. were held at the Indian Museum in 3,329 original cases, 211,201 031 lbs. at Mungpo and 13,437 lbs. at Naduvattam.

The stock at the Indian Museum is entirely Java Quinine contained in original cases. These cases are of two kinds: (1) war Quinine received in 1919 under Agreement with the Association of Quinine Manufacturers in Allied Countries and packed in cases each containing 2 lbs. of Quinine Sulphate in 4 unsoldered tins (2) Quinine Sulphate received under Agreement with the Dutch Combine (1921-23) contained in cases of 25 lbs. or 44 (192 lbs. of Quinine Sulphate in 4 hermetically sealed tins. The 25 lbs. cases on account of the container being insufficient in weight shown shortage, in weight due to the loss of material, etc. The loss, however, does not affect the medicinal value of the Quinine but, as the contractor claimed compensation for shortages, it was decided by the Government of India in 1924, to stop the issue of the Quinine in tins until such time as it can be utilised in the preparation of special products.

Areas of distribution.- The allotment of areas has been geographical, the whole of Southern India including Indian States therean except the Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Bengal, Bihar and Assam including Indian States receive supplies from the Government of India. The rest of Northern India including States therein are supplied from the Government of India stock.

Quinine.- During the year 13,999 152 UP. of Quinine was issued against 12,159 lbs. during the previous year. The increase is due mainly to larger consumption of Quinine in the Punjab including the Indian States with it. During the year 11,565 lbs. against 9,731 lbs. in the previous year or an increase of 1,834 lbs.

Cinchona.- The demand for Cinchona Febrifuge was persistently high on account of the nature of the disease. In view of the fact that the manufacture of this drug, which is the nature of a by-product in the manufacture of Quinine, it was decided by the Quinine Conference held in December 1925, that Cinchona Febrifuge should be produced in proportion to the requirements of the Indian States. It has now been decided to give effect to this decision during the ensuing year. During the year under review 9,770 lbs. of Febrifuge were manufactured at Mungpo from the Java bark, of which 9,668 lbs. were sold by the Government of Bengal. The total stock of Febrifuge on the 31st March 1926, amounted to 8,397 lbs. of which 4,079 lbs. were held at Mungpo and 4,318 lbs. at Naduvattam. No departmental distribution is undertaken by the Government of India for the reasons explained in last year's report and the Bengal Jai Department continues

to: << (kin drvK a<< we'I ai other minor product* to nil *reaa in th*
>> orthern India.

Revenue by Me 8*lt , of Qm*i*e.-nt total revenue daring 1925-26 amount** to R*. 3,90715 again*t Rs. 3,16,963 for the previous year. Of the total revenue R*. 91,354 were by CMD sales to local bodies and India* 8tat<* and Rn. 2,99,361 by credit sale* to Government DepartmentU. The revenue doe* not include the sale proceed! of Cinchona Feb ntttfe belonging to the Government of India which are in the first inst** * credited to the Government of Bengal and ultimately deducted from tl >e rout of extraction of Quinine payable to this Government. As Bown J*id over 9,000 lbs. of India Febrifuge a further credit of the order of Rl_*1.0U0 will b<<. duet to the Government of India. Full details will be *lv*n when materials for the exchange account are available.

TL IloadaL

*.. original bmlget allotment for the year was Rs. 7,07,000 from ^ i h R t. 1,74,000 was surrendered reducing it to Rs. 5,33,000. The surrend** awoont was distributed as follows :- (1) P<T of By ^ . tic A%<<Uot Rs. 5,000, (2) Purchase of Cinchona bark R* J* . 0 0 0 and (3) £traction charges Rs. 49,000. Of the nett allotment *.. 49,8M mm for the Botanical Survey proper and the Industrial Secti^ Indian Museum, and the balance Rs. 4.83.120 was for the (In- ch) ^ P<<niiient. This lant figure included Rs. 2,85,000 (as reduced by the *ttrender of Rs. 1,20<M>0) for the purchase of Java bark and freight f k*rgfa thereon. The eipeadittw in the Botanical Purvey proper ^ R * 50,057 nbowing an *xc*m of Rs. 177 after re-appropna- tion of *.. 100 from Cinchona. Under CinchM the <pfn diturt waa R. 4,491 80 .bowing a saving ai Hi. 33,940. The >>ving Wb chieiy under purchase of bllr and extract** charges.

VII Staff.

q J- C. C. CaIdfr hM eham t* Dilator thrngbet the ye<r. Bol <<<ri Kurrey mnpm Mr. S. >> W was Curati* ai tte Industri%l ^ tion, Indian Museum. A *y Nit7MITI *.. Assistant for Systematic Work and affiliated as Curator of the herbarium Royal Botanic G... in addition to his own duty ^ ^ SJSJSJ, SJSMSJf UWPSJBHP tS^ J. October *.. *.. D C h l w i i AsMUal Curator ei c*pt from 3rd absence wadu R. K. Das, Head Clerk, acted as Assistant Curator and Babu K. N. Banerjee acted as Head Clerk. ^ . m . In the Cinchona Department Mr. P. T. RSXIII sad Mr. A. Bravbos bel i charge as Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, Cinchona

9

Cultivation, Burma, respectively throughout the year. Maun Sine
was Overseeer ID thC Cinchoiu pl*nUUon, Buimm. All the execuUve and
ministerial officers of the ^P*1111*111 diechtrged their duties with
commendable zeal.

J. M. CX)WAN,
*Offg. Director, Botmieol 8*r*ey ol Inium.*

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1926-27.

L BOTANY IN INDIA.

General.

Three publications, of particular value to Indian botanists on three different branches, of Botany were published during the year; "The Principles and Methods in the Study of Vegetation" by A. (i. Tandy and J. C. W. P. published by the British Kew Vegetation Committee, Dr. J. V. Palmer of British India and Ceylon and, a memoir of the works will illustrate the study of Zoology in India, a subject of the greatest importance to the economic development of our country. Our knowledge of the vegetation is extremely incomplete and is to be principally in the introduction to the various parts of the Forest Working Rules which unfortunately have until recently not been published for general circulation and scattered in various journals. Of the changes in the vegetation which arise on interference by man we know even less and we owe a debt to those authors who have set out clearly, practically and in a simple manner the last communication will make for uniformity in investigation. This first work is written in a simple and clear style with excellent illustrations not only of Indian plants but also of those of the Malay Peninsula, the East Indies and Malaya. It has been re-written here to date and elaborated with generic keys by Dr. F. E. Fritch, b. l. x. j. pt.—H. U. H. W. H. M. R. e. k. i. a. f. on U. i. u. A. l. p. *.

Mr. Hutchinson has written another interesting paper entitled "Contributions towards a new classification of Flowering Plants". The second part of the paper is on the "Flora of Siamensis". The third part is on the "Flora of Malaya". The fourth part is on the "Flora of the East Indies". The fifth part is on the "Flora of the East Indies". The sixth part is on the "Flora of the East Indies". The seventh part is on the "Flora of the East Indies". The eighth part is on the "Flora of the East Indies". The ninth part is on the "Flora of the East Indies". The tenth part is on the "Flora of the East Indies".

Dr. D. F. V. M. Thill has published a practical publication entitled "Untersuchungen über die systematische und anatomische Eigenschaften der Gattungen" which is of considerable use to all botanists.

Eastern India and Burma.—Dr. Brühl has published a practical "Guide to Sikkim Orchids" and will also publish a book on the lower Cryptogams. At

"Al K*oftb«LokUkUk«", Manipur, Aneni, by P. Briibl and K.
 "on Uint detcriptaona with figures of Iff Indian epeciet prepared
 materials pmeed by the late Dr. N. Annandale, P.R*.
 P«pert include "Indian Slime Fungi " by P.P Briibl and J. Sen,
 Hom of the Salt Lake*" bj K. Bitwat and " On the occurrence of
 f'ocimri*ⁱHHAM.Iiinn, jin Burma" by P. Briibl and S. Sen. Mr. C. K.
 ha. cWribed 33 new .ptvje* from South TenOMerī and a new
 *«>> Lu.liai; Mr. Ridley 10 from the Malayan Peointna.
 t h'iler* /., /., —Dr. B. Sahni of the Unifereity of Lncknow
 ^contributed t« the Journal of the Indian Botanical Society,
 which he became the Chief Editor thin year, an interesting account on
 "The FloMing Inland ai-d YegeUtion of Kbajiar, near Chambe in the
 North-We-1 IliiumUyap ". Hhagat Rain V»«fht ha. written an account
 on "The Compar«iiY<- Anatomy of *Opkiofloim AtickUoni*, d'Almttda,
 Wffloim r./y.«, Linn." One new .periei ha. been recorded
 from th* N«th-W«it HimaUyes.
 Western I*4U.—Dr. K. Blatter, C. McCanu and T. S. 8*bnit have
 contributed *« the Journal of the Indian Botanioal Society the fin*
 instalment of a m è. of li^j on "The Flora of the Indtu Delu."
 This is . falttaMc contnbution to onr knowledge of the flon of Ui.
 region. **†-T. F. R.d'Almeidahnteantinned hi. work on fern, and
 described a *w tpecieii. *NtpirolepU ptei/romdoss*. Some note* on
 the structure of *Sympi**, * *fmUvfi* writien by the ewe author art
 interesting. Profeawr S. L. Afreknr, who ie engaged on mycologiral
 research, has written a paper entitled " Oëeenraiaone on a dioBnee of Jowar
 (*Sorghum vulgare*) me*ed Wr Aphncdk (oonidial -Uge of CUMcepe)."
 Southern Indes.—At Kew Mr. C. E. C. Piteher has bee* continnink
 his work on the completion el GoeihWi " Flora of Mndree^M. He bju
 also published a note — the is wittai of *Pfftmfik** «dmUUS H, R.
 at Wight. ***>& in the Kew Bnlletie ha.a note on U* inland...!nnfiëii
 of *Iponca pro-carpa*. Two new ipnñ here been óWribtd from thū
 men.

Botanical Survey of India.

During the year endeavours were made to revive the purely
 scientific activities of the Botanical Survey of India, which for a
 number of years have been almost in abeyance, through lack
 of funds and staff. Although for the greater part of the year the single
 Systematic Assistant was again orting as Curator of the Herbarium at
 the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, and the Director has to devote most
 of his time to administrative work, a certain amount of progress was made
 by the end of the year.

The botanical laboratory at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, was
 partially re-equipped for the identification and investigation of the lower

begin. Cryptogmic Herbarium, is which of the p<im<M >> <*> friable value, WM in a state of confuaion and u l<ing rKM[m111, TM W-ho*! . rofe<wr Brilbl of CURatta 1 niverrrty han ondertakw. the M>tJ.<i of a < C ewu of Indian M.<ea '' with a generic key and note, on morphology ud uatomy. Thi. wofk, which will .bortly U publihed B<eotd* of U< BoUn.cJ Survey of India, will gmtiy hcHitato atarfy of Indiaa MOM*. Con>id<raUe collection of M<eas were S&kim and in Brnma by the Director while on toor.

<imr<oi WM nftde U, the Cbakaria Sund.rUn. in Chittagong.

Te .m of int<i<t, ae it. >>g^uon mww aracters inter; between t b ^ of In* Mfttatioa of the Snndarban. of the DriU <nd of the mangraras of the Irrawaddy. Au ^ylocml Division << al<, made of the Fore** of the K-limp<W ' << * several Di^rirt of Drjeding. As the <*H of thi. work >>>now in the l>rt< and will .hortly apuar m the Reoonb of the Botanical Sarvey.

In 1906 PWOU for IWre.pu..denU in difer<it part* of the Indian Empire, some 8-W< phnU formeriy eolleeUd by the writer in Chittajoo* and The Chitt* Uill T<1. dietmi* a* bURN Be<Kal were olwufied ami named. At the <,,,, time the prep—*''<* • CaUofue of ChitUgong Plants was begun.

The rate of growth of Cinchona and the prod<e>ikm of UA and quinine per tree . * P>> - ". a < b which >>y Utie infor<ati.* is available, U. ^ u. . N^ of M^tv the f-l<- ot which will be ready for pabKetMM in the near hrtare.

During the year 652 books and journals were added to the library and tfr ^tiEirtifar U> w Wiji d yhhntWM ha* to* i****" 4. ^ ^ ^ << boUafcl inrtiUMM fa !*!... V** ** *. worW ** iV^L* .. fcl. TU Mm L WH* B''Uni<l 8>>^<T * Indk ... i ^ * **mkjln IKIU (mi oot-id< >>> aji > . ^ J/** U necessary *o III*HM HM nvnb<r of copiw for di^Hferf*" .. 11 * i 1 1 *

II. INDUSTRIAL SECTION, INDIAN MUSEUM.

The single gallery in the Indian Museum now aUiktd for tW exhibition of the economic products of India—f dya, fibres, gums, timbers, the products as well, is ineyiUIJf Back of<iowM> K<4<rffli*Wt no room for many products and processes of wide interest and importance, deserving of a place in the gallery, but also there is insufficient space for the labelling and proper display of those already included in the collection. With the annual addition of new specimens, the congestion

naturally becomes wor». Ai vapor gallery BOW wmi m ike oflot of lke
Botanical Survey of India would bt»r»ikUeifiooBiv«re found for the
office elsewhere and it is hoped tUth»aTk#pji«Tilito#ò this during
the coming ; m .

The investigation of medicinal plants and their product- ku iw*hr«
considerable attention and arranf smate **§ búg «*» for tk* coH©.
tion and Wmbtioa of tk* iafamatm alnd/ sTáikbfe, CM U tko
office of

quantities of iapodMI Mdk«l pkatot* UfMMiin 4HhMI localities in
certain provinces, the collection and investigation of plants which may
have a them ability of extending the cultivation
of under consideration.

1[^] Curator's t i » k i » M • mpM ckMj with UM ordinary
routine work of tW museum. As usual, information regarding the
sources of supply of economic plants and their products was given to
numerous correspondents and a t*trimbk numhtf of pk^is aad pint
products were identified on behalf of Qofeniawit DeptrfcNtto aa4 U*
general public. Seeds of various economic plants were sent to England,
Italy, America and Russia for experimental purposes. The Curator
toured in Behar, the United Provinces, Rajputana and in Bengal
collecting about 500 specimens of which 400 were deposited in the
gallery. A very good collection of minor forest products, most of which
are of medicinal value, was obtained through the courtesy of the Officer-
in-Charge of the Minor Forest Products Section of the Forest Research
Institute at Dabra Dun. Among other new exhibits worthy of mention
are wood carvings from Saharanpur, lint length charts and muslin cotton
purchased from the Economic Botanist at Dacca and samples of silk
coccons and silk grown and manufactured at Bhagalpur.

The re-arrangement and over-hauling of the specimens in the gallery
continued and over 3,000 labels were re-written, the descriptions being
in many cases supplemented by coloured drawings which were prepared
during the year. A considerable number of specimens were replaced by
material obtain-J fioai tkr Royal BtIMic Otifent, Sôlpar. In
February 1927, fikibtto iDavtiatnaT ikt woóWboB mi manufacture of
cinchona and quinine were sent to the Calcutta Health Exhibition.

.. CMOBHA AND QUMNI

General.

It will not be out of place to summarise briefly the position in
India at the present time as regards the production of cinchona,
a subject of paramount importance to a malaria-infected country.

Cinchona was introduced into India and plantations were started ^m
the early sixties of the last century. Almost simultaneously the Dutch

began to ... in Java. In India over-production between 1880 and 1890 ki ... ve continued to develop ... output, they now control ... till, with ... output, they now control ... and prices.

Since 1916, India has been making a serious effort towards independence, at least as far as her own domestic ... endeavours ... it is a sign of the times that other countries ... on the Black Sea ... in this direction. Russia U.K. of growing cinchona requirements ... on the Black Sea ... in this direction. Russia U.K. of growing cinchona requirements ... on the Black Sea ... Coast, France is considering how much of her cinchona requirements ... may be produced in her African colonies and Italy, whose colonies in Java are approaching independence. Urging ... shortly be independent of foreign quinine.

That there has actually been considerable extension of cinchona cultivation in India has been shown in the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Agriculture during its recent sittings. India remains in the position of being able to supply less than half Indian demand for quinine while the prospects are that in ten years' time her output may be even less than it is at present.

The failure to attain independence must be attributed to several causes, foremost perhaps the lack of centralisation, the need for which was first expressed by Sir D. T. Mill in thirty years ago. The absence of a central department entirely devoted to the carrying out of a definite cinchona policy has made it almost impossible for any great advance to be made.

It has now been proved by experience that however well-suited for cinchona a locality may appear to be, there may be unforeseen or unknown factors ... site unsuitable for this fastidious plant. The only safe method ... ability of a locality is to plant experimentally. Small plots of 100 sq. ft. or even less will in three years' time indicate the capability of a locality. It is no doubt that much time has been wasted in India on large scale ventures in untried regions. Had a large number of small experiments been made in places which have been explored and are believed to be favourable to the growth of cinchona, there is little doubt that the production of quinine would have been sufficient to meet at least the present demand.

As a third reason the fact that no systematic research has been undertaken cannot be neglected. Our methods of cultivation have not been sufficiently improved. Although India and Java started with similar plants, the percentage of quinine in Javan bark is now much higher than in Indian. Every unit of increase in the percentage of quinine means an increase of about 20 per cent. in the total production and the percentage in Indian bark could undoubtedly be greatly increased by selection. We have made no sustained effort to shorten the rotation

JJP^{0x} "or the period of ten or twenty *yrmn* durin* *»*•» land» follow
 the growing of a forest crop, before a second crop of cinchona it
 produced apoa it. There are no recorded programme* for the future or
 Working flefcawa for the cutting planUtiaai; we natter know nor
 attempt U obtain front thorn UhwX aaaximom yield. Onr planting and
 harvesting are more or less bapfcamri /'ndtr auch condition! we
 cannot look for a auatain*! annual yield. Efonoav in European train-
 ed staff is very largely re*poossible for three dofeeta, for without »
 specialized know ledge of horticulture piich problems cannot be tacklad.

Re-organization u m-edrd and ought not to be dolayed. If ae^om-
 plished soon. tbw i»red he no frar of a decreaed productioii, raihtf we
 may confident!% ci|M t that lajdia with lier %at rei^urce* will be aKU
 not only to supply her own requirnDentN of oincbotu aad quinine but
 also to aid in supplying the a»ed« of le«0 fottnaU' part* of the Bojpire.

Departmental Operations.

by P^{140rml} «wi f«« W,HJ tuiIUe for nncboa WII continued in Burma
 sur. "• T. riiilL, Muperiateiidmt of Cinrbona CaHivaiioa in
 Burma, w ^ ^ aaiiriatr_a roaaidera!4# area with rxyatirf reaaMt,
 reported f«t«mraMy <m a Ualit) aitaatod near Mogok in the Katba
 District. ^ » » area wa» r MI tod Ut«r liy the Dirorior. It ia <*ertainl
 a locality is. wbub the ptaptxU of growing riackma with wcea! are
 good but there are eortain knotrn adv«ff wiologtcal fartorv wbirb makr
 it advisable to plant eiperiaientally bafavi atUmptiag operations on a
 large scale.

The Director *|*o iiaitfd the Aajaalaja wbate the Madraa Govern-
 ment: **Forest**

has v ^ * b J ^ * «ffm» oe ^ m - rerr MitaUc for Ciachona. These
 await the result ^ eipmnenU befne a doinite piUMMHiil a* to
 the future of this area can be made.

In Mergui, weather conditions were more favourable than hitherto
 experienced. Rainfall was 116.19 inches and for the first time in the
 experience of the plantation, there was neither a severe drought nor a
 deluge.

The equable season has resulted in a better appearance and somewhat
 lower mortality in the 146 acres planted during the year. The plants,
 however, have had the benefit of a thick covering of shade as seeds of
Cinnamomum and *Crataeva distala* were sown thickly in the area.
 Both these species have proved themselves useful shade plants making a
 growth of 6 to 7 feet in one year and giving just the required amount
 of shade to cinchona in its earliest years of growth. For the recently
 planted area, however, a specially favourable site was selected on a north

to north-east slope, selected from the «outb-w*et wiikI*, lew <W-t!y
 expd^ to UM fiem «• Md oa deeper pmuKI tHMi th« ^ formerly
 ..* Suck favomfcb fltomtMt eaeih found. TV plant.. <<
 ^*rea did aot, bowtrr, a m p lhe fBTtge* of di«mir. In common
 J*tkk mi of iW pUoUtio«f they nt^ «-dlv atWked with «l*nk
 * "aa", CoriUtm -lmtniadar, whi> tIU^ber orer «» 00" plant*
 were •illtJ by « raaker' wkile mmny mor* wore *f«r4«d n4tb tfat diMMt.
 The aspect ^ of the older blocks cannot b mul to fe Mtiff^torj. The
 original am panted la lflS-M on newly cleared i>il «tTMl ^ly well
 but the •rea planted in the aabaaqaaat y«ar ekowa a very Urge pewent-
 age of vacancies. The eiaariaaaal baa gooe far caotifrb to proTe tbai
 contrary to «f;it,yM^ MM ttfwb the altitude is low, Ctmfhtmm
 +/***** •• tb# kv i Mtt>bl« •!*«* for pUnting in Ixiww Bonn*.
 ***t Hit —iatbit Mtirr i» tb* Cincbomi bybnd (Udftruim*
 J^nrir*) wbib ttMkMI OMOiUBU «peo« i» ^fi»rio»« Itifrrian*.
 J« « ^«Ob*. howB that it fe an *** kor** ^ •M^P* I^^^K
 except on newly cleared land.

The gmaU-t eocmy of CIIM-IMNUI in Mrrgiu' !• uiKloul^Udly the
 very hot >aa wbirb i. mpNmible for mor* ilraUi. ibao in-^t part* and
 fungi M W* to UM only fttwde tree n»ed has been ErgiAnms imiic*
 which *»• pkoUd ja4 a. mutk fir a gn*n manure M for a *»ia-lf plant
 and B^ little pn4artion from tbraun. EiprrimenU baf« 'l^ei. nia-l-
 ^ ^ t,?.. % ••»•?» of ntber .per** dmrin* tbe year. Acroctrr** ftm*.
 k n ^ l ^ ^ » « - W - ^ - » « » " I * door weJH.nt fair MMesn ban
 ^ * 1 * ^ wkb Grertllm ritmsts whirb ffnninal*i pr.fn«iply. By
 the best species. bowser, in OURindim msemlsis and 50 arms kari.
 now been planted with H.

Mr. K«aaaU baa eaared no Hfoft to mak<» tie pbnUtion a mux*m
 and has ha* to work under eonpiderable diAculties.

The labour force was on _____ 2000 Nepalese
 earlier in March, 1tM. Thaji with a wtain aerobér of old earlier
 provided an adequate labour force for Ik; ak^lio. iJ We W«ak af
 the labour was on the whole good.

Cinchona bark imported from I., « _ !>«nM tbt rear f7!. 77* IT It*
 of bark were received from Java of waarb 14\»7e-t7 lbe. wew aaai U.
 the Bengal Government Factory at Mungpoo and 124,700-00 lbs.
 to the Madras Government Factory at Naderatnam

Cinchona bark from the Mysore plantations.—During the year 10,000
 lbs. of bark were collected from trees of all ages of which 2,700 lbs. were
 sent to Mungpoo Factory for manufacture
 Manufacture of Quinine. At Mungpoo Factory 642,716 lbs of bark
 were washed yielding 10,000 lbs. of Chinese Sulphate and 0,000 lbs. of

Cinchona Fttirifug*. At Nadurattaai Factory 200,544 IU. were worked yielding 10,472 IU. 10 os. *4 Quinine Sulphate and 5,5*8 IU. of **Cinchona Frbrifugu**.

Stock of Q»f!»*.—The total stock in hand on 9let March, 192f, amounted to 957,764-70 IU. of whkh 100,42188 IU. were heU at the **Indine Uwmrnm** in 3,103 original cuoe*. 259,725 74 IU. at the **M**Kpoo Factory** and 25,61709 IU. at the **NadaratUin Factory**.

As regards tU dnpraml of the warHiM QuMPt rafmed to in laat year's report, which tuu lopt weight by m•petition of its water of crystallination,, it ha* BOW been derided by the Government of India to convert the atoi-k into taMeta. The GoronMat of Bengal hae inaiatea at **Mus>gpo Factory** now an up-to-date plant for the •anuffcture of tablets **d they hs?e agreed to take up thin work on behalf of the Govern»»t of India. It » eipevth that a beginning will U **make only in 1928.**

Issue 1/ 9««*«A—During the year 18J79-4* lbm. of **Ctauiae Sulphate** were iaaned againi* 15,999-15 IU. during the preview year, an increas of 2,6S0 Mm. dor maiolv to iik-reai*d coitf—ption in the **United ProtMlr*.. TW aham of the province and Indian State are :** **Punjab** 17fSal !U | **VtdU4 ProTinoni t597 IU** , **B-dor»tā«** 564 IU., **North-West Frontier Ho lvm.f RajpuUna** and (**Vntml India** 9M IU., **Kashmir** 177 IU., **M h i Prorioe** 55 IU. and **Hrdfimbad** in 8iad 44 IU.

Cinchona »rtir%f*ft.—luring the year umler riew 6,506 IU. were manufactured at Mungpoo and 3.0io IU. at Nadurattaai from the **Jara bark**. The quantities add by the **OoveruKat*** of **Bewfrf** and **Madrae** during the yrar were 7,842 IU. and 2,000 IU. respetirely. TU total stock of J ^*ifuge ou the 9U Marrh, 1927, amounted to 10,489tba. of which, V 45 IU. were held at **Mnngpoo** aad 5,7M IU. at **Nadnmtāmai**.

The demand for **Pebrifuge c-onhnuei** and, a* elated in bat ymt* report **U e ^ ^ 10ttoffl1 * t** ^rvf** was attde to earh proriot a vapertton te to ftL^mr^>on <f **OuBama m * * A**. 5,961 IU. of **Fittifngai** were knel in the **India area**, almost half this quantity to the **Paw jab aloe***. The **Bengal Jail Department** continues to mm thai drug at well ee other minor products to all zones fa the **Northern India**.

Revenue by the sale of (/«ai*#. The total iwttwt during 192647 amounted 10 ... 1,66,467 aguiet la. 6.96J15 far the pmio«y«af. The fall ^ r ^ e f Q n i a i u o h y B a . 6 - ' the lh. which leak pke) almost from the **husaueaa^ af nW ««v M raauenaihie** far the **decrease in the rev** **local bJII ^ tot drevnde MWtf wah y** cash sales to **Government Departments.** and **India Sutei aaJ** la. 1,91,107 by **eredH sales to Government Departments.**

The revenue does not belong to the **Government** of **India** and -ld by tW **Governments of**

M. »• and Bengal. These are credited in the ini iwUaoe to UM* local
°<*r*io<iU and finally adjoeted by detloction from the ooot of eitrac-
*• of Quinine payable to them. Daring 1026-*7 Madra* -old *MK>
of India Febrifuge and the ooot thereof, ris., Be. 10,<M>0, crediUble to
the Government of India, hai been adjusted by deducting the amount
from the twt of eitrartion of Uninine Juring the year. Bengal has oKJ
7,942 IU. of India Febrifuge and therefore a futher credit of R* 70,573
is due to the Government of India, which, however, will 1* adjusted by
deducting thū nm from the eoel of eitrartio* of Qoinine due to Bengal.

IV. PVBUICATIONS.

During th« r~ the following pmrU of the KeconU of the BoUiical
Survey of India. P.P~wJ :—Vol. IX No. *, " Fieah W»Ur Algae from
India" by Dr. Nellie Carter ainl Vol. IX No. 6, by Prof**** H. N.
Dixon, " M o *, ••olloited in (n1git " etc., by J. OarreU and W. Lillk.

V. EXPENDITURE.

The original budret allotment for the year wan IU. 7,19,450 from
which *.. t,M,30<7 were nurn-noVrfd mlucing H to Rn. 4,59,700. The
survad* wā» distributed an follow.: (e) From Botanical Survey
Rn. 1,100 under Travelling Allowance—vot*1, (••) f™m Cin-
chona *.. *..»1,800, »*, («) anler Purvftwee of Cinchona liar* Ra.
C^>000» (*) omW Freight and other Cbane. Re. 18,*X»t (r) under
w r< for Kxtrmiion of Quinine Rt. 51,000 <n-l (*0 u n d < Travelling
allowance v,ted IU. f,|oo. Atklitlional allotinenU nerceaat) to meet
curra expenklitnre during the year were Re. 1,7,000 for the Botanical
Survey of I^U proper and f<* (inchoiia rU. 3,500 all umler Travelliig
Allowance ^n-To4e4. The mitred grant VM thoe reiU^ed to IU.
4,61,400 *• which Re. 68,530 was for the Botenical Survey of India
paper including the Industrial {Section, Indian Muarum, end ev
4,02,870 for the Cinchona Department. The total eaving in the whole
Botanical Sur**7 of India Departnift, aMOJoted Ui Re. 71^01
due chindy to ^ pwrhlee of CmrhoM bark from Java and eavingi on
allowance charge

A iTAfir_

lit c. Me cWgeM thneU* nP Ie f Oth May IfM, when
be seni of rava. Dr. J. M. CWu of the Ionian Ferect Borneo IU
charge as Director from 11th inly till the end of the yew. During the
intervening period Mr. G. E. Shaw, Quinologist to the Government of
Bengal and Mr. S. N. Bal, Comtor of the Indwjlrial Section, Indian
Museum, acted as Director, the former from 21st May to 4th July and

*. WUr *Inm Zkioluk* My. Mr.V. Niwym" «° ———
 *U Tnjrt—JiiTiikiii *M...* " ——— * of the Herbarium,
 VN iiwii, GM*M, SibOT, tall Slat J«nMry and went on leave
 f l ^ MfU F«*r«rT 19il. JIT. U. Chlfii A-i-UM Cantor, Indus-
 trial Section, InJ»n M•««.,.•<] IUb« R. K. D», H««d CUk' through-
 out the y«w.

On tW Cinukom PUnUtion Mr. P. T. ft»sell was Superintendent of
 Cichoum Cultivation, Bum, a «|* fr«* I* M*T *. 30th November,
 1926, when he was on leave. During his absence Mr. A. Bmybon,
 Assistant Superintendent, acted as Superintendent and Maung Sine,
 Oversee, officiated as Assistant Superintendent. Chandra Lall as
 Oversee. The A«i«Uiit S^ariauwlrai Mr. Bnyha, whose services were
 transferred km from tU Beapl O*nW^r»' ««TK« i« 1HS, <W not find
 the conditions of .mir. «rUMr Md w«il on long leave from 17th
 March 1927, prqunrf4»TT to r«4ir«ianrt rendering altogether over 5 years
 service under betk U ^ruments.

All members of the staff kavr worked satisfactorily.

J. M. COWAN,

*Director, Botanical Survey of I*d* (Ojg).*

abinets provided apae. i. MI *r|>tly required and th expedient
11 * icmorlil provides U» Uat chance of incorporating *Wto without
making.

II. Botanical Divisions.—A very considerable amount of taxo-
nomic work especially on the flora of the Eastern portion of the Indian
Empire it dot for reoid. Mem. Craib, Goddes, Parkinson, Fischer
and Dandy h**» nunvcow dewriptionit ol mm or nn plants in various
contributions to Xkt Kew Bdletin and Mr. Tukimaa* presence at Kew
has
7^ Of «LIL L have proven new to Science. HT C. 1E. A' Fischer has
had the very difficult genera *Hyalocarpus*, *Taraktogon* and *Asteris-*
-pans under examination in connection with enquiries into the oil values
of their seeds. The affinities of these genera which have many obvious
points of resemblance, are recognized by the Burmese iar all thrw an
named 'Kalaw' with or without qualifying suffix. A new part of Prof.
Craib's Flora Siamensis has appeared containing the families Connar-
aceae and Leguminosae.

Besides :- ucvcnpüotif of tiff or rare plants from South India interest
in L *** » i° o of thi. dWaiea • lapnMatcd by a papar m t»a Journal
WT^ iM Botaaxal ioeiaty oa the original •««««»*. Sandal
tree, •ad aa iarwligatjoa into the faioat—y *•<# nomenclature
of Santalum and the aliad paak/«ta«w bada * to • discussion of the
distribution of Santalum in India. Mr. Fischer seems to doubt whether
this important tree truly indigenous with us and bases this doubt on
the fact that a a * i i f i r i r t i r regular India in class « ^
nity to ««Hi«Uoa aad « UM fact tkat aitboogk tk* taw ia wry hardy,
indeed di
stems re-uy by ^ d f * ha. faBad - i - - » y hi composition with the
truly indigenous flora as the influence of man recedes. There can be no
doubt, however, that if non-indigenous the date of its arrival here is lost
in the distant past, and the sanctity of the tree to Indians and its use
in their religious rites also would point to its being no recent introduc-
tion.

Amoyan *tkcr
> IWT* coatriUliam to bouawal literature concerned with
1^ . ^a^atel^ av « » tltAa—a^at aa4 al new

revision d Cayba Faafi and Blatter's
some asw anaai Iroai the Hi(b Wavy awajajajaa,
t production, however, appeared just after the close
* ««*tCL» ^ C. E. C. FiHäär't Fh» of the Madras Presidency,
ixytrt^— oftkodatat Mr. Oaaahla'a work. The families Umaceae
^ ^ ^ t t a e a l i v n : aat tha « a * Whxn the etyle of the earlier

The botanical results «i the recent effort on Mount E-vanMAV aTN
represented hu, . Dunn' description of several new high altitude

plants and Dr. Bru&Yi guide to the orchids of Sikkim will supply * long
to those who want to know the variety and beauty of these Himalayan
plants make a special appeal. The text is arranged on the fly tytttai
to allow of rapid and easy determination and the elimination of technical
terms will make for the popularity of the work.

Dr. Z'waa't analyw of the vegetation of Kafempong, being an
ecological account of the Poreat Division formerly under his charge,
will shortly issue from the Press. It will form an excellent companion
to his Trees of Northern Btapl, a iwrtrm of the forest of trees, shrubs
and climbers found in the DarjefittJ ***** published by the late
Mr. J. S. Gamble half a century ago. The Mtive names, always a pleasure
to those acquainted with the flora of a Lepcha or Nepalese collector and
in supplying the material are <xrtMy roDected and will prove a help and en-
couragement to amateur botanists amongst the planting community
of the district.

Father ***** in collaboration with Meavt. McOnn and Sabmâ
continues the study of the Flora of the Indus Delta. Mtam. Burnt
and Kulkarni have an interesting paper on a line survey of gram land
with reference mainly to rainfall between Birar and Louavla in the
Bombay Presidency. Mr. R. N. Parker, I.F.A., has taken charge of
the completion of the late Mr. Duthies Flora of the Upper Gangetic
Plain and the issue of another part of this work is to be expected soon.
The Indian Forest record contains an article on the Himalayan fir
trees and spruces by the same author.

Father Blatter ... ***** a* the first of what may be a two volume
work of a systematic treatment of the whole of the Kashmir flora
and vegetation. Mr. B. O. Ooretry'i wild flora of Kashmir
is a journal of the botanical flora of the
of the Indian flora of the Himalayas.

With ILL? ^^ * Aautic Pahat left by the late Signor Bmari
of the ... AM volaaw of the Aaaafa the way in dear for the
of the ... BItfkfil>t ^

groups of plants will bring together in a way that has not
before been done a knowledge resulting from a long study of all the
groups of plants in the world excluding Africa and give geographic infor-
mation such as has never before been collected for any eastern group
of plants. The Phenomenon dealing with groups of
plants have appeared since last taken note
of in these reports. For the publication of these, Indian material has
been made available by Mr. W. Mitten. All available information
concerning the floras of India and adjacent areas has been brought

together h Dr. CmU. The mamucnf* • ready km tie Vnm ami
 awaits iU turn when landing work already in type iamat.
 III fil**"W*lfactioiL-^^c 400 apecgaaw f't'i collected
 for the q**lry during the year under report. The coOectioo was made
 by the (A*lor,*h*n he was on tour in Central India and the Bombay
 President y' Host of the specimen* were oil nodi, industrial oik and
 medicinal !*«• wUat tome were gumi and reain*.
 The re-•nmnfement and overhauling of the tpaomea* in th* Gallery
 contin: pl duht>« tb« 7***• •wi *bout 6,000 labek were rt-written, the
 descrD // us btr>og m m*oy A^^A supplcll>ftille<i by co^ved drawing
 of plaIU A^^c h were prepared during the year.
 A. Te ohibit of ciaoftoa and ita producti explaining all
 the details of '»* manniactuTf of q>ntne and other şalti waa made ai
 the 7th Couf»«« of the Far EaMcra AaMciation of Tropical Medkâne,
 which r JI? heM * tk« CalcutU School of Tropical Medicine in Deoaabtt
 1927. JI? fah'blt Wlu ^ BM^ rompleU of iU kind ever nnt np
 here tt^A^I trouWe uit*n w*« <ully rewarded by the Urge nainber a|
 internjUI-ae T^V*''tor» who apmt time ovrx it.
 My King the in^«t4fauçm of medicinal plant* and their prodm**,
 arrangements have

Information available in the Library and file of this department.

Information regarding the sources of supply of Economic plants and
 air products was given to numerous correspondents tad a considerable
 mh*ofhi 16, - i Z ^ .** P^{Unt} pdw* »«• MmiM oo behalf of (feven-
 ^ jI for * nts and the iiraeral public. Information on or material
 was supplied to various applicants in different parts of
 world:—*Cannabis sativa*, *Cannabis ensiformis*, *Derris elliptica*,
Melia Azadirachta, *Achras Sapota*, *Cerberus capularis*, *Cassalpinia*
Bonducella, *Crotalaria juncea*, *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, *Coccygium*
sp., *Cassalpinia digyna*, *Smilax sp.*, *Artemisia sp.*, *Trichosanthes dioica*,
Datura sp., *Hibiscus sp.*, *Linum catitativum*, *Lycopersicon ferociss*,
Stipa sp., *Datura cannabina*, *Arachnomete aspera*, *Carthamus tincto-*
rius, *Corion papaya*, *Cucumis sativus* and *Citrullus Colarynthia*.

The Curator gave a series of six popular public lectures illustrated
 by lantern slides during the autumn of 1927 on "Food and Medicinal
 plants" in the Indian Museum. A similar lecture on some Indian Oil
 plants was delivered by him in March 1928.

Arrangements are being made to print a Catalogue of the medicinal
 plants and their products exhibited in the public gallery. Most of the
 materials for a second catalogue of food, spice and fodder plants that are
 exhibited in the Gallery, have been drawn up and it is expected to be
 completed by next year.

The entertainment of interesting slides for the bringing together of
 literature on methods of cultivation, distribution and sources of supply

of medicinal importance, came to an end at the dose of the year in the writer's opinion work of this description in DO substitute for a practical problem* of distribution of medicinal plants, the times and places at which they can be exploited and quantities of the best methods of cultivation come to be settled. Such work, if to result in the development of the medicinal resources of India, calls for the botanical and chemist in the experimental work of the horticulturist. Whilst, therefore, the accumulated experience in literature rains in being drawn together by the ledgering this work of itself does nothing to forward the development of present resources. It is felt that in the entertainment of utilizing the latent resources are to be developed as they can and should be.

IV. Gfchooa and *Qoinb*.-Bark* . During the year 307,059 lbs. of bark were received from Java, of which 154,540 lbs. went to Bengal and 152,519 lbs. to Madras. The Government of India's own plantations in Burma supplied 57,920 lbs. to Bengal, of which 43,261 lbs. were harvested during the year. There was a small stock of 6,541 lbs. left in plantation stock as a carry over. This together with 462,770 lbs. Java bark 19,979 lbs. Burma bark at Mungpoo gave a total carry over of 49,290 lbs. All cinchona barks going to Madras were worked up there during the year. At Muafpoo 286,831 lbs. of India bark were worked up to yield 13,196.5 lbs. quinine sulphate and 4,169 lbs. Cinchona bark at Naduvattam 165,774 lbs. Java bark yielded 8,772 lbs. quinine sulphate and 3,078 lbs. Obobona febrifuge,

Products.—The total *Qowmmmt* of India stock of bought and extracted products at the end of the year was (a) quinine sulphate 361,426 lbs. comprising 90,016 lbs. held at the Indian Museum, 241,576 lbs. at Madras, of which 8,912 lbs. were held at Muafpoo and 8,824 lbs. at Naduvattam.

Issues of quinine sulphate during the year amounted to 18,261 lbs. against 16,679 of the previous year. The increase is due to an increase in Government of India stock in Madras which took 25 million lbs. Issues were distributed as follows:—Punjab 12,164 lbs., United Provinces 1,000 lbs., Baluchistan 522 lbs., North West Frontier 250 lbs., Rajputana and Central India 100 lbs., Kashmir 86 lbs., Delhi Province 26 lbs. *Of the total issues of 18,261 lbs. 17,736 lbs. were distributed in their area against 8,961 lbs. last. The reason for this fall is popularity of the cheaper drug is not clear. Combined stocks have amounted to 17,736 lbs. or sufficient for over a year's normal distribution.*

catch crop in the first months of the year. In Ifergui the rotation period will be shorter than it is in any of the Indian or Java areas, but even at early agni am esftMsaly encouraging factor is the high percentage quinine content 4«a«sr1, When one gate bark of an average of over ***U., aa recant analyssa show the Nergui bark to be, every endea- ^* ahould bo mods to ovejoome the ramafing difficulties to the suo- **Jul r'^ ^ w ^ ^ J B d t r H, JUsseil'f competent manage- *** th- dñlealtaes of the inonsoon period may be said to be already successfully mat and if the cnrafnl aypismian, of knowledge gained by experiment, scáralifu ploafng nnd fndartrr will solve or lessen the remaining dMasitmt then Csmthomi m in safe keeping. But it is not xia to * * " f t * » ei this mspiliiiB, and importance to the vagaries * ^ * * - Prudence dictates that the risk should be divided. An ^as il 5 P W Barmm wli.cn.***. • ^ n T obvious factofs to recommend it to the Cancmu planter awaits a stable policy on the part of Government and should be relieving hWgmi of its sole responsibility for future India bark supplies.

Difficulties in the cultivation of this exotic will be present wherever one tries * b* this sí the better reason why sltamps shrwH now be made to find **d ptore now areas. Th-s in the essssjee of the advioe given by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. It is advioe based on the evi- dence * T ^ ^ yia hr'l men who have had much to do with G'ss- chens in its earlier history and no one, who now has to carry on the work begun by these pioneers, and has knowle4fs of the seonrfi Malaria » in this country •ad of the need lor an ample and snrtainsd supply of the means to combat it, doabts the sonndnem of the Commission'• advioe.

V. Financial.—The total Bndfst aBoimsnt for the year waa Ra. 5,48,000 of which Ra. 66,000 (isMfadmf Ra. 1,000 for Kngliah ohaifm) were for the Botanical Savvey proper and the Industrial Soation of the Indian Museum and Ra. 89,500 for Qndsima. Ra. 2,20,000 wejo sm> vided for the pwthase of Cinchona bark from Java. The total iff snliliture was Ra. 4,48,615, tit., Botanical Ssjrvwj fHfm Ra. 53,1U and Cinchona Ra. IMjm lamvmj a saving of Ra. HJM. Of this saving a surrender of no. 90,000 could not be accepted owing to late notification. The saving fell under purchase of bark Ra. 29,835, cost of extraction of Quinine Ra. 45,104, Plantation and other charges Ra. 11,467, Assistant Superintendent's P*T RA. 0J42 and T. A. and other Miscellaneous heads Ra. 7,347.

VI. Staff.—** C. C. CnUsr retined irxm leave on Slat Novem- ber, 1927, and resumed charge as Director. During his absence Dr. J. H. Cowan, M.A., D.Sc., officiated as Director from 1st April torn. November 1927. » .«. M. Bei, HJfc.. PkC, was Cwalor of the In- dustrial Section, Indian Museum, throughout the year. Mr. T. Norn- yanarvani, M.A., Plant Systematic Assistant, returned from leave on

2nd November 1927. Mr. T. D. Uriv—, MA., was appointed as
 Second Systematic Assistant from 1* November 1927. Mr. U. C. Pal,
 was AMHUM C«U», IadMlni tate, I»di" Museum, throug out
 *• X*r Md beU cWp «l «• O^mwnt of 1-di. £>...*''•:
 • Iadiu MuKum eioept for two mouth ia Deembw IWI t^
 «»«U»ry IfcM wtMaMrfLK. DM. HMKJ Clerk, acted for liim. Mr.8.B.
 ^ «j> «e««l M U«MI Oerk during t h - ponod. ^ . .
 Ju tU Gncbo« I W * « M^ Mr P. T. R'' - * ^ Jj year.
 as B' PWMteident, CfaahMMOdtivatioa. Bun». tfcroogfcoot
 The I** of U« AauUnt fapmhUndent remaned v«c«t *throughout
 the >««. Mwnq SiM WM Ortmm tfcw^mt tie ye«.

All the members of the staff worked satisfactor y.

C C. CALDER,

Director, Botanical Survey of India.

A. V. S.

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1928-29.

I. Systematic.—More settled conditions so far as staff and finances are concerned have resulted in considerable progress being made at Headquarters and the collection in several directions have been improved and added to. Two members of the staff were on out survey work, and both at gardens and in the Museum the collections have been enriched by the results of their labour in the field.

Mr. J. Naswami has added to the collections from North Travancore. His fairly extensive tour in the district north of the Kallar River. The tour was somewhat marred by difficult weather conditions and the exact direction previously mapped out could not on this account be strictly adhered to. Part of the route lay within country already represented in the collection in the Herbarium, but part was new, and in Mr. Naswami has brought back in a well preserved state with rich collection of some thousand specimens. Some of these have been examined in connection with work on the Flora of Madras at present under preparation there.

Mr. Srinivasan, Second Assistant, worked at Headquarters throughout the year except for some field work in the neighbourhood of Madras during short periods of leave. At Headquarters he has been engaged in the examination of his Oarohill collection in a study of the aims and methods of ecological research. At opportunity for field work has been allowed to allow the different assistants to specialise in lines of research for which they show aptitude and inclination, and Mr. Srinivasan has spent part of the year befitting himself by study for the branch of botanical research—Recollected that which ultimately to pursue. As the groundwork of the study is being laid in a general study of systematic botany. Mr. Srinivasan has spent part of the year going over the herbarium collections in preparation and revision for the more necessary field work to follow. He has also had under examination the specimens collected in the Coorg Hills, a district selected for his work. Mr. Srinivasan has also been called for the ecological work in the Nilgiris. Mr. Srinivasan has also been called for the ecological work in the Nilgiris. Mr. Srinivasan has also been called for the ecological work in the Nilgiris.

The Curator of the Herbarium, Mr. K. F. Bowen, in addition to his normal routine work, has taken for immediate study the distributions of the wild Cereals in the Nilgiris, and has been called to examine and report on the Calcutta water filter works. Tins riviera km

the work Mr. Bamae has done on the Algae of this part of the world. His work on the FRESHWATER Algae of Manipur, Assam and of the Utkal Utkal for two further forthcoming papers.

W. M. D. W. A. considerable amount of Usonian botanical work in connection with the Flora of Burma and Peninsular

Malaya. The description of a large number of new species found among the collections of Dr. K. M. F. from various parts of Burma. Mr. Fischer has described, amongst others, two new species of *Hydrocarpes*, the existence, possibly, of his examination of the genus is a source of an important medicinal oil. New species of *Cissus* and *Dracontomelon* are now known from the Tenasserim basin and Mr. Parkinson has an account of a hitherto imperfectly known Bamboo, *Musa* (Manny, first brought to knowledge in Mr. Gamble's monograph of the group in the Annals of the Garden of Botany (or this has been collected in the Dawna Hills, Tenasserim) and in other parts of Burma. From Mr. Parkinson's collection from the same area has been found a new Legume, *Gymnocladus Burmanicus*, of which a complete description has been given in a running list of contributions to the Flora of this part of the Empire.

The Lunghai Ri" area, a seat of much horticultural effort, has attracted regular collectors in the persons of W. J. L. Wenger and Ma Pany and the fruit of their interest is evident in the description of the last few of new or rare plants amongst which we find a new *Osmunda* and *Asplenium* bearing the name of the country of their origin, and new *Strubilanthes*, *Didymocarpus* and *Muscocunda* named in honour of their collectors.

An examination of the Asiatic material of *Gentianaceae* by Marshall has resulted in the description of quite a number of new *Gentiana* hailing from India, Sikkim, and the Himalayas. The explorations in Sikkim, Tibet and Burma of Messrs. Fernald and Kingdon have been responsible for most of these alpine additions.

From Peninsular India Mr. C. I. C. Fischer has a new orchid *Sonchium* collected by Blatter and Itenberg in the High Way mountains and a new aroid *Pothos ornata* from amongst Barber's Malabar collections.

A continuation of the work on Madras, Part VIII by the same author, dealing with the *Utriculariaceae* *Utricularia* belongs to the period under review although referred to in the year's report.

Mr. G. O. Allen in Charophyte notes from Saharanpur, published in the Journal of the Indian Botanical Society, records his further observations on this little worked group of plants, and several other original papers in the same Journal prove a growing and industrious school of Indian workers doing good work in many different branches of Indian botany.

A continuation of Bkter, Sabn» and McGuins Flora of the Indus Delta, parts 5 and 6, leads to an interesting comparison of the vegetation of this delta with that of the Sundribuns. An examination of the composition of the indigenous floras of the two areas bears the interesting conclusion that the Eastern Delta far surpasses the western in the richness of its flora. The authors * * * * * upon assuming that, when better known, the Flora of the Indus Delta will prove numerically richer than that of the Sundribuns. One ^{W01}U have thought that the Sundribuns area, the damp ground of sp[^] brought from such different regions as the Oangetao plain and the Eastern Himalaya Chinese Burma divide must surpass in richness the ^{boUnicaU}T isolate! Indus Delu. The authors can only find an explanation * i * ^{lli}TM Hundribunt poverty in the belief that the soil and water conditions of the Ganges mouth have not been favourable to immigrants, but it seems possible that the geographical limits put to the two regions ^{oUJ} [^]uire revision and a different comparison might result from a ^{fr*fr} ^t>T>rrution of what area botanically constitutes the Indus Delta, ^{wi} ^{at} [^] [^]indntuns. A comparison of such areas in respect of the richness ^{oi} [^] ¹T ^{flon*} would seem to postulate a complex of climatic and edaptic likes in the two. To secure these likes one or other area may ^{»»}quijv ultimately to be enlarged! or reduced. Nevertheless, the paper is full of rich material and will suggest to the interested Biologist other problems and lines of similar work.

Local F
Beautiful F^{£?} U? e wt* * * * * v* w1 useful additions in Father Blatter's ^{U? e wt* * * * * v* w1} Coventry's ^s'samsd sew's of attractive autochrome ^{pictuw} of iU wdd flowers. It is to be hoped that the expense of this last [^] ^{DOt} bring its production to a premature close and that amongst India's wealthy patrons of the arts and sciences may be found someone with [^] ^{*****} ^{od} «U to help and subsidize the artistic work ^{liii} and ^{rvintifir} to see that such useful and beautiful [•] suitable object for rapport.

III. *MIMI4aI
* ^{noted by the Curator} of ^{ofdimn} [«] ^{kmrilk} the Punjab and the Kashmir hills, and of [«] ^e ^o ^j [^] ^{***} [^] ^{HIMMII!} Have been ^{bts*} ^{rapslernJ} for exhibition [^] [«] ^{at} [^] ^{od} ^{car*} ^{WOTMI} Papier-mache work and a fine exhibit of ^{Match manufacture} from the indigenous woods of Bombay ^m ^{aricm}, ^{the new material} [•] [•] [•] finished splint* and match Uxes. The other collections were ^{made, etc.*} [•] [•] ^W [^] ^T [^] [^] ¹ ^W [^] ^{iacto} in this shape of oikeds and other ^{kind, and} ^{%a} [^] ^L ^m [•] [»] [•] ^{*****} «l mdt dmgt of the Kashmir ^{mic plants} ^{of} ^{BoUnkalsi} ^{varieties} of medicinal and other economic plants.

^V* ^-arrangement and the over hauling of specimen* continued during the year and about 6,000 Ubt* were re-written. Aa usual a number of herbarium »j*cünens exhibited in the Gallery were replaced by colourf drawingM of plauU prepared during the year. A new show* case has I^en added to the Gallery to take in the more important Indua-trial ^« exhibit. A oomprf henaivf exhibit of Cinchona and ita producU Jyining all the details of Uie manufacture of quinine and other salta to the Ross Experimental station lor Malana Survey at Karnal. Another set of exhibit* of Cinchona and its products waa placed <* view to the Public in the Health Welfare Exhibition held in Calcutta in March 1929. A number of tpecimena of medininal and industrial value-were presented to the Bengal Allen Medical College and to the Registrar', Calcutta University, for their Commerce Department Museum.

Information regarding the sources of nupply of Economic plants and their products was given to numerous i....m\mmlmU both from India and -b "ofe'in*001* "A * ""i^'able number of pkn» aad plant products tinVd on khalf of Government DepartmenU and the general public. Information on or material of the following was sappbed to various 'Pplicants in different parts of the worifl :-

- Ephedra vulgaris, Santalum album, Amnm Cdmnu, Dolixrpa*
- Sissoo Denis rp., Canca Paf*m\% Datum CSSMS***, Pssb-*
- phyllum Smodi, TtrnumaUo CkthJm, CUmmplm (Hmfimin,*
- HydnocorVm <mktitminhcm\$, TmmbfintH Kwim\ Nation*
- lochys Jalatmammi J^MM fnisilii GssssMtf sp., Aocis*
- Catechu, Aristolochis #p., MiUm/kmis hortensis, Withania*
- somnifera, Swietenia Mahagonif II* paraguayensis, Boehmeria*
- neros, Psychotria Iparacuanha, At unitum heterophyllum, Papaver*
- somniferum, Halorrhens wWKf9&aW9Kt&rWKm, u^^mi^m purpurca,*
- Myrsine sp, D-+*, -T-AUwriUs /snIU, Uwmimn. vulgare.*

^he cata' ^Wd j/T*. * ** nvtfirinal plants already in manuscript is to ^u the materials for a catalogue of Food. Spioc and Fodder plants are almost ready. Materiak for a caUofrttc of Tmhm pknts exhibited in the Gallery are being drawn up.

IV. Cinchona and Quinina. - Bark Dunga the yw 114.57! lbs. of bark were received from Java of which 118,990 lbs. were sent to the Bengal Factory at Mungpo and 95,573 lbs. to Ik Madras Factory at Nadevattam. TK* (hmit u... of India's owa Plantation in the Mergui District, Burma, had during the the ysar i stock of 116,129 lbs. of bark. Fro^ 7^wblefc IO9.M0 IU werr harvsstd ansj #341 lbs, carried over. leaving a balance of 23,000 lbs. in the Hmstisi store as a carry over. At Mungpo Factory <*t <f tW ta^ai sterk of tN J9t Vmx * India

of which 581,768 lbs. w m Javn and 102,441 Iba. Bun*. 140,277 lbs. (58,916 lbt. Java and 81,961 Iba. Burma) were worked leaving a balance of 543,932 lbt. at t carry ovct. At Xaduvatum Factory out of 573 tbt. Java bark received during the year 78,506 Ibt. were leaving a balance of 17,067 Ibt. at A carry over. Thus at the to no, be ear the tot* l sto< ^ of I*** government bark amounted 4 lbt, comprising Java bark held at Munjrpo 522.852 lbs. and 17,067 lbt. at Naduvatura and Burma bark held at Mungpo 21.1*0 lbs. and *t the Xergui plantation 33,665 Ibt. At Mungpo Factory 8,417.5 iut. of Quinine Sulphate and 3,130 Iba.of Chnchona Febrifuge powder were obtained from 140/77 Ihs. of India bark. At Nmluvattam Factory 5,048 lbt. of Quinine Sulphate and 1,35ft It*, of Cinchona Febrifuge were obtained from 7K,5u6 Iba. ol richer India bark.

Sale of Quinint. - The toul Government of India rtock of Quinine Sulph purchased as such and extiarted from Java tntl Burmt Uric at the close of the year w m (a) Quinine Sulphtte 339.H26 lbs rompriMng 82,123 lbs. held at Indian Museum, 242.111 H*: »t Mungpo and 1\ V.2 lbs. at Naduvattam and (6) (inohona Febrifuge 22,216 Its. htkl 12,042 lbs. »t Mungpo and 10,174 lbs. at Naduvtrsm.

Sale of Quinine. - During the year 32.134 lbs. of Quinine Sulph to wer tnu a ** in Jt 18,251 lbi. in the I***TM0**) <* . The » n r r « se ix due to it? Mailra, Cim-hona Dept r tment Uking over 19,360 Ibt. from India stock *t Xaciuvattam for distribution in their own am. Kxclud- ing the stocks sold to Madras the otMOsption in Che India area come* to 12,775 lbs. during the /ear afainot 15,751 lbt. during the previous y<tr showing a decrease of 2,976 lbs. This decrease is msinly ttt n luu)^ to a smaller oo<:ttmpUo© in the Punjab which was 9,367 Iba. against 12,164 lbs. previously. The shares of the provinces and the Indian States in the distribution were Pu h 9,267 lbs United Provinces 1,792 lbs Baluchistan 328 lbs., North W ^ frontier Provmet 274 lbt., RajpuUm and Central India ^ N*. Kathmir 44 Iba., Whi' Prannot 125 lbt. and Madras CincDot* ^ pwuneot 19,360 lbt.

During th tributed "A u l ^ 4, W lh* W C " ^ ^ 1* Febnfuge powder were <U- distrib...i**n >> 18,251 lbs. in the prvioiM year. The O ^ t. ment's stock. No stock of ladk Fobrttffe was Ukeu ovtr by Bengal as they had sufficient took of thk product of |A<ir own (or distribution.

Revenue credited w Ba. %*? * ^ ^ ^ ' . ^ H w * IMMi th# actaaJ nosspu against Ba. 1,36,1... V • W Mb of M,1M Ib. of QmmM MpkaU one year. The increase is due to an abnor- mal demand from M... As stated above Madras Oockmt IVpan- ment took over 19,360 lbs. from the bdit oovwMOM'I took of their

paid in part Ra. I* MW
balance Rt IJI^IO remained payable » » ^ - 01
7* * < * ipa Ra. 2,38,503 were by cash » . * and R* . U7.M1 by credit
10 Uoverwuent Departmeata inducting paymeitt by Bank Drafta in the
* * Government Department* in the Uniud h ^ i m & « » •
the T « v there wu no uic of the India Febrifuge « tber by the Govern-
ment of Ben^ml or the Oovvment of Mftdm.

P ^ ^ < i « M . - A y « t f f f steady pronwM in « l * rin » « t in the nursery
and fi ^ W markf mtiii definite iUtr* retched in our knowledge of
Cinchona under South Burma condition* . TV mo* important raut
achieved » • knowledfr of what Cinchona already free of dtteate will
withtanJ m the WIT of advene weather condition! . The end of the year
aw * * < * f period of rainlea weather during which, btie by little, a
law * * < * P * » t reached alao* leafW coalition. In order to
rnZ . * * < * " P * » t reached alao* leafW coalition. In order to
of * * iat the riA of cellar diieaie, AaOow plttta* had bee« carried
of * b * « * . Md Ike toriaee mtinf combined with the long abeence
" J ^ threw M mmu 7 heary ttraib m the parched plant* . That
man . < * thorn * k * m ^ - i . ^ - ^ . K M U l i i i i n h va « to he figected,
but that a whole area of Cinchona should meet thil ad?ene condition
successfully by leaf UL ' m fomethiig entirely new in th» cultivation
The of Q * nu * * n « t to the pUnUtMW coindovd with the tenninatioB
tm t l ^ 0 , 1 * * drought. Within a week of rain falling a transforma-
thi » u ! ! ^ f * q < u r e d ^ be teen to be believed had taken place, and from
a picture of ngbt to the end of the rainiin October Cinchona rtood oat
a picture of nide « n « healthy vegetative growth. Tht mck prologfd
of drought ihoud'be eipem-wd at afl ii di-twbing. There
for thi. area nor for cootiguooi ami of anUHuf like iu
« n ceruinly he looked «pon at ahMMI, brt the record
h . ^ * ^ ing mfearfully throgk it and mAmf mA phairn-
/ j ^ n « w t r h n n f re tappbed ihoin how thif crop can in
^ . o t i o n . b ^ f c j) the r ^ p o u t w n it hai fained at aa attic,
d e l e r a t e / ^ 4 « m l t t o n v .

Since the 2^{hiT} » t » o of the nd hark ^ tecim vat abandoned, and
since shallow ^ ^ ^ lan tad aa amlt drantaae havt formed haaii < considera-
tions in t ^ ^ ^ system of cultivation, much program has been made with
Cinchona in Mergui.

The finding and propagation of a robust Hybrid already gives promise
of greater success and suitable shade crops both far Und to keep it ml
and for Cinchona to shield it from the direct tern * * « h » " * « W
found and their fullest utility proved by experiment and exploited.

The advantages of fairly steep slopes with a southward aspect
gradly sloping or south facing hill sides have
the last two years' work, and has

reputed loose rung of thr muimt* ail • an iadjpen*sble operatm far
 success. These site Uctori mdioafte that at planting exteoda South-
 eastward to the higherelevuicifof (hemerve.we mty expert to ftac*
 conditions *** kvoorahle. ** Cinchona. But the mu loawa of the
 whole area * aAft?a<iv P* <v> d. It will grow Cinchona and miy grow it
 at some pro^t luidllf proaent conditions of world pnom Int it will never
 be a first class *^ for the purpose. Much is oertaia to depend on the
 fortune of to* aoiu. *nd while we can reasonably expect lo have further
 gains by l* * kU1 * ^ ^vatMW lioth in reapvct of the operations ami the
 time of carryin* th^m o<t, and |rain> from the aorlimitizing of the
 different specie wr muj* weogniar the error of fix'a« lo OM i m m aad
 of making the wkolp Government oi Imha effort drpew'ualoB the nmmrie*
 of the South ,lllniu Minute. Mcrijfu ran take. and. until better arvat
 are proved, oIU*t <xmtinuo N) **ke it« part in a unifted arhen^ for an all
 India supply. In et ^ u impoajiUe to maintain a nplr without the
 bark now standing the rpf ^ut tferrr ^ ^ mujv atller ArrM wllrlv ^ ^
 experimental culti v*^<n in a umill way and to give proof of auitabilitj
 should be going on wiUl • view to rvlrviajc the Uergai area of a tmptm-
 sibility it should wiUl • view to rvlrviajc the Uergai area of a tmptm-
 cannot be over 00t ^ ^ to bl*f ak>Oe . Advioe to prove other ar.ai
 The difficulties of an w* The diffirultir* of production arc aoluble.
 of co-operation in In^U's <lniUtrativr and finanrul kind doe to the atiffne*
 production up. Failure pree-nt unatable political aUe, aho<id not hold
 reason is good enough to esn>^ the ww of a blank cheque now on the
 bank of India's futur. health. In a<it of Ufflr rea* n« of quinine now
 hold it remains advisab. **> rxpenm *nt and prove wherever th* conditioni
 seem suitable. Proof of an arva takes years, and while a sense of security
 may for the present be felt by reason of the lm vl<^ <<-l^W *i. the
 altogether exorbitant ftwt of i>o« •tnckB caMoi be tor#***«. Ker
 should it be forgotten tJlat m << '*l'<i^ attack even of a moeVma* awl
 financially restricted ktTV< IPMiiit maUna >onU r^uk in depletion of the
 reserve within a period short h fM pahM with the tim* required
 to develop home production. The failure for 3 years of the planting
 programme on one of the Bengal plantations, and the as-yet-unproved
 value of the Anamalai arva opened out, int now and very markedly to
 the folly of relaxing effort els where. >Ur are piialiti l^fcinn h Mhet
 directions. The competition * othfr ciwpi for Java CmHiwi laad aM
 the continued control of prices and world production ar facts thai mm
 Government with any degree of responsibility however remote far tha
 health of over 3M millions of a malaris stricken population can afford
 to disregard. And there is the greater value in sparing them the
 planting pays and that suitable areas undoubtedly exist awaiting the
 scientific equipment and proof that Government alone can afford to
 undertake.

A
 S* ecnea of aaaJyak of Buna bark auapkt enowi thai we uuy
 *** al apod quality at an eady aje. Maturity it reached at an
 *** in thcee eooditkm* than in the Bengal or Sooth India plaata-
 sion.
 * . . tet to ultimate form modi quioker and it atene not unlikely
 Kw t * . . . J be aaaa eaaaanal Tanaiioii in qujnine eonteat CoDeo-
 ^i ^ Malytii diftering af to tone, age, fpedm and part of plant are
 » j y > « M ngularly let the purpoe ol fcliiimüiiiH *• beat ataaana
 for cropping.

The results of a year's toid work and of all the r«e« th ^ Ktre prwed-
 ed it in this effort seem for the moment in danger of goinf kat thiooqji
 failure to overcome the financial and other diffcahaee aajodated with
 consumption of the drug, and it can only be hoped that the forthcoming
 examination of responsibilities for all India quinine will lead to a more
 settled and liberal quinine policy, and that ^ uMane nuy be found eatie-
 factory to the large interests of publie health no lam than to the Inandal
 interests of different Governancifc. ItbtB«e,parhant,tocana kaH and
 nfect whither all this leads. We eeam to hava aired away from the
 spirit of the effort of three quarters of a century ago when the object was
 " a cheap and plentiful supply of febrifuge to the poor " and perhaps it
 cannot do harm here to IMII the odgiMi yihrfciipifl «hj» «
 sible for the Cinchona efert. Tk pstant facto bwwn to al vhave
 experiences are that the poor euoot *flord tk df* * *• ptoa Mbd,
 and that Charitable dispensaries kiw to ton tfe« ik m « n c f a « > w y
 empty or with doses inadequate to their needs. There can be no worse
 advertisement for quinine, mi em. its fMM to m*m* m «b to
 ally the lever that Government quinine is blame . . .

V. Financial.—The total budget allotment for th» |Mr «M
 Rs. 4,80,000 of which Rs. 61,100 was rvey proper
 including the Industrial Section, bdka M—«, w4 R*. 4,18,900 for
 Cinchona. The actual expenditure WM Ha M917 (or Bifi w l SUTCJ
 proper and Rs. 3,46,844 for Cinchona, that is, a totol «l It 4OS7«1.
 The total saving accrued was Rs. 76,230. Out of this saving Rs. 66,000
 was surrendered to Government leaving a net saving of Rs. 8,230. TV
 Rs. 1,700 under Pay of Establishment and (ii) from Cinchona Rs 66,300,
 viz., Rs. 60,000 under Purchase of Cinchona tojkMi to. «^00 unkr Fay
 and Allowances of Establishment Non-voted. fm net -Tin«.tu.
 Rs. 8,230, full under Botanical Survey proper Rs. 1,900 and under Cinchona
 Rs. 6,330 and was distributed under several items.

VI. Staff.—The writer held charge as Director throughout the year.
 Mr. S. N. Bal, M.Sc., Ph.C., was Curator of the Industrial Section, Indian
 Museum, Calcutta.

^•» (yMiaMtie i^to«li Awllfc** tfc» rao.

Mr. U. C. Pal was Assistant Curator of the InduWud Section. Indkn
Museum, and held charge of the Government of India Quinine Store in the
Indian Museum throughout the year, and of distributions therefrom.

On the Cinchona Plantation, Margui, Mr. P. T. Russell held charge as
Superintendent. He was without assistance throughout the year and
has more than lived up to his reputation for able management and trust-
worthiness. The difficulty and value of his work and the degree of success
he has obtained are well known to Government.

All the other members
worked satisfactorily.

and the Clerical establishment have

C. C. CALDKR,
Director, Botanical Survey of India.

Among these and other small trees of species of *Callicarpa*, *Linocera*, *Litsea*, are to be found a large variety of creeping and climbing shrubs, such as *Hedyotis*, *Dalbergia*, *Holmakioidia*, *Dioscorea*, *Smilax*, *Stemona*, *Helipia*, *Combretum* and *Entada*, while various herbs spread on the floor of the jungle. Of these the most common are species of *Polygonum*, *Blumea*, *Bidens*, *Phyllanthus*, *Bonnaya*, *Lepidogathis*, *Scoparia* and *Tragus* with grasses and *Cyperaceae*. Trees in this zone are represented by species of *Albizia*, *Gmelina*, *Grewia*, *Strobilanthus*, *Trevis*, *Shorea*, *Dysoxylum*, *Amarum*, *Bombax*, *Alstonia*, *Acacia*, *Besleria*, *Aporosa*, *Litsea*, *Excoecaria*, *Wrightia*, *Aglaia*, *Cedrela*, *Glochidion*, *Turpinia*, *Phyllanthus* and *Vitex*, associations which show close relationship with pure Eastern Himalayan type.

At higher elevations the vegetation is denser and more luxuriant and several large trees of species of *Merua*, *Pygmaea*, *Schinus*, *Gynocordia*, *Myristica*, *Quercus*, *Hymenocarpus*, *Acaculus*, etc., occur in association with *Litsea*, *Diospyros*, *Lygodium*, *Garcinia*, *Vilcibrunia*, etc.

A net work of lianes in which are prominent *Entada*, *Artabotrys* and *Burseria* spp. is often seen hanging in large loops and coils from *Nepenthes* and taller trees.

Among the genera of herbs and shrubby undergrowth commonly met with in these higher elevations are *Strobilanthus*, *Artemisia*, *Polygonum*, *Lana*, *Linocera*, *Elatostemon*, *Lepotes*, *Maria*, *Bonchus*, *Crepis*, *Adenocaulon*, *Ophiarrhiza*, *Achyrocline*, *Plectranthus*, *Gomphostemon*, *Gnaphalium* and *Chloranthus*.

Linostoma, *Daringia*, *Boumtonia* and *Uvaria* represent climbers while epiphytes like *Agapetes*, *Cedryne*, *Peperomia* also occur. *Raphidophora* and *Pectis* abound while *Piper* is seen clothing many tree trunks. Several mud banks on these higher elevations show associations of *Carrotia*, *Ophiopogon* and *Alphium*.

Of parasites *Larantia*, though a higher elevation, is much in evidence while species of *Balanophora* are seen on *Burseria*. A transition, though not very marked, from the open deciduous forest to the lower to the clear evergreen vegetation of the higher altitudes is noticeable.

Mr. Birwa, Curator of the Herbarium, was on tour in the Bombay Presidency early in the year, and towards its close started work for a survey of the South Burma Climbers reserve area. Collections have occurred from this area for several years but it is proposed to systematize the collections and survey the area representing all census of the Malay Peninsula to Botanical knowledge and the work on his collections that Prof. Craib has undertaken.

make it clear that work on the Flora of Southern Burma and particularly in the area be brought into line. That it will repay the labor and the proximity of Cinchona camp to the collector that is absent in heavy jungle conditions, a chance that is not to be lost.

From the report four Mr. Biswas has returned with some 2,000 specimens of material to yield in botanical work and its ecological program. Accumulating material to yield in botanical work and its ecological program.

In all the specimens were received in the herbarium amongst accessions from the State Museum and Washington, and a set of names from Prof. Hitchcock of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

The chief distribution, so far as number of plants goes, was a list of 27 Eastern Himalayan, Chittagong and Madras duplicates to the Department of Tropical Forest Botany, University of Oxford. Many specimens have been on loan. The specimens have been to Stockholm, the Göttingen to Berlin and the Southern India specimens to Kew in connection with the Flora of Madras. These will be followed at an early date by the Gramineae. To Kew also by way of loan in the first instance but possibly for permanent incorporation with the African collections there, has gone a set of forth African plants collected by Dr. Roxburgh early last century. The collection is of historical interest and it more appropriately housed at Kew with other African collections than a separate.

Mr. Bodhwar, the newly appointed Herbarium Assistant, has been mostly engaged in gaining acquaintance with the collection at headquarters and in local collection, but in addition to his mass material previously gathered in the North-West, he has started the systematic collection of the grasses and is to specialize in this group after the close of the year he was deputed to examine the question of Artemisia in the North-West and will be almost fully engaged in this work for a year at least. The problem is one of considerable economic interest at present. The young industry is developing but about botanical and biochemical problems have arisen to hinder its growth, and it was imperative that an officer with knowledge of the area and with technical experience should be on the spot to watch the yearly fluctuations in essential content and to plot the distribution and prevalence of the best yielding varieties, and generally to gain knowledge essential to the development of the industry. But in addition to this

in the collection of Kurram planU to thai the collections *k, in which ike aurvey proper it chkiy iatawated, it <* likely to outier but rather to gain by Mr. Badhw't temporary <fep<ta' tion.

Mr. *Wlhw*j hat al*o got ready in collaboration with ProL Duo*. specialis* i* the group, * paper on the^{0t} MotM of the North-Wett ^{mima-} lya " in which m?v<#1 #pecie* new to Science or holding the intewst of such plants, <*e dealt with for the firvt tink.

II. Botanical Divisions.—As of late years taxonomic work has been mostly on materml from the leater^known areas ei North-Eastern Indi- Penintula and there hat been rvrealed ia consider- ^ i ^ ^ *D(i **> number of new or interacting tpeciet than it otual in a year's work. Many aew tpeciet hail from Hiam, the retult of work by Gnib, Dandy and Uea on Dr. Kerr't and otheit' eollection. Mr. C. K. C. Kr, p *.. *>eral additiont from Luahai uut of material collected by ~~and~~ the colUtioent of Parker and Park~~mon~~ have given ~~an~~ numerous new n< onl* >t the South Burma Flora **emphasizing its**

affinity With the ~~P.M.~~ O, 8uUtt > ^ " ^ r P<ia<^ ** hdo-CW^.
I ^ ! u ! AUdUuila bvfll o^er paru of iadia make up the onumally
^ flowf ^ of 87 ^> •p^ciet or noonk that have Uen noted amonpt
^ Jurin^ the weax.

Ji,teral ** ^^ «Jurin^ the weax.
for ^N(M/ ^ ermI Wurk<< <f nMire than ua<al interest and impoctMWi
— of Indian Botany have appeared during the year.

In a ~~king~~ of his reasons for bringing up to date >">taaital knowledge on the Indian Bambous. Father Blatter refers to the val*beW for research existing in InHlel, for the forester at veil at for the pun botanist, before th- Iy and intrvate problems in connection with the bambou forests of I are brought nearer their solution. HM paper published in the Indian Forreter will h^re a iq<W appaal lor, apart from the volumes on Orchada, no volume W tht Ammk <i ife Koyai Hoiaaic Garden has emitted the demand that Gamble's monograph of the Bambous published some 20 years ago has done. For the Indian forester few groups of plants hold the importance thai the htathoo doet and Father Blatter's revision is certain t# appeal as Bath to the Forreter interested in the bambous of his area at it will ADpaal to a^d help the systematist, engaged often with scrappy material, in solving tht identity of the bambou specimens sent in for determination.

No one who has had to work on herbarium material of the genera Melicetis and Macaranga can have failed to feel how unsatisfying is such work in the absence of intimate knowledge of these genera in the field, and it is, therefore, doubly welcome to have the Melicetis of Northern Bengal set in order by one whose wide interests and keen powers of observation are equalled by his opportunity for field botany.

Mr. Shebbs in a manner it is to be in the field. at least, Bengal.

Another has appeared during the in the one volume and the genus OzaUi itself follows the and especially interest group of world wide plants.

Probably equal in the botanical that has appeared in the Index to the fern nllia The want whnhr thr Index tions, this an emenleil and enlarged edition of PntzrTt in com pnaing tome 84,000 rfreremen and four more are to « omr. It is a standah in the libraries of all botanical and hort. The references are of post Linsjina date but owing to th high quality of amongst other Malabaricus All stud«nu < InJian Botany.

III. Industrial Section.- During the year under report about our gallery specimens of which about specimens as of during his tour from the and other collection is being worked out.

As usual a number of were replaced by The year and

case has been added to the Gallery

A
graphs * > * I W T « exhibit of CUKIMNU aad iU prodseta with photo*
and do -41** of 'h« manufacture of Quinine aad other tail*, wat placed
on view to *** Public «» ** Health W.-lfare Kihibtion held in Calcutta
in March 1930.

Informa tion regarding the HOUTCCA of supply of Economic planU and
their products **» given to numeroui correnpondeoU, both from India
and abroad, and a consikrable number of plaats aad pimat products
were identified on behalf of (Government Departaerti aad the general
public. Infurnation on matnali of the following wy supplied to various
applicants in diff*... of the wofW :-

- Nr qajitu R»sburghu, Wall., Boekmria nitra, Hk. «*WJm., Side
a^Hu^ ^urn». LtUara pciynnntka, Jua, Orewia sclerophylla.
Wan., Mukia onrVW/a, Am., r«rTMH fillMft, B«n., Crataegus
Orycantha. Unn.f GrrrMea \$f., TriUemm vmlfm*, VB.9 N«dum-
bium *V, OaiTmf #p. CVw Papp, Iimvf Jteii IMKro-
phylla, W*n., CrfpUmU^fia frtmdt/Lwm, Br.f ^IrvfS BtUmdomus,
Linn., Adonia s
CitruUmt "»>ry«Au, Hchnd., Ckknt&m fkmilmM, DC.,
Mund Linn., Terminalis
Chebula, Retr., Panicum sp., Setaria sp., Psychotria Ipecacuanha,
Stokes., Mimulus morchus, DoufL, Lwimigm fafin/nru, Rovb ,
Plantago amplexicaulis, Cav., Bnfihrima tmbcm, Lam., Amy-
pium sp., Cynodon dactylon, Pers., Hibiscus Mutabilis, Linn.,
Eriodendron anfractuosu*i. rc.t PrrJk ocieWff, Low.,
Asteriscarpus integrifolia Zayphus
Jujuba, Lamk., Ananas satern, Linn., Sarcocarpus Anacardium
Linn., Plantago sp.

The catalo pt, is awaiting
to be printed no*brr >M (ortmnl[• (.uJogof of Food, Spices
and Fodder pu now a*o ready in manuscript. Natariib far •
catalogue of T... plants are being drawn up and it M «rp«*t«d to be
ready in manuscript during the ensuing year.

IV. C... Qrf*M,-&r*. So bufc wai imported from
abroad oM? Bark karvwt wriknkrnu dunnng tW
year On tlj'u m>Urnt *cco«l>*. pUautioM aaovml 149,749 IU. which thmftjh
dry had bL... U, i v a lh« «> aWva hy !!< *!•!_ at th« cw4 of
the year. There was a carrj © w «» »... Ha. fc»» ** yāw lfW->>
at the Burma plantation hark atom, « that tk* ««al ratir orw to
1930-31 amounted to 175W " "» thow^rfilT *y k«»k.

No bark was despatched during l«Mi fc» Barms to aay W the
Indian factories. w
m ingpoo stocks of Java and Burma barks carried from

1929-30 was 5CE, T2 H*. and tlfm aW Ai the latter quantity was
 worked out of It » 3ii 4M,725 IU. Java bait « * «wy * * * to | « ^ | - At
 Naduvattam the year started with a stock of 17,067 none
 was received and ml was rated. HM » tl » total cany orrc of India
 bark to 1930-31 was 67M,6M 11*. of mkkk 494,725 lbs. *ava lay at
 Mungpo » J i; r. !W II*. Bwm lay at lkfgw ft* ** above-
 mentioned an* • ! • of Java mad BOTU baric* • » « * « • • • • • 1830-75
 lbs. Sulphate a* J 4« lfaa. P^hh«e mad ^ » IU. Sdpfcie mad 480
 lbs. Febrifuge toul 3090 lbs. Q || 1a ir awl f » lbs. Febrifuge were
 extracted. TW 17,1*7 lbs. Javn bark rxtrart^d ml Naduvattam pro-
 duced 1U20 lbs. Quaiar Mpbalc aad »H IU. Carbons Febrifuge, so
 far as S^phate is concerned nhlifdy a Mlrr yieU ikaa Mungpo
 on their bark was richer.

Stock of Quinin.- IV total Q u m f i i # f ! « * » • * • * • Quinine
 sulphate purchased aa avb aad **tfarwd fm«i boaw a*d foreign barks
 amounted to 319,636-3 IU at the rod of tV yrnr. T*ii **** by
 71,341-6 lbs. at the Indian Museum, 239,471-9 lbs. at Mungpo and
 4,811-6 lbs. at Naduvattam.

Stock *C* * * « Ni F^r^oar. - TV total Pt.*k of India Frtvih* » mi
 the class
 and 10,44. lbs. at N^Ur.tUav

Sale of P**i matbe adimat aV« la of ladia Qraaw dam
 was a total sum of 23,312 lha a^aivt & 154 IU batyw. The kite
 figure, however, included a special onkr of mm* l«M » fc. f ^ » fcy
 the Madras Carbons Department. Tr— l— | iniiMi — ff » iAnJ by
 the distribution » tW India ami of 12,314 lbs. dung the ytnr against
 12,776 lbs. in 1928-29. TW abawnof tW pfovuww mad t« E | Indian States
 in the distribution * * * . Puijab t. » 0 lha.. Untd. provinces 1,700
 lbs., North-West Frontier Province 357 IU. nmlibilibiii i51 IU., Baj-
 pratan and Central India 730 lfaa. IMhi Province 46 lbs., Hind 6 lbs.,
 Mysore (Pernian G«|f) | ft. ^ Madras Carbons Department 10,308
 lbs.

Sale of Carbons Febrifuge. - There was no taking over and, therefore,
 no sale by local distributing Governments of India Febrifuge and the
 stock of this product, therefore, continues to mount. During the year
 3,770 lbs. of Carbons febrifuge powder were distributed in the India
 area against 4,454 lbs. in the previous year. The distribution was done
 by Bengal, all from their own Stock of febrifuge.

Receipts by the sale of Quinine. During 1929-30 the actual receipts
 amounted to Rs. 5,70,231 against Rs. 3,85,144 in the previous year.
 The receipts include Rs. 1,91,510 paid by Madras during the year, being
 amount outstanding from 1928-29 account, and exclude Rs. 82,000 due

1ft

Superintendent, which was kept vacant BOM Mr. A. Baybon left, was filled up temporarily by the appointment of Mr. G. Richards of the Bengal Cinchon. Department from 7th December 1929 in view of Mr. Russell's proposed leave early next year. Mr. Maung Sing was Overseer in the Cinchon P.W. Office.

All members of the Staff, both Executive and Ministerial, of the Department worked satisfactorily.

G. C. CALDKB,

Director, Botanical Survey of India.



Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1930-31.

The Botanical Survey of India.—While in common with other departments the Botanical Survey has suffered from the long continued financial stringency with its consequent partial disruption of organisation and curtailment of work, it has, within the limited means at its disposal, and with the utmost economy, continued to maintain something of the traditional standard handed down to it from more prosperous times. Particularly has this been the case in the sphere of its economic botanical activities.

Mr. D. Srinivasan, the senior assistant for systematic work, commenced his study of the flora of the Oaro Hills. His collection numbered about 2,000 specimens, comprising about 800 species, and the results of his field work enrich very considerably the material now available for floristic and ecological survey of the area.

Reference to the work of a preliminary character which has been done on the collections continues to show the intimate relationship which exists between the Oaro Hills and the true Eastern Himalayan region as represented by Bikkim; and it is interesting to observe that while the old conception that the Ike region of the Sikkim Himalayas has the matrix of several groups of plants of the Chinese and North East Indian distribution has had to give way to the claims of the region further East, separating Barmes, Assam and Szechuan, to the north both geographically and biologically, the Oaro Hills lying much south and detached from the main geographical distribution, tend rather to the West than to the East. Although much remains to be explored before an area representing the most natural meeting ground of these Asiatic floras can be fixed, it is certain that, to a fuller understanding of the problems of the Himalayas, an intimate knowledge of such detached areas as the Oaro Hills furnish will be essential. It has been with a view to linking up the evidence from this part of the world with that from similar exploration work undertaken of late years in the rich floristic areas of West Borneo and Szechuan, as well as to provide material for an ecological analysis, that these hills have been selected for study. When the work will be carried forward to some degree of completion seems uncertain in the present state of financial difficulty and of uncertainty as to the future of official organisation for it, but Mr. Srinivasan, who now leaves the Survey, has by his untiring and unselfish effort gathered together a mass of evidence that most weightily influences further work whenever this can be undertaken.

The hopes expressed in the preliminary report that Mr Narayanaswami's transference to the Madras Agricultural Department would not mean a loss to Survey work have been vindicated in a double sense. His transference has proved to be temporary only. During the period of his absence he has carried out extensive explorations in the little known forests of North Coimbatore, Kollegal, Bolampatti ranges and in the Anaimalai Hills, and has accumulated considerable material for a plant analysis of these ranges and for an estimation of the part they play in the union of the floras of the East and West sides of the peninsula.

Mr. Narayanaswami, interestingly reprinted in the Journal of the Botanical Survey of India, more or less in the place in the distribution of Eastern and Western Ghats species. At the higher elevations the families Euphorbiaceae and Rosaceae, among them the Andropogonaceae and the Alsiaceae, Gentianeaceae and Hypericaceae among herbaceous vegetation are most prominent. The Anaimalai range is the frontier of Mysore.

The vegetation is divided into two types represented by a deciduous scrub at low elevations merging into a semi scrub and bamboo area. Above this, between 1000 ft. and 3000 ft., come open deciduous forests with trees of moderate size and a carpet of undergrowth grasses reaching 1000 ft. during the North East monsoon. Scattered sholas occur between 4000 ft. and 5000 ft. represented by tall evergreen trees with accompanying colonies of mosses, ferns and other epiphytes, which formation is in turn succeeded by the grassy hill tops devoid of all the taller vegetation. Here a gradual progression from a dry hot climate through a cool moist atmosphere of middle upper elevations in which only carpet vegetation can survive. The occurrence of evergreen forest up to 5000 ft. on heavy rainfall in the Anaimalais at comparatively low elevations is attributable to this factor.

Mr. Bailhwar, officiating second assistant in the Survey, continued and brought to completion, so far as the Survey is concerned, his investigations on the Santonin yielding Artemisia of the Kurram and North Western India. Very valuable results likely to be of far reaching importance to the future of the industry have been obtained, and, in view of the great progress made, it is for regret that the investigation had to be brought to a close on account of the urgent need for retrenchment. Difficulties associated with the time of production of Santonin in Artemisia and with the methods of drying and extracting the harvests have been cleared up, and valuable data established bearing on questions of geographical and altitudinal distribution. The climatic conditions suit-

able to the drug yielding varieties have also been studied and results obtained. Every attempt to determine the course of future work if cultivation is ever attempted or, if attention is confined to the natural supply, then on the treatment of the crop by grazing and cutting. While it has been ignorant of the facts now brought to light that has hitherto hindered progress and that has been responsible for much financial loss to collectors and to the firms importing the raw material for extraction, the knowledge acquired by no means completes what must be gained before success may be attained to the industry. Although the services of Mr. Badhwa that not be lost to this young industry it cannot but be for regret that his official work should have had to be brought to a close.

Mr. Birwara, Curator of the Herbarium, made a further attempt early in the year to visit the Cinchona Reserve in the Tenasserim area of Burma. The portion visited was towards the Nam Sap and it forms a complement to the exploration work already undertaken. The collection is rich in grasses and bamboos in which the area abounds, and Mr. Birwara's interest in the lower order of plants resulted in a valuable amount of material of this kind also. All of it is of interest relative to the flomennjr plants, attention has but sparingly been given to the Cryptogams it is not unlikely that further work to Science will result when the material comes to be examined. En route to Burma he visited the islands of the Andaman Coast. The flora of the former area has of late received attention but it was with the intention of clearing up some points regarding the Avicennia associations of the mangrove swamps of this part that the visit was paid. The results of his examination will be found at an early date in his publication of the Systematic position of the Indian Avicennias.

On the sea shore in Cox's Bazar is found an area particularly leading itself to study by the collector, and the camera has brought in a manner that no description can do, an appreciation of the wonder and beauty of dunes and desert vegetation. Good light has favoured Mr. Birwara's attempts at this form of photography of the traewe's of nature in their own environment by the dunes of Cox's Bazar, and a toetoler esjsh botanical work has resulted. Freshly his tours including those to Assam in collaboration with the Curator of the Industrial Station, to which reference is made below, Mr. Birwara has brought back several thousands of specimens.

The normal activities of the Herbarium of the Botanic Gardens were maintained as usual. The work is extending every year and the difficulties involved in the maintenance of the different institutions throughout the country are being met.

enough and material. Δ kle « * ' » connection with all aerU of botanical easily
the evidence in caie* bearing on the illepl «w*ivation of drap.
Type Δ L Δ *⁰⁰ taken M opium or ganj* producing planta «re *k» """"d ""
terial Wt «n<iurie» of this nature.

Co- and their aid invited and obtained. Distance and e expensiveness
of travel «ftatftt aguiint the rich collection! in tfee hert*rium «nd
library

MM one could with, but

I«di_m g*⁴⁸ tlwughoirt the y«w. In oonnwrtn with work on the

Mr. Parkinson of the Korwt IVpartment fpait MM Use at
critical material ^longing to hit own collection! and rendered tone
much prized help to us with locally grown bamboo, while Mr. Kanjilal,
also of the Forest Service, went Δ j-⁰⁰ra⁰⁰ of hk leave
at work on the section of the herbarium.

The need to divert
accompany fort Δ """"W "nonopaph* bits the maint««n« of tke *Sttarj*
badly, «nd
ary period, als has hPTMPdB;Me. T1»ü««rydo« not lead in the ordi-
nary sense, but its U>0b tnd r«iodio»k with the exception of certain
irreplaceable volumes, are always a \pm &pm of workers whose stand-
ing and who »*«d for them in tke caoM of raeaitb »» known.

ons towards a knowledge of Indian botany during the year
should be contraction in tin furr|T «*!*! p»*M« far du* study—
a provision by the way Uul .» ««wtriM and all Governments consider
it in their own interest to make the loss is partly made good by the
young and enthusiastic body of Indian botanists being turned out
through the gradually enlarging scope for specialisation «(tkt Indian
Educational system. Some of the work done by these men is now of
a standard that is gaining recognition in the world of botanical science,
and there is no doubt it is always gaining in importance. But this is
the better reason why the historical collections that come down to
the new school should have at least the same care and attention and study
that was formerly given to them. In the eyes of the scientific world
of to-morrow it will take much ""I* tkt* a pfaa of financial stringency
to justify the neglect to-day of able objects of art
and science that have come Δ n as treasures to* n . ran of bota-
nical collections prevents dis"" Δ — «- oo tfee attending the pe-
riod of art objects of a rtile nature or fragile and susceptible to
change, difficulties that are —b**mmindfp**ptmMA in other biolo-

Goal or in gnokigiiii Material. Their nature rentier* them pwullirly
 £ acceptable lo td» ravages of time and of dimite, and to numtain them
 m * *at« fit for study demand* labour and unceasing attention.

^biiaked material dealing directly or indirectly with Indian botany
 ? * * ^er a wide variety of subject*. Of a t-xononio kiud, Mr.
 £ * C . Pb-herof Kew has numeroui dea ription*of now or luteresting
 —dt, meeUy resulting from exammatton of material in connection with
 the Flora of IUdruw, ol w blich a new part has appeared during the year.
 This brin* the flora down to and inciudiug the Cyp***** and there
 remain now hut two more puts which will deal with the large tally of
 Gramineae.

Mr. Fischer's new *ipunt*, a goodly number of which bdoug, as might
 be expected, to the leaser known hdl district* of tho [jeninsula, an -
Impatiens Harnesi, *Impa*^{^M} *htieorm**, *impUie** *U* ifiriot. «nV
culm caniforme, *Rmx*d>m* (fomblñ, & »rpu\$ Jacbi, *Fn*bn*tl»* ag.
gregata, *Fimbristylis* ^{TM*nt.} and *Fimbrulylu Samymi**, the last from
 T* * * Tmraa ore colleniorw of Mr. Narayanaswaiiu. fie has alio
 a T* * * .4s»]4Qf M belonging to the *Cyper* ** * »* J reprinted by
 ^ T i J " ^ .4s»]4Qf M belonging to the *Cyper* ** * »* J reprinted by
 sh ang. »P«ies .4. Gambia from near <K>tacaraund.

Burma has added *Stemodia sulphurea*, *Crypto-*
corymbosa ami .S ^ nM Miff, a new genus of tho R* .L * * * ropimented
 by a single species *S. Abnags*, all described by Mi. R. M. P « «er, and four
 new Gentians *Gentiana bimaculata*, *Gentiana siakensis*, *Gentiana*
membranacea and 6'fnda^i *croHJurdtoU** vs* «»'. «f*J!«« » given to
 science for the first time by Marquand in the «m m ol his work on the
 Asiatic, partitu ahjn«ie represenUtives of the family. Mar<tt%id
 proposes to rename as *Gentiana confusa* Clarke's *Crawfordia affinis* of
 the Flora of British India, as the specific epithet "affinis" has already
 been employed for a north west american plant of the genus to which
 this species of *Crawfordia* now comes.

Out of Upper Burma, from card raised from a collection made by
 Kingston Ward, comes a new gram «(IWNM, i. *hypoleuca*, in-
 teresting because aberrant as to type. Its description, very fully drawn
 up by Airy-Shaw, shows that it departs even hrtfc* bm U- t/JM
 than does its nearest ally *Barbieria laugais*. Tanaka m U* itmti
 of Botany has given specific rank to a *Stylis* species, the only one having
 rusty hair on the vegetative organs. This was collected by Parkinson
 and now bears his name. He has also new combinations in nomenclature
 in descriptions of *Atalantic sempiterna* and *Atalantic spinosa*,
 both species of fairly wide distribution and of *Paramignya Beddomei*
 and *Souriana monophylla*. From the Eastern Himalayan region,
 Marquand, in his revision of the old world species of the genus, has three

now
* i ^ * * " B, Hookeri * B. ^rifiki' and B. haMata all renamed (ram
u of the older Indian boUuuU while Parker hat described
a new Milca
ta, AT nepoUnsu from the same region.

Now
A*am addiort are represent**f by *Oeuliam Panyae* by Mar-
quand yd by *Ortkmphm oWuJcwu* and *Jwrrf* WfIV ^ bX ^ " c ^ .*
the first n*med after IU tinder, tho second found by Weigef and the third
being of
Kingdom Wari't collection.

A new C'/Tr^vkb> c\ *fdyartka*, generally growing on a species of
Randia and a new *Bryonia*, B. ^ -- ^ *Un*, have been described and
figured by Blatter and MfiCion in the Journal of the Bombay Natural
Hist^r Societ y . . . » the Journal of thr Inlian BoUnic^I Society re*
peel j ^ |
Wo ^ ^ ^ ^ A fpeeiei oome from the Mtlutuleahwaf Diftnt A the
Ghata.

Profess^{or} ^ < b coutinu«* to add to the finmcnAe number of new »pe-
cies alrean/ ^ ribed from the coilection of Kerr and others in Siam.
The publication of Volume I, Part 1 of his " *Knumerati<sup>ff* which has
recently appeared, deals with the families *Rumicac* to *Cornucac*. Al-
though dealing with an area strictly ouUide the limiU of this report,
his work is ^{out} * it should be in the handt of every botanist who has
to deal - .

^ tI ^ " ^ noe ha, bwn made to work of s systematic kind only,
IP * kxj? ** l * l to lh » ^ » « ^ T pUnti. but th^e lower groups also have
!f ^ ^ UU * * *tly merf Ming body of workem, the results
JJ * k * t * / * * . . . msntioncd here, are adding to our knowlglge
^ k i i o ^ " f * * Pro' - Kaahyap on gioupt of the ThaUophytes
and the recent puMication by Dr. Brühl of a Cenoss of the
Manu Masse, besides bringtag tfigther in unified and handy fo^m exist-
ing knowledge of these plants, adds very materially to this knowledge.
Mr. Radhwar's work on the same group has not yet been published,
but this is a ^{research} has already gained
the attenti
ed in the ftJ^T ° ° ^ P ^ Uon of Iratluig European authoritiei intere*.

Nor has material for local floras been prepared as the running lists
for a revision of the flora of the Bombay rWt-y-lfc.Jomnl.1
the Bombay Natural History Society and similar papers in other journals
show. Of special interest because of tbt wiakU advances made in
coloured photography which it proves, is another volume of Mr Coventry's
" Wild Flowers Kashmir ". Shades of blue, yellow and white predo-
minate in the flowers selected for illustration and all could wish that
the expensiveness of the process did not set a limit to the number given.
The examination of the U. states of *India enjmtm ± * p * n * mm * m*
the publication, under the editorship ml IW. A. C Mrwml. of th* laU
Prof. Panzer's work on this isolated group of special interest to Indias

botanists. The publication is divided into chapters dealing separately with the habit, distribution, Ecology and Taxonomy, the inflorescence and flower, and the discussion on the inter-relationships of Quattlw to other group.

Two papers published during the year are of such interest as to claim the attention of all botanists. Professor Blatter appeals in the "Journal of the Indian Botanical Society" for a united effort to bring Hooker's monumental work on the "Flora of British India" up to date. He recognises that a complete revision of the Flora is still far off and, asking the question of what can be done in the meantime to bring it up to date, he answers as follows:—"We can gather all the material that has accumulated during the last 30 years and write short monographs on the families or genera embodying the results obtained by previous botanists. These results may be descriptions of new genera or species, notes as to the distribution of species, revisions of genera, changes in the arrangement of genera, transfer of species from one genus to another, suppression of species, combination of new species, nomenclatorial changes, etc." By way of illustration of what might be done he furnishes a short revision of the *Melastomaceae*, a family with a limited number of Indian representatives, and material for which was readily obtainable out of recent monographs. Amongst the younger generations of Indian Scientists there must be workers whose eagerness in the cause and whose work in intensity is less than that of the veteran's summing up of the botanical need of the time.

(An even wider interest was shown in the Presidential address to the botanical section of the British Association when he discussed present day problems on Taxonomic and Economic Botany. The address is pregnant with rectifying ideas and sums up what many were thinking without being able to express. The mass of experience on which the speaker could draw brings point to his argument which he seeks to illustrate, and to attempt to repeat here as fully as possible. It is thought might be to deprive the reader of the enjoyment of the address itself which may be found in the 11th Volume of "Nature".

II. Industrial Section:—During the year under report about 200 specimens have been registered in the Collection Register, of which more than 100 specimens have been deposited in the Gallery, the balance being kept in reserve for future use. Most of these specimens are of medicinal value and were collected by the Curator during his tour in the Khasi and Manipur Hills. Botanical specimens collected during the tour are being worked out and a preliminary report has already been submitted.

Although the tour was mainly concerned with the acquisition of fresh material for the Gallery and for distribution, opportunity ~ * * * . h J combining the effort of the Curator of the Herbarium with those of the Curator of the Horticultural Section, to furnish a full account of the work with particular reference to the economic possibilities of the development of *m* of the smaller plant products.

Suggestion of particular interest relate to fruit cultivation, and amongst * : * » * • natural occurrence of edible grapes of good quality would *em to point to the possibilities of cultivation of this kind for those ^ * . . . «w«ary knowledge and capital. During the past 20 years there has been great advance made by the local market in the quality, variety and variety of fruit offered to the public, and though some of this is due to the greater facilities that exist for long transport and for collection of material but been gained by improving the quality of some of the local kinds of fruit.

There is no doubt of the field that has been opened up and initiative in * production of better fruit culture in North India. The supply of material has been enlarged out of all proportion. With the former meagre supply and although it is now more plentiful, it shows what results may be expected in this line. The records of the Eastern Himalayas offer a variety of shelter for fruit and vegetable cultivation that is only just being realized, and the report now cited about that in the MniP ^ H H L L • condition exists for certain cultivation that would still further enlarge the Indian market.

The special interest taken by the Curator, of India, in the medicinal exhibits at the Museum is to draw attention to the medicinal plants of the area offered of these, and the interest of a medicinal plant occurring wild that has been drawn up of « » pound for the belief that in this direction also there is room.

The Drugs Committee has served to focus official attention on the almost unlimited field that opens in the Indian conditions and the botanical enquiry undertaken forms a modest contribution towards the survey's means to the knowledge necessary for advance in the matter of supplies. In the present state of economic distress * - ^ Ak ^ MHM of India's medicinal resources. That advance in these matters more likely to repay effort than those of fruit production and the exploitation of India's medicinal resources. That advance in these matters has been so slow is certainly not due to the lack of opportunity offered by nature. The gulf between theory and practical effort can perhaps nowhere be more profitably bridged than here.

As usual § ***** of ntr**rium specimens exhibited in the Qallory were replaced by ^owre^ drawing* of plant* prepared during the year. The rearrangement <nd overhauling of specimen* continued and about 6,000 labels %ere replaced by printed one*.

A new show-case has been added to take in the more important fibres.

A comprehensive ***** of rinr n^ n* *nd iib P'oducto, with photographs explainiBjf th< Diotno*18 ^mploywl in the cultivation of Cinchona and details of thfo niainfac tur? of Quinine tnd other salts, was placed on view to the puWic in the Health Welfare Exhibition heW in Calcutta in March, 1931.

A number of ^lfr>gruiin •jwiwena, exhibited along with Timbers on the SUi ^ 8 , hlvf hern replaced or renewed.

The ...i'gue of Medicinal plant eihibits is iow going through the press.

Info**tion f~* IWning (he sourecjof Mpnly of ec<onomic plant* and their ^juncts *** ^%a <8 uuhh2r:Phh *ontfpendenU both from India and %Ued, and * ^Mnlerable number of plants and plant product* were ^tified - onbrh<llf of Government DepartmentM and the general hi^ l&fo orinat*111 on .".^".1* "I the following was supplied to t^l applicants m dlffrTfnt F-rts of the world :-

- Hibiscus Abelmoschus*, Linn., *Hibiscus cannabinus*, Linn
- Scleria Juncea*, Linn., *Cochlosorus cajmvkru. him.*, *Bodmeria nivea*, Hook & Arn., *Agave sp.*, *Linum uncatissimum*, Linn., *Cryptoclegia grandiflora*, Br., *Zea mays* IAnn., *Andropogon Sorghum*, Brot., *Cannabis sativa*, Lfist*, *Tiluum vulgarr*, VtU.f
- Coccolpin a Bonducella*, Fleming., *Gossypium if.* Um.t
- Artemisia sp.*, *Asyris species*, Sweet., *Ravenala madagascariensis*, Sonn., *Carepa guianensis*, Aubl., *Salvia aegyptiana*, Linn., *Derris sp.*, Lour . *Datura sp.*, *Solanum M longens*, Wall., *Panicum triz:in h: m H:cht* , *Atrapa Rolladonna*, Linn., *Sarcotis Chirata*, Ham., *Cinchona sp.* Linn., *Santalum album*, Linn., *Myristica fragrans*, Hook., *Artocarpus sp.*, Ford., *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, Linn., *Psallisia cuprea*, H. B., *Psallisia corbata*, Mart., *Cleome leptophylla*, Linn., *Mussa sp. Dc.* *Lallumantis Boylan* Benth., *Withania somnifera*, Donal., *Harpatia Mmnimin*, B. J K., *Brassica campestris*, Linn., *Eupasia Jambiana*, Lam
- Xanthium Strumarium*, Linn., *Agave sisalana*, Pavine., *Barbri aristata*, Dc., *Gynmansa splantra*, Br., *Psych:tria Ipanouanka* Steh: a, *Ciss ampuricum*, Hierph, *Croton Tiglium*, Linn., *Medicaria cochinchinensis*, Hprang . *Captis TmU*, Wdl, *Stachis variegata*, Linn., *Ipanouca digitata*, Linn., *Papaver somniferum*,

Linn *Yanth...* *...*
 ***** of***, Wigg[^] *Ainu preodonus*, *Lim.*, i o n i
Catechu *...* *Calotropis procera*, *Dr.*, *Hydrocotyle asiatica*,
Linn.

thrS ***** * Q»*i>BV-flffc Bo baikwu -ported from
 Burma plantations amounted to 131,553 lbs. There was a carry over
 of 175,928 lbs. from the year 1*2*40, at (he B um Plant**** bark
 stores. Some 307,327 lbs. of bark wen despatched from Miffii dving
 the year to the Mungpoo Factory. Out of thk 21(^904) D* rached
 Mungpoo during the year s«* * * * " * * W<i lbs. wai <m (he way.
 Only 1-4
 ^1-32² ^ kT »t the B « M Pkatvlieav torn • a eany o>m to

Mungpoo stock of Ironbark carried 192M0 wat 492,035 RM.
 This is 2,100 lbs. leai (has that *firm m* flock kel ywr. Tkeemrac-
 counting for this (HhNpa«(ty wai duccTffed by aamflafs wk calcwatioii
 of kilos to pounds

stock of Burma bark carried from 1929-30 was 343 lbs. Amounts of
 60,062 lbs. J^ a«| UIIfiba. B«m WHb w« w« W <Wiap
 1930-31, leaving t thr ml ol IMM1 413,0711pm. of Java aid XOiJM^
 lbs. of Burma ^vkt M » rwy or., u m i l-l HM» wat BO itock of
 India bark at the Naduvattam faviary. Tkv the total cany onr of
 India bark to 1931-32 was 630,254 lbs. of which 433,573 lbs. of Java
 and 196,681 lbs. of Burma barks lay at Mungpoo, 134 lbs. lay at Mergui
 and 92,022 lbs. of Burma baik «« • Ai|Ma4. FTOB 170,173 lbs
 of Java and Burma barks woiM d Va«peo Factoiy V N k of
 Quinine Sulphate and 3,266 fta, rf CbtfcO M tMhft w estimated.

Stock of Quinine.—The toUj ttrvI—ill of Mb Stak of Quinine
 Sulphate purchased as such and extracted from home and foreign
 barks, amounted to 305,561 lbs. This amount lay, in round numbers,
 64,230 lbs. at the Indian Museum, »MW i«. ai Mokjpw aad MU k
 at Naduvattam.

Stock of Cinchona /^r^rW^TW Mai oHdk of ladim Fchrlaga
 at the close of the year amounted to 20,000 lbs. held 19,236 lbs. at
 Mungpoo and 10,462 lbs. at Naduvattam.

Sale of Quinine.—From the different stocks of Quinine there was a
 total issue of 19,367 lbs. against 21,312 lbs. last year. The share of the
 provinces and the Indian States in the distribution were, Punjab 10,101
 lbs., United Provinces 2,908 lbs., North-West Frontier Province 348
 lbs., Rajasthan 414 lbs., Central India 300 lbs., Delhi Province 106 lbs.,
 Sind 6 lbs., Baluchistan 577 lbs. and Persian Gulf 12 lbs. The smaller
 distribution is to be accounted for by economic conditions and the ab-
 sence of demand from Madras.

the P⁰W¹—Tb«« •»• "» Uking over and no sale
J¹ touting Government, of India Febrifuge and stock of
Oct¹ t^Mfore, continues to mount. During the year 5,091
11% <yp.
against f^{***} ftbrifuge powder were distributed in the India area
1970 lbs. in the previous year. The distribution was done by
Bengal *ⁿ torn their own stock of Febrifuge.

Revenue by the Sale of Quinine 1930-51 the actual receipt
amounted * . . . 4,43,073 against Rs. 5,70,231 in the previous year.
The receipt[!] include the balatot of cost of 2,998 lbs. of Quinine Sulphate
purchased by *h* M<Mirii ^f|vw >>Mt d^{***} t^{mf} previous year, Out
of the total *rB<ipl- *.. 91,8* were by cash sale and Rs. 3,51,704 by
credit to Gov **Drafts**
in the case of Government Department in the United Province*.

Plantations. In the case of plantations
in Burma, then w Bttfc ^ <<y that has not already found epression in
previous reports. ^ uncertain future of Government's policy in the
matter of bark production has refl
on the plantations to • degree that leave* the one trsined ofioer now
remaining with respon^ and duty beyond the rapacity of any oaj
man. During the firBt P*rt of the year Mr. Rus^rl continued to dis-
charge the duties of ^pmntendent,' and that aflain are u weU as tkty
are in dne almost en^ ^ hl- efforU *lld to tftct smdl band of t n fnd
workers who have Ulowed him throughout his career. The new ei<
business opened out to the west of the existing plantations on a stnck
of land differing from tte m*in *** in Mp6ct ^ tn th< nature o, i o a ,
has proved one of ^f ^ *o far ^ P¹⁰ . ^ * . <<< . * . tim* wbsquent
to that with which frportihould, u ^ ^ i P e * ki D W << w - w u ^ P ^
ed to have stood the dry weather oonditioos better than any other.

IV. Financial.—The total Budget .JloUnpnt for the year was
Ra. 3,17,000 of which Ra. 62,200 (including Rs. 1,000 for English Charges
on Stores, High Commissioner's budget) was far * • Botanical Survey
per including the Industrial Section, Indian Museum, and Ra. 2,64,800
for Cinchona. A surrender of Ra. 12,200 was made from the total Budget
alotment thus :—Ra. 641 from the Botanical Survey and Ra. 11,600
from the Cinchona allotment under several items. After surrender the
alotments for the year were reduced to Ra. 61,500 for Botanical Survey
and Ra. 2,43,141 for Cinchona. The total actual expenditure in the
year was Ra. 2,98,967 (including English Charges on Stores) vis., Ra.
87,634 for Botanical Survey and Ra. 2,11,333 for Cinchona. The saving
English Charges,
* * I I Q L ami m i n t f (* M A M M) Ra. 4,318 under

of *o titt.- Mr. C. C. Calder held charge as Director, Betamicol Survey
 of the year. Mr. S. N. Balaram Curator, Induatria!
 Re... and, Mr. D. M. M... throughout the T W. Mr. V. Narayanaawami,
 the senior H... Aiw... who left this Department in 1929, was
 allowed to retain a lien on his appointment. Mr. T. D. ... was
 the First ... Assistant and Mr. R. L. B... to Second
 Systematic Assistant throughout the year. The Utt... was deputed to
 carry ... Artemisia work in the Konom Valley in May, 1930, and was
 on de... Mr. U. C. Pal was Assistant Curator,
 of ... Indu... throughout the year and held charge
 of the ... of India Quinine Store in the Indian Nuacom and
 ... of W... the latter half of the month of
 I. B... Mr. R. K. Dan, Head Clerk, acted for him and Mr.
 ... acted as Head Clerk.

On the ... Mr. P. T. R... was Byperinteimlentr
 C... Burma, except for 7 months from 10th April,
 1930, to ... when he was on leave. During his absence
 on leave ... L. O. Riharda, the ... acted as
 Superintendent ... Mr. Kichaida ... to his
 ... in Bengal with effect from the afternoon of
 the 26th March, 1931. Since then the post of the Assistant Supera-
 tent, C... Cultivation, Burma, remains vacant.

All the members of the staff and the clerical establishment have
 worked quite satisfactorily.

C. C. CALDER,

Director, Betamicol Survey of India.

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1931-32.

L ByttematiO.—The abnence on leave of the writer during part of the year combined with urjrent demands for retrenchment left no opportunity for field work which ha* had to lie restri(ted to the *** Haiti poatible. Work ha*, therefore, been on the main confined to headquarter* and haf been primarily directed to keeping the permane* collections in some state of repuir, to dealing with material alre•dy accumulated and awuiting attention and to answer- ing the numerous references that are normally directed to the Depart ent.

H t^t. a lu^ey of the work airomplMied (or Indian boUnv shows H ^ ^ ^ V fields effort has not been so restricted, and a goodly 7 * . * interest^, papais, the lieMillt of the work of an ever- living body of Indian botanists, has appeared over the period and is due for review.

Mr. C. E. C. Piarher contiuiues work on the Flora of the Madras Presidency Vitiated by the late Mr. (umble. A new part, Xo. IX, has appear* in whic] the families *Commelinaceae*, *Palmaceae*, *Pandaneaceae*, *Awe**, *TrturtJmc***, *AU***ct<*>* *Apvnofetontceae*, *Potamogeton*...>*, *A'aioaWte?*, *Etm^Utm* and *Cyperucter* are dealt with. A change ban been u*d<* m the an»u^''^ot prerMiuJy mapped nt »: that the part MM(published stops short of the *Grominae*. leaving two parts to be published to deal this large family and with the index and other u,pendices.

In the *(if*)* ** ptblukad tW treatment of the *Eriocaulons* differs *(if*)* ** ptblukad tW treatment of the *Eriocaulons* from that recently given them by Prof. Fyson in his examination published ia Ike /•«...•lh* Ild,,n Botanical Society. Several species been redured and new combinations made. In all com. *««ty«'- H^«» 'ad M i|wd" •" T recognized but tk* M T U «r,.tH«. »W «" " ««n^ lk. *Eriocaulons* will probably leave the number to fluctuate arvor ing to the personal views of the worker as to what constitutes specific rank, and it is likely that here, as in — T «.ibr unstable groups, an intensive study of living material in field will prove the best method of approach to a knowledge of them.

Amr-J* the new Asiatic Gentians described by C V B. Marqun - appear several belonging to India or areas immediately

In the course of his work Marquand has reduced Wallich's *Cratogeomys*, originally based on two species, to a single species, *Cratogeomys*, a treatment as a genus distinct from *Gentiana* could no longer be maintained.

In consequence of the reduction new epithets unfortunately require for various species as the specific terms were already occupied by species of *Gentiana*.

New species described are:—

Gentiana tatarica Harq., *Gentiana homocarpa* Miff., *Gentiana sinensis* Jary., *Gentiana iochroa* Marq., *Gentiana subcaerulea* Parry., *Gentiana macraucosa* Marq., *Gentiana parryi* Marq. The first from Assam, the others from Burma, Szechuan, Tibet. Besides these a considerable number of new taxa have been described.

The opportunity of examining the herbarium in the Lund Herbarium through the loan of Dr. K. Thunberg resulted in an interesting investigation being made by Mr. F. E. C. Fryer on several Indian specimens described by Retzius in his *Botanica Sinesis* published at Leiden. The discovery of this material and its examination in the herbarium arrived at from certain of Retzius' descriptions was successful, and it follows that nomenclatorial changes become involved with well-known specific names belonging to synonymy. In a complete published list of Emendationes (entitled 'Betulia') Mr. Fischer, corrects the nomenclature according to the practice and results of his investigation. This is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the material.

King, a native of the Dajitk Medkai Miao, at Tripunawadi, from 1768 to 1790, and was subsequently employed by the East India Company at Madras where he was associated with Dr. W. Burchard.

A revision of the Index Kewensis. The 'Itinerary Notes' deal with plants from Khasya, Shantung and from between Shikang and Peshawar.

In the Decades Kewensis Fischer has described a new genus of the Cyperaceae, *Acrophis*, from material collected by the late Mr. Gamble at Ootacamund. A further species named after the

at present represent* the genus. The genus is placed
Mariscus and Ascolepis.

Madras, S. Jacobi, is also recog-
by fisher in early collections confused with *Sarpus ari%cuW*
and. The P*ant wli
in 1929 in water along the margins of permanent tank* of
Mr. Jacob of the Madras Agricultural College and was
sent y him to Kirw for comparison,

Prof. Inib continue!* in his contributions to the Flora of Siara
already deM-nbel from
The Kubiocir with which he ha< mently been dealing
a particularly rich family, l^rt 4 completing Vol. 1.
RonaceP to Coraai-cw and contain* over UM) species
of which about a fifth are new to the Flora.

Plants dew to Ail(d*ni continue to be published as the reinU of
work on ^ rda supplied by Mrs. l'arn and Mews. Kin^osi
Ward and Wenger Of parti. uUr interest"from lh< arsm are a n*w
Jasminum and Mwilillia ^^ ^Hected by Weng^r and a aew
Inpatiens—*Inpatiens cvthmmodti*.

Among con^ibution^ to the Flora of Banna in<ludin|C *** and
little known plants an *Opluorrhiza ervbesens* Wall., from Taw,
C. K. palle. V: '«"«<<'«'vw (Wall.)Fi<her: .lr<-m fcr<Mfirei.i
Lower Barki^{9OU} :U''*!*^''' merjmen\$itC. & Tarkinstm from
urms.

A Burmese climbing Uambuo, *Klrmachloa dtU*r*i*, sole repre-
sentative of a new ^ nus» . dwpibw| by Mr R . N . Il|irkert lrm .
material fr
om South Burnia.

deala
with fl. ^{iteU^ Toltn^} capindacos. r<-nieureich by Badlkoft

It is not always easy to rwuUU Bom<<<U*«T« ia we* . manner
as to secure uniformity of U<tm,»t .ml >e> pt^rr. the TMlk< <<<l
convenience of long-est. Mi.â<l rg.ton>rr i w <<< P < *.* Mtor
known forest trees. *

ary by Mrh<>>olluw,B|r of ruk .r. r.T>w<l by M' . l<rk,r< . Ut
October number of if<> iadiw Foiwur n »• •««"!* to *!*
out the difficult^ . 1 u<k<iinff for i<fonM<io* U> b> rompiW lor
forest officers and others. Tbf l>t rwti*vtd it of interest as showing
how strict application of the rules may affect now widely accepted
names for some of the commonest of our Indian trees. An exami-
nation of the list will show how likely it is that a strict application
of the rules of botanical nomenclature may be received

T^M botanists with some of the putted dubiety that has chamc-
ri«ed the faulting initiations elsewhere. It is disturbing, foi
na.lanc«! to know that theoretically, we mean *Bombax Citiha* when
we talk of iuch a well-known and widely distributed species as
Bombax malabaricum, and that the Mowha tree, *Baesia*, must
hacreforth become *Madhuca*.

The^* will be appreciation of the stand taken by Mr. Parker, for
the r«tention of <uch a familiar uame a» *Albiuia stipulata* and
grac« agreement with him that acceptance of such changes uigbi
well .**it a monogiapbing of genera. The start that the uame
Poinciana r<ipa has established to designate the Ooldmohur tree is
likely to withstand the theoretical claims of *DiUmut ttg\A* to
supplant it.

Whi«« on (he subject of nomenclature it may be noted that the
Indian *West«r ha* d«ided to follow in future the practice,
adopted now in *veral quarters, of spelling all specific names irree-
pective of their origin with a small lettet.

Horrgenen diwunwo in the Kew Bulletin some Indian Khodo-
phytes *esperuall* from the shorn of the Presidency of Bombay.
Very little *ork at M] h»n been done oft India sea algr and it is
many year> iince » paper of significance has been published on
India* ^»"HL». An interesting and fairly comprehensive list is
|iy ea!?! <Uirri ptl «" dTMTM «P. and the Interwtill^ oUervilUo11

^UhJ«« m tb* ".ftioia of algu- from the North end of the
It* O' '... »»*«rka, Okha Port. and Karachi, seveal specie.
^Vt2-u %cirk «« tfe tanif M or cloatly reUU4 to ipeci« fnm
...Itkough in the hot belt between the* two regioni the
name .T*iei appear to be wanting.

W
rr«n<is KM. MKMA .i^r^ii** iA^ifationi> on the occur-
rence of buttresses in Rain Forest trees. Several theories have been
advanced to account for the pmeare of these pecaliar structures,
and the obser«tinnii of the author tend to raise objection to the
supposition tka^t wimU ariiDg on hmiry cn»wns eiert a direct action
in the incip«t prowicloiofi ol Ultreaiai. tt* «» ^ ^ i f c * ^ ^
these structus^ r**aia* ia .UM, but their occurrence « maafrore
vegetation as *»» as * iU_m forest would ^m to suggest that
the chemical ** Pkywcal charartm of the ftmum in which tuck
trees grow has something to do with buttresses. K«rt»*r, the *mtm*
theory of the root as well as into the development ej
buttresses seems !T "uJ^P^ort tW iCW that this ftnsrtyw »...«dm r
a reaction ^ ^ t i * s rat^ or than, as has ^i(k#f1o bffi t«ppM14r
the roots of mangrove species aa4 tW alliaaot at auiffittt

A study
H. Chatterjee * the Podocarpus chinensis by
suppose Ghuri and A. R. AkhUr shows that there are rejonj to
mycelium. Glanced jmbioeis hctween the host and a sterile
fixing Inhibilill « th* tubercles but further work on the nitrogen
interjation 1.1111,6* of tfee fun ^ " would seem to lie required before the

R. H. Dastur *d O. A. Ktpadia of the ttoyol Institute of
Science, Bombay, ave an interestin
examination of ta« »natomj ol climbiug plant* in the Bombay
Presidency. Tlit nature of the inTeatigation itwlf is not new, but,
based as it * on mmtErial tthAl MM not preTiously been examined
for structure *1 P^uluntiet atmX-iat*] with the climbing habit, it
ad«U ^ and Continni thf muit« prtriously obuined in other
(*rit): , Cmfes *** " conflirt o , T,*fr If *o tite W**0,,
^ ^ anrnt * , ^ Cmfes ***** " conflirt o , T,*fr If *o tite W**0,,
JWp p i / / miloai h^k^ning» that take place. An examination of
ed .^iUo^us an lo (^ir t>imngs might yield anatomical data of
value for comp^rx* with what has already been obtained, and A
comparative study is sugges

Blatter at<d *K,*UD ^ V f fullj dwribed and figured two Mf
Utricularias frt>ln ^e Western UhmU—Vtnc*!*nm tquisetteaulu
and Utracul ^ ofHoifxrma. T. C. N. Singh oootinnes his studiet
on the teratology? of Indian plants. He deals with abfjornialitea
in seedling, l **f, N^ n and sccl IU some eight fairly common Indian
species. Mr. ktlkat Beluri R*iu(» ku made certain additioaa to
Uflist of ^U aPP^nnK ia Du«hif Flora of the Tpper Gangetic
%%%, tJr*U aPP^nnK ia Du«hif Flora of the Tpper Gangetic
N oajii^ .11111 .^hbourhowl of IVhra Dun. These planU have
have •PpT/V^o111 ^ "ork fitljfr by orersight or becuse they
^ ti ^ 11 * 1 ^ in the area mare the collection of the data for IU

JS 5S?f^{UttrU1} S^U0H.~During the jmr undar report

Jrj* th, ?*o ' ^kibiud in the Public OallerT. Further working
botanical specimens Elected in the preriouj year ia
solving completion. No Uwir cotilll } * unA * rUkn hy ^ Curitor
for want of funds due to retrenchment of eipenditure. Additiomt
of new specimens to the Gallery and other improveen
collected until financial conditions im 1906 and the = necessarily
confine itself to pro» * T • Pk^p «- cart oi tk# • p^»»« i tktt are
in ^ allery.

— exhibits
WH ^ tht IT 11* IU •MwaWtut of aafetj Batches won
the reman-d sent Quinine *^ C^Bofcoa* ptWurti wort added
—ibits . * tUt'a tk OoJlofj.

About 5,000 labels for exhibits were replaced by printed or typed ones.

As usual a number of barbarian specimens exhibited in the Gallery were replaced by coloured drawing of plant which show the fruit and the leaves in their natural bearing.

"A Catalogue of Medicinal Plant Exhibit" in the Gallery has been prepared and material for another Catalogue of Food and Spice Plant Exhibit are almost ready in manuscript.

Information regarding the amount of production of fenugreek and their yield in India and abroad, and a considerable number of products were obtained on behalf of the Government and the general public.

Information of UM following was applied to a number of plants of the world:-

- Mallotus Philippinensis*, Muell., *Podophyllum emodi*, Wall., *Aconitum heterophyllum*, Wall., *Arachis hypogea*, Linn., *Pyrethrum* sp., *Bokmeria macrophylla*, Don., *Mushrooms*, *Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe., *Carum copticum*, Benth., *Psychotria Ipecacuanha*, Stokes., *Pennisetum orientale*, Rich., *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, Umm., *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, King., *Abrus precatorius*, Linn., *Digitalis* sp., *Papaver somniferum*, Linn., *Nelumbum* sp., *Derris* sp., *Hydnocarpus alpinus*, Wight., *Lathyrus sativa*, Linn., *Artemisia* sp., *Viria sativa*, Linn., *Edgeworthia Gardneri*, Meisn., *Mimosa pudica*, Linn., *Hygrophila spinosa*, R. Anders., *Cereus Papaya*, Linn., *Tripa bipinnata*, Roxb., *Coffea* sp., *Thalictrum foliolosum*, DC., *Cassipouia* sp., *Ipomoea Batatas*, Lamk., *Myristica fragrans*, Henth., *Plantago ovata*, Persk.

III. Cinchona and Quinine.—Bark. There was no import of bark from abroad during the year. The plantations amounted to 177,081 lbs. The stock carried over from the previous year was 1,191,100 lbs. The plantation at Mungpoo (but the entire quantity was on the way when the year closed) Unrif at the Plantations amount to 114,176 lbs. M carry over to 1MMS.

Mungpoo stocks of bark carried over from the previous year were, Java bark 433,572.7 lbs. and Burma bark 104,529.6 lbs. is a total of 538,102.3 lbs. as opening balance for the year. To the stock was added 91,912.6 lbs. Burma bark (but the entire quantity was on the way when the year closed) Unrif at the Plantations amount to 114,176 lbs. M carry over to 1MMS.

*** Wm g 404,472-7 At., Ja*» bark and 198,430 Iba., Burma
H1W tii, i toUl cloniag balanceof 600,9117 Iba., u * ewy
over to 1932.13.

Th» total rtock of India Government bark at th« doae of tke
2* *.. 778,1087 Ib., oomprlMd of 114,176 Ib... at tke Mergni
5J*1*... 600,9117 at tko Mungpoo Factory and 63,019 Ib... on
way 'ion Mergni to Mongpoo.

During t^{11 2. 11 a, 100 *... of JIT* Urk *... Wt>rW ***}
1,5364 Iba., of Quioia* Salpkate and 469^3 Iba., of Cbehona Febri-
fuge wer' txtmcted. Tkia amaf «tractio« b dw to tk« wrroBder
of the »«jor portion o! tke grant unbW Extractio* CWrgM M a
consequ..w of the ntrenckmrat campaign.

t?!!* <?«^«' «-Ai tkf CIOMof tb«yoar the Mai GowuMaJ
of r*⁴ rtock of Qnininc Sulphate pnrkaaed at reck a»d *xtractad
from Java Md Bum. Wk. .mounUd to 290,148-928 Iba., of wkick
67,352-874 Iba.

Mungpoo and 4,611-828 Iba. at Fad«vatta«.

Stock ./ CIMJUM reon/MM.-Tko total ateck of Ciw*o«*
Febri-fuge " * th « «! « « » tb. year amomntod to 29,963 Ib... of wkick
19,401 Iba. *m bold at Mugpoo a»d 10,462 Ib.. «t Hadarattam.

Sale of Quinine. THTU* tbo pa* under t vt J
Quinine from the diferent «tork. . — t o d to ! «. « « Ib«. ag. iat
19,987 Iba. in the previous y«. Tb. akat« of tko pn>T»«. 'xn
the distribution w«« P~jab 9,M1 Iba., Unitaad Pronnc« 1^38
Iba., North-West Frontier Prori... «W «»... B.jp«Un. 438 Ib.*
Central India 412 Ib., Mki ProriK* 1» Ib... Bal«ch«ta« 212
Iba., Persian ««W 11 Ib.. ..d Madm. 4,000 Ib⁴.

Excluding the quantity taken over by Madras Government the
sale of Quinine Sulphate in the India area comes to 12,962 lbs.
only. This decrease in the sale is accounted for by the absence of
any indent from the Inspector General of Civil HoepitaU in the
Punjab and by a smaller total indent by tke Medical Store Depot,
Lahore. During 1931-32 the indent from the Inspector General of
Civil Hospitals, Punjab, was nil against 8,600 lbs., in 1930-31; and
the indent from Medical Store Deptt, Lahore, during 1931-32 was
7,000 lbs. against 9,500 lbs., in 1930-31.

Sale of Cinchona Febri-fuge.—During the year under report the
demand for Cinchona Febri-fuge was heavy, and 194 lbs., of India
Febri-fuge had to be taken over by the Provincial Government. It
is anticipated that a very large stock of India Febri-fuge will be
taken over by Bengal during the coming year as demand for this
product continues.

Revenue by receipts *th < S*** of gmniitr.*—During 1931-32 the actual receipts amounted to **.. 3,17,010* against *ln. 4,4:1.073* in the previous

by credit sale. The credit sale included *Wniens* by *r*FU* in the *imi€* of *Uwnroent* Departments in the United Provinces.

The cost of *1W Hw. of Cinrbuia Frhrifu^ «k«n OIPE* by the Government of *1WnK<l. ni.f Kn. 1f74^i* will be credited by the Government to the Central Revenues during 19.-0-33.

Plantations pursuant of the general *[M>II<]* of re-stirring *Go\Wmeat* of India *pnnJuttion* of *Imrk*, no extension of the area of areas *opened* out *rnuft* made; plants going out being merely *refill** of areas *west of the* *erve* has done very well during the year which in some res *-P*-u iUMc i^,, the bwt oi M ior rinrhoIIB .*

IV. F
**. 2>>8 Q aUCial. ~Tho t«tol budgrl Jlohucnt* for the year «as *ei > % '0* of *mn^Ah K» M,m* (including *K». 2,000*) for English *Si 8 u ^ St rWl Hlph* *ff* Commiswifer'ii *liu.lgvt*) na, for the *H*ta* *Mu*Um and P^A^1* including the *1 IIII-IIIM!* Section. *Indiuu* *U. iJr;J7.1W* for (*imlioiiu. Surrender o! It*. 77.Mi* *Uk the toUi* budget allotment *»emg IU. ti.448* from the *Upr0|*r *nd H* 7I|I9* from *rimho1111 . Tlerfl mii* *Stores " IS<>tl;r* of *1U lim rU . <<,MDI of Knff|lin^* *rbnrgrl on* *U r H t> ii. -1fter* surrenders the allot men t« for the year were *(y*1* Klor ^ oi.4JA 'or* *liotannal Survey* (including *Charge., on* *j/Hout. *?.' wlnnl* expenditure in the year was *L4 ^ ofU cas., Rs. 61,864* (eicluding *Knglmh Charge* on Stores* *Botani Si gJJ^* 13^o» ««xiunt of IX>M* or (aiu by *Ki« hange*) for *under Botanical Survey of India* proper was *K». 1JW* and under *Cinchona Rs. 1,630* under *avera! IUSBH. A surrender of It*. 2,278* was reported to *Government of India.*

V. Staff.—*Mr. C. C. Calder, the permanent Director, BoUnicm* *Survey of India, was > - ^ 'ro» 30lh May to 28th November,* 1931, when *Mr. G. E. Sh*w ktU rha^ . . Ofickiing DirtHw,* *Botanical Survey of India.*

Mr. V. Narayanaswami, the Senior Systematic Assistant, who left this Department in 1929, leaving *lien on his appointment,* reverted to his substantive appointment in this De *ment on the* 4th November, 1931. From this date *Mr. T. D. SridITtii0 wko* was acting as *First Systematic Aasi<Unt bt<Msf 8 » «J SysUmatio*

As a consequence of this reversion the services of Mr. L. Hudhwar, the probationary Second Systematic Assistant, was deputed to carry on Artemisia work in the Kurram Valley with effect from 5th November, 1931, under instructions from the Government of India. The post of the Second Systematic Assistant was abolished as a consequence of retrenchment and Mr. Srinivasan was served with three months notice of discharge from 16th February, 1932.

Mr. U. C. Lal, was Assistant Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum, throughout the year and held charge of the Government of India Quinine Store in the Indian Museum and of distribution of quinine extent from 1st April, 1931, to 12th August, 1931, being Mr. K. Dan, Head Clerk, acted for him and Mr. S. b. Banerji acted as Head Clerk.

In consequence of the retrenchment campaign the following posts were abolished:—

Two Division Clerks, post, of two Plant Collectors, on the Industrial Section, Indian Museum, on the 1st April, 1931, and two temporary bearers for the use of the Botanical Section, Indian Museum.

The Government of India decided to abolish the post of the Assistant Curator. A decision was arrived at for the retention of this Officer the post was provisionally retained for the year Mr. K. Das, Head Clerk, and Mr. U. C. Lal, Upper Division Clerk, retired on superannuation. Both of them were able and conscientious workers. Special consideration would be made of Mr. Das, who rendered over 36 years of service. It was held impossible to provide for many years. By his retirement Mr. Das's post was held by Mr. U. C. Lal.

On the Cinchona Plantation, Mr. P. T. Russell, was Superintendent, Cinnabara plantation, Burma, and Mr. Mg. Si. Over-seeer, throughout the year.

All the members of the staff and the clerical establishment have worked quite satisfactorily.

C. C. ALDER,
 Director,
 Botanical Survey of India.

*^Port of the Botanical Survey of India for 1932-33.^

1. Systematic.- The activities of the Botanical Survey were again curtailed through causes that have become too general and prolonged to need pacifying and work has again had to be confined to the herbaria at Sibpur and Calcutta. No officer of the Survey could go on tour; so we had to rely on such outside help as could be got for repatriation-
 rations and for the procuring of material asked for by correspondents. When it can be given, it is readily rendered by Government Departments, Universities and by individuals but however willing outside helpers may be, it is not economical by training a botanist in the field, for he alone can take in his stride, when making his general collections and notes, the interest required in looking after the diverse needs of all the correspondents who call for help. Yet while the courtesy and willingness to contribute very seldom fails us, it jeers the feeling that we call very often for assistance. Briefly the time and energy but the amount of those fitted to do the work that the Survey officers have performed, there is an ever widening supply of workers—the result of the modern tendency in India as elsewhere away from the arts to technical and scientific training—ready to co-operate in the work that the Survey stands for.

2. There is a good deal to review, some of it work with special results, more general kind yet having a more or less botanical character.

3. At the quarters a considerable amount of work is done for records. Specimens determined amount to some 3,377 sheets. It comprises work on the Naga and Manipal Hill plants. Some 2,240 specimens have been supplied and 140*2 distributed. Inquiries for the supply of seeds and specimens from parts of Europe, America and India have been complied with, about 330 specimens sent out on loan for monographic work.

4. Mr. Blower paid a further visit to the Cinchona reserve area of Southern Burma where he specialized in the collection of herbaceous plants. Particular attention was given to the ferns and fern allies, groups that have been relatively neglected by students of Indian botany.

6. Mr. ... his work on the Flora of the Southern Part of the ... family Gramineae remains to complete the work which ... & ... a standby to the botanist in Southern India ... The Flora of the ... does to the botanist of the Northern plains. recent ... species from peninsular India, one collected by K. Cherian Jacob, a ... named after him, ... K*nga Ch*nar in the Nilgiris, an Eriochrysis similarly originally collected by Mehold in Cochin ... Three other new prairies from Southern India are also reported:—*Isachne M^boWii* from Mytore, *Isachne Anglatae* and *Isachne Bouraeorum* from the Pulni Hills, all new to Science.

6. Mr. ... Flowering PlanU of the district supplies a ... need for a local flora dealing with the planU of I^draa City who will ... book is primarily intended for the amateur around him ... to recognize the commoner species of planU to all and for ... type of publication that could with advantage of ... of botanical studies ... The ... with Mr ... Gravely ... the ... of the genus *Carmiluma*, and their ... from the fact that ... from material sucrosiafully cultivated for sexeraj ... conditions.

7. ... species of flowering planU from like South Indian big* lands are noted on ... Fyson. Two are new, *Osbeckia Kosca* and *Notonia shevar...*

K ... of the aerodendraJe*, *KcKa«ory»lop»is* indict. ... at the C-oorUllun Falls in South India, ui described by ... of the ... contribution to ... given by Bbcnd-vai* from material ...

... Flor. o(... Pwl. Cnib ... MM IS Cbatiiiius thott ... as new during his ... the last descriptions of new plants from ... drawn up by Prof. ... a one time Curator of the ... Herbarium. His work grew in ... to have ... completed. His ... descriptions of plants ... from Siam has frequently been referred

... tow, remits, md in hi. death India baa lost one of the meat A
 r^Uhed systematist interested in her botany and that of the ad-
 II(*nt extern kingdom.

•• Wenger's collections in Assam worked up by Mr. Fiwher pro-
 vide the source for recognition at Kcw of several more interesting and
 little known or new plants from thi« ar-a. Sonerila Khaaiana has its
 description eUborated and the new s|>eciei Vyponia Wengrn, Strobi-
 lanth« trichoj)horu-, SoneriU villosa and Lepidajrathis hyalma >ar.
 are lauy descnM. Other species new to the area include Im|«t»M
 puberula, Acer Foreatii and Wardii, Desmodium oblonpum. P n m m
 yunnanensi«. Lactuca mnrorhira, KmWm (larkii and n'vri.flor..
 Sn... nervona and paniculaia, Strol.itanthe» plutimous, Flsholtzia
 isitt, DplN-bunjw Kuriii, Hhyncanthus longifloru. and Polytoru
 wallich>iana.

11. Th* Au«m Flora, under preparation partly in the field, at head-
 qua J«« in A»«m. and at the ftbpur herUrium ia now]«saiug throuh
 tb(J««) 6d. of p. c. Kanjilal and Mr. A. Daa.

N H i, BUT «« and McCann continue in the Journal of the Bombay
 *W Hiitorv ***y Dr nywin o(th*Um o(oiii Bwii hav
 inge b^i. The orch^ »re at preant under revision DIM-I >ad-
 distributive of th, PknU, their localities in the Prrwlrny and
 Rutace? «»her* ID Ind.a. Beakia tbeae the BalMmmacrae,
 Jon? * ^ Astlo|_UM.c««e are alw under revision. In the same
 ! » C t * «on»n»ation of Blatter and Millard. " I^utifwl
 nth. "h" Mr. R. B K»Unk I T.8.. r«ntinu««K h" » "»k-r.st
 d ^ J ^ op ha. pveII cop. ^, no U - ,, u* Fern.of ihe M.haUk-LmM

13. Blat ^ ha. tUo pui.ii.hfd in thf Journal of thr Indian BoUniral
 Society a l >Uof pUnta collecUd by Whitrhil in Mmo(H)lamia ID III 18.
 Nearly all ^ .P^imfna com from tbt nighbourhood of Baart, a di#-
 trict curiously enough IM well known Iwtamcally than othff jitr1a of
 Mesopotamia. Although iht collection WHJ madr nioitly on ihf Unka
 of irrigation creeks and in adjotmng planUtiwia of data paltna the com-
 parative absence of woody \$p\$&% fal thr liat n notic«iM«. Tbf bit
 shows, M is ^^raJ, t prvptofaBK* of XeioptyUc aud aalt loving
 P ^ h,

14. ^ Cow
 Paris a M (K Ötta *m,U matfnal fmn Kew. Witbiffb. AI«niH«f
 tion ? *fDd UniU ! U h*Hm*1. ^ publiahrfinw ^ lrtpmi-
 the ? *fDd UniU ! U h*Hm*1. ^ publiahrfinw ^ lrtpmi-
 western Indian Archipelago and China. The confusion which
 previously marked the nomenclature in this group is reduced to order
 and several species new to science result from the examination. The
 new species are :—Wendlandia Bikhmerensis, Wendlandia formosana,

Wendlandia sptcioaa, Wendlandia* grandis, Wendlandia Camblici, Wendlandia philippinenaia, Wendlandia Amocana, Wendlandia ternifoha, Wendlandia m h a andamanica, Wendlandia arborensis, Wendlandia Burkilhi, Wendlandia* Angustinii, Wendlandia Erythroxyton, Weudlandja sibuyana
***** b«aidea numeroua varieties of specie* formerly established.

Mr. Biswas has dealt in a vtry interesting paper with the distribution of the wdd conifers in the Indian Empire. A similar work on the 8^nus Querius with, if poatible, an extension of the range, ia suggested u> my worker who has material and bUrature at his dupoal. Mr. Biswas ^as also published a paper on the bving conifers of the Indian Empire in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Although a very ^rge number of theae are plant* introduced to cultnation in It^i, th^ b^ brin^ together of this bat will prove useful to many people *ho* f^ null>> with Conifers in other countries where they are more widely *preientfti than here, Uke a special mtrrest in this group of plants.

16. Jpine has experienced the difficulties in identification of % Qi .^ Jpine has experienced the difficulties in identification of Up t Q? .^ difficulty felt by not a few forest officers, and has dram not* on their identification in the field of Cox's Haxar.

17. R .^ P*rkeT examine* the stnctly Indian species of Vitis and Of t^ R .^ P*rkeT examine* the stnctly Indian species of Vitis and value of t^ P »• ut«d, carefully made analytical figures add to the another ^ he diagnostic notes while herbaria isimsma are c>t*d. In There has *r Hr. Parker deaU with the difltsH |Miis C> mb>o|K>gen. priedbeen a gooJ j f m | o j c^fmun regarding the grasses com- 10<S*7 k ltr tlu* *<tttt wtflcD^ th« present eiaminaUon should help

18. A revision of the genus *Leycesteria* has been undertaken by Airy Shaw. The .x*n*''*u«i of Uyc«3tena, a genus fint esubliahfd by Wallich i 18 .x*n*''*u«i of Uyc«3tena, a genus fint esubliahfd 5>lon Wft^24f *?***** to havt been prompUd by tie finding by puate*r^ie« Ju^A-ift<n o i * cunoui •Jitiosi. L. crocothyrtia, a sti* Ir s a small shrub with bri on|pnal of the genus. owing how heteroge- nJ as *Leycesteria* is, lor thli« ii * found in previously known species. The plant may forai * ***Mt addiuoa to gardens. Some s species with varieties are discussed.

19. The Provenance of Earjr Makyaa plant rolWuona, a volu- minous work by int K^Ay*naawa«i, a ssjrty oftctt. has appsaftd in the Jo^Am^i ^ K^Ay*naawa«i, a ssjrty oftctt. has appsaftd in preparation for a considerable time. It tftUiUd grrattr examina- tion and fuller references work than UM *| Amm* A^Mt^^aW *StfSI Stt MB compiled it should add considerablT to the geographical data incor- porated in existing floras of the region ii tftl ii oMff ip doubtful re-

corda «f fto location of (Malayan plant*. Mr. Nar.yanMW.mi has
 also had under preparation an erten*ne b.blogr»,.by of »ork. m Indan
 botany- Hi. examination of Tr.vancor* coll.ct.on. recently mud.
 has re''ited in the «te».ion of »ome Ceyton pUut. to the nwntand.
 while Uo .wpectod new .pecie. n Aet.nod.pbD. and . Umnanomum
 have ^o isolated. He ha. .bo .tumptcd to clew »p ikj[rin*.
 ships »' wiiin !ndi.n (W . particularly the much ronhned q»cm
 C. mod* «nd C. j.vnic.. The nomenclature of thm .!«««« »»' »J
 late n^ n wif m,,h chnge in the b.nd. of .y.ten»t«t«. A simile.
 study of (iij-^j, hM .^ ^ nmdf whl|, note, ou the current posi-
 tion o» Dendrolium »W. .nd De.motnchu.n W. «d on i b t ^ W my
 of Dendrobium M* w. Lndl. .ad Dendrobium pbctile Lndl' have
 been prepared for pabbction.

20. *' B»WM. Cr.,0, of tk Herb«i«o. hu pnbU.bed th. folio-
 ing pap«» donng the ie» :-(-) A O»»««of Iud.n Alg«. fcope of
 Algological studJM jin ln(lj a, ff' n, rol' 0{ AcroU' U' ^ 7 . f ^
 Burma W Herbarium NoU. on Ilombui bh.«no.B«« <» Th* ^
 Flora " fW Chlka Uke. if) Second Piri.»»fy «l» rt on ^ ' ' f S
 Water of Cakutu and not*, oo tk organun- » the « t « flur bed.
 of Calcutta.

21. o»i«t«rr.t at oner from the botanial and economic poinU of
 view are Mftf ««»« d«cr,pt,om «f the true nature w«d ol*er».Uon. o»
 the identity «' vent^ woud. from the K-t. «» *o ««« of exanun-
 ing these wood«i «h ««««» . «.*» * ib»i . . . grrtt ^ lusi.on existed
 regular quite distinct
 trade names.
 Althc'B "vin« «'l«."-d very ..m,l,r v«w»»«« "d probable that

the varied opinion. «b« .,.,.,, to r..l regarding tk ^ted M*
 species in India -> 'ouJ: iui & t0D,1lw0» » out conned to .oodJ
 species.

22. ft
 b in ^fT «t B' W w . bto of »k 8«n*T, of Jk te-
 ?* «tkT Artwn»«u of the North H«t » "««»" IfeotM or la>=
 Jortly issue. ^ onomik sphere. » » » work in the Pre- «beh should
 -r this investigation, a very useful body of evidence has been adduced
 to show how a successful Mantonia industry be developed in selected
 areas of the North West and
 in making good progress. That investigations like these can bring
 early results is evidenced by the fact that an attachment Mr. Badhwar
 had himself confidence to 10 over to this work in a private capacity.

23. The services of the Department were solicited by the Malaria
 Survey of India in the production of a descriptive list of all kinds of
 water and swamp plant*. The lack of a handy text confined
 the vegetation has long been felt by malariologists and others
 engaged in the study of the prevalence of mosquito larvae.
 The vegetation in ponds and swamps has an active influence
 on the water and the forthcoming text with some 128 illustrations
 and descriptions containing the minimum of technical terms will,
 it is felt, be of great value in this important study - the interrelation of the
 plant life of Indian swamps, ponds and waterways. This
 work is being prepared by the writer and Curator of the Herbarium.

24. Work on the preparation of descriptive matter well under way.
 The preparation of descriptive matter well under way.
 neglected. There is a record of work on the Fungi, still mostly
 on the parasitic members of the group, while work on
 the free-living forms goes on. Mr. Biswas has dealt again
 in the Journal an account of the organisms found in the
 water of a pond near Lucknow and Singh of a Coetotnchum which cause the
 death of aquatic plants.

25. Allen, I. H. and four of Chara are recorded by O. O.
 of Wallingford from the Oei-lbourhood of Ara. The general absence
 of this group of plants is noted against this group of plants
 by J. A. T. K. in his book on the life of Chara, as he states, mostly of a negative
 nature. The author states that the absence of Chara in the
 field is due to the fact that the plants are mostly of a negative
 nature.

26. Educated by Boergenson of relationship
 between the Algae of the North and the Arabian Sea and Algae
 of the North and the Arabian Sea. A relationship which was
 first noted by Boergenson of Australia and the Northern shore
 of Japan. The author states that the relationship between the
 algae of the North and the Arabian Sea and the algae of Australia
 and Japan is a very close one.

27. Prof. M. ... le on the gameto-
 phyte ... us, contrary
 to many ... develop-
 ment is largely in ...

28. Of work of an ecological nature reference na? be m#df u> Oar-
 land's examination of ... among the ... sub-classification.
 dry mixed deciduous formation and its ...
 A peculiarity of arrangement ... is the pi.
 vascular strands of Haptaphurum venulosum, Indian

* Kxhibit* slowing Cinchona and it« produoU have been renewed.
« About 2(KNt l»beU (or exhibit* were replaced by printed or typed
« and, u WUHL, m num ber of herbarium specimen* exhibited in the
(jT»y were replaced by coloured drawings of plant* which show the
*d. leaves in their natural bearing!.

7. Information regarding the source* of supply of economic planta
J yku producu wan Kiven to a number of correspondent* both from
nd .broad, and a conwderable number of plant* and plant pro-
«*erc identjtw d on Uhalf of Government Department* and the
»l public. The National Ayurtedic College and Hospital (Ba«!)ra
Mtra Ktha PtriMd) o(rak•utu applied for certain .pecimens of
« plant material with a \iew to extend their Muwum and the Inrti-
»' helped with about 196 such specimens dunnp the year.

8. ^formation on materiaU of the followiwt was supplied to a mnn.1 M
on materiaU of the followiwt
(?)
«-rent part* of the ».ofLI : *Camellia*, *iknftm*, *fintf*;
Arachis, L.; *Peoral*^t «ff/t/<W«i. L.; *Bofhrnnia maenph*^,
D. Dna.; *Artocarpus* sp.; *StrophantAut* «p. ; *tp-mcra talala*\$, L*mk.;
Brassica ram ptMnc, Um.; *SOJH-M atrfptw*. Linn.; L«ü«<»»M» tfej
kyna u.

Woj,,,fi Lin). ; *Bnmlm* ,,,, . m. I A T. ; *Artemisia maritima*,
L. «l^iri», I. ; *Otmypium* *[] ; *Cnekona* sp. ; *Bh#w* sp. ; *Bich-*
a ntm , *oo*. Arn.; *Primula* #p.; *Kuhmn»a t*>. ; tW NM-
garicum, Steph. ; *Barringtonia ipfncta*, Tont.; T«m*«alia Arjuta,
W. & A. ; *Turraia illoen*, Ilrnn. ; *Crotarjns Nyarantia*, Linn. ; *Lassi-*
lora caloneura, Kurz. ; *Coptis Tecta*, Wall. ; *Lerris* sp. ; *Curruwa Zee-*
daria, Roxb. ; *Juncellus inundatus*, Clarke ; *Typhu elephantina*, Roxb. ;
Chimayur dich exh. ; *Jatropha*
Curcus, Linn. ; *Hicinus mmm*^,,. I^nn.; *Lambuca* T > L'allmmi .!• J
Eragrostis <<. B.«nv.; *Awnra* sp.; *Mtua apt*!***. Linn.;
Acachyno -vTM, Ijnn.; *Cirwnu UpHum*, Boxb. ; *TrrminaUm*
Chrbulz Retz. ; « • « « ». Vent. ; JM- A: ^, rochla. Linn. ;
SchleidL Wilm.. SA«w« räewc*. O»ertn.; *Arm Cctfth*,
Litn. ; Jj^ri<for*... Ft- Rwnt, Brti. ; *Anlkort^xt Ca4oml**.
Niq. ; Jj^ri<for*... ~, Lam. ; *Phornis sy'ratris*, Roxb. ; *Borocous*
Abellifer *grandis*, Linn. ; *Artocarpus intermedia*, Linn. ;
Albizia Lebbel, Reuth. ; *Diocopyros Embryopteris*, Trr>. ; *Bacourus*
aspida, Mnell. ; *Cannabis sativa*. Liu. ; ftfiW mm»>frr»m, L. ;
Passia *lrens lobata*, Linn. ; *Diocopyros tomentosa*,
Roxb. D.nal., *Cephaelis Iparocunda*, Rich. ;
Trodar procumbens, Linn. ; *Aronium seros*, Wall. ; *A. heterophyllum*,
Wall. ; *A. Napellus*, Linn. ; *Curru* (erm, Linn. ; *Coco nuc' rra*. Linn. ;
Acacia arabica. Willd. ; *Artocarpus incise*, Linn. ; *Hydnocorynus Wightia-*
na, Bl. ; *Phaseol us acuminatus*, Jacq. , *P. ankortus*, Roxb. ; *P. lunatus*,

tin
lift⁰ ... 1170, *1 ?ir- ta&wtoif Linn.; P. raJiatu*, P. rulyinii*,
ad A>TM*¹ gratYofenn, L.

III. Chchoni and Quinine.— fl/rf.- There *as no hnrk imported
dun broad on A omnm t, nt *<*ount during the year. Bark harvest*
NtK tile yotr on the Burm* Plantations amounted to 78,382 Um.
0 ^ the stock of the last year 114,170 lbs. of bark VM Rent to the Bengal
of ^TntUoni Quinine Factory at MuntjKM thus leaving the total ijuantity
0 y. ? V * W bw* namely 78,382 lbs., at the Plantations as a carry
* ^ 1933-34.

*tmi:poo storks of bsrk rariiel over from the previous year
wa bark 404 479 7 lbs and Burma bark 196 430 lbs. i.e. the
^ of Gcni,911.7 lbs. u opening balanee for the year. To the Mock
fr * *K 177,195-** lbs. (this is made up of 1H.17fi lbs. dwpatrhd
fr om t * Bur <> PUnUtions during the year and 83,019 lln. dr ^patrhd
POQ the Mantation* during 1V3I-3;^1 but reaching the Factory nt Mung-
ear III n8 103 .3<<)) brinK>ng in a total ->i 77H.H<<-7 Ik. During <he
<i,8KH-3 11M. of bark, M> < bml JM,333 lbf. and Rnrnia bark
62,355 lbs.) were *orked l>a\inu 345,639-^ ll>. of Ja^a bark uml :}||.U7^i-rt
lb. of R^rm> Urij >> a ^ ^ c|wug balance of 0M.71H-V lbs. an a
carry oV ^ to 1933-34.

3. JJJTL^{101g1} stork of India Government bark at the clow- of tle year
IU. comprised of 78,382 lbs. at the Mergui Plantations
and 654,718 lbs. at the Mungpoo Kartory.

4. irinc the year 121,388-3 lbs. Java bark MK1M lbs. pl>i Hiirma
bark (4,353 lbs.) were worked and 3,1Mj b<< of Quinine Sulphate and
2,004 lbs. of Cinchona Febrifuge uere eitrsted. Burma bark j;av<
1,398 lbs. of Qujnj^ Riiiphsite And Java bark gave 2,582-fl IU.

5. y W<><r. At the close of the ;M the U)UI Co*enr
ment o: indu> ttock of Ouintne Sulphate purchased as Mith and e-
tracted from Ja\,t a&d Burma bark amounted to iWMW-IKtl IU. of
which 62,634 lh<. lay at thr India* Museum, il&.513 lbs. at Mungpoo
and 4,611-828 lbs. at Naduvattam.

6. Work of Cinchona Febrifuge.- TV total utofV of Oinrhna Frbn-
tore at the close of the v>v> <eJ to AIW ><. d whirh w>w<f
12,300 lbs. 1 ? ^ *t Munrroq - 10.4M. lbs. at NanVatUm and |YI
^ H i L<Jal.

of Quinine. During the T<*r ninlr report lit* <!* of QUUUM
from the different stocks amounte' << 11.368-4 of. scanned
in the previous . The shares of the provinces in the distribution
were Punjab 77,67M½ oz.; United Provinces 1,897-6 oz.; Rajasthan
861.9 oz.; North-West Frontier Provinces 284-9½ oz.; Balochistan
82 lbs.; Central India 504½ oz.; Delhi 288 10½ oz.; Mad 4 lbs. The

reduced talea of Ooinioe ftilphate are to be accounted for by the facti that Med[^] di< not indent and by a shorter demand from the Punjab thi, yetr< D*^m*d ^rom the Medical Store Depot, Lahore, WM murh thi, ^n what it was during the previous year. One pound Quinine lea issued from the Mungpoo Stool if to far unaccounted for ; thii was forwarded <<< samples to the High Commissioner, London.

8. *Rate of Ci*-k<ma Fdrifvge.*- Until it ii uied op the Govern- ment of BeDgal metct tH indenU for Cincnoa* Febrifuge from their own s* t^ so that the amount due to India on account of Febrifuge recei ^ * not McerUinable till after the close of the year when the co tual > tici11 rMilit << of th << working at the Factory become kno*n. ituri- (e) , w U>der rejiort the quantity of Cinchona Febrifuge BOM b. it^ g tbc) ^ on the Government of India account wai 8,96825 lbs. from tj, e ^ ^ Government of India Febrifuge at Mungpoo and the Pre- side- Jtl, Ali- pore.

*ipb ^ eTfnlf h I** ** of 'Juinint-. During 1932-33 the actual re- yetr ^ I011nt^1 <<< R<< 2,16,988-8 against Rn. 3,17,MO in the previous 12 }L ^fthe total receiptU Ks. 1,00,3911 were by cash and R.J. 1,16,494- I cr ^ it sale and R*. Wl 11 by Bank Draft.

w<cv:>*. - In punu<occe of the policy of Government • Kvi^{nc} CUt*d o v tJ>* trmn>frw.c* of Public Hf*ltb •* • iubjnt to the *c<*uou * o J i in con, or << ul ty * > * > the reoonimend<tiom of the Public *o itifh* (< , nmitt < * to liquidate itockt and contract production- ^'fict*** i th* " * . o , tb* I v l , nUtl0IU iD Burm* hM beed DMMJ, , tr^A m!! " i thf effort i i om << 0D * . < I uick, r * . c 00 * i ^ 1 * 00 fo>>

o'Utk trp*>>rp, however, .till some way from giving the harvett V, i(* * c > uM Ri. . e , f , || o w f d f c , , ^ 1 , maturity, and it muat. there- to ; ; U> be made proper u* f of, be some ymn before redoc- te ! ? r r * * ^ flfw, t * < I in th, ctreumauncei it if perhaps un- % > kb , , * * * th* he<t are* of the rearm ao far utibaed >>ould h< that ? * * o(T! " the vo" >>>t Onchona. but one could not foreae* the v i " I n n v T " 11 , 40 11 * 1 ^ >>>opninit when a Cinohooa programme waa I > Cui * * * 1 whll, P " * - nt producuon > * W d o' what u J * airabW " ^ A >>il | - - - c * r u > n ' >>><< • < l ' < e will MM when the atocVi pro- H P p b n o (P T p O n * ^ e n <<< Mitv of having again to depend on foreign v > * * * , o i l h e d r u < . T b * < l * i > t of Totaquina moreover prondea I u W l p u > Y J 11 , 1 * 11 * t b , B >> " ~ < o ' < <<<<>> * • ' ' ' r o p o i n d o n t h a t > h t h . U o c * < * k e r M p p b a a at the united i t < b of bark are put

you " < > * . * / * . . . " * * H worked oT a. raH^{Iv} - P << r t < l t | > . * . * < < < o d i n g > , r | but there u >> J > 1 ^ " CM W * " >>

change in the experimental result* so far evident. The reserve as a whole is only moderately fitted to Cinchona. Whik it is being worked out another industry that may well prove to be worth while in the financial ac is in course of development. After many 7ears of eiperiment on the Cinchona Plantations the best means of harvesting Ipeca-tnha u a nurseried plant have become clear. There has been such a large number here thtt thew lbouW no longfr a necessitiv for witnce on the American sources of this important drug plant.

IV Financial. The total budget allotment for the year was Rs. 38,000 (including Rs. 1,000 for English Charges on the High Commissioner's Budget) was for the Botanical Survey Section, Indian Museum, and Rs. 1,25,000 for the Surrender of Rs. 1,765 was made from the total budget from the Botanical Survey proper and Rs. 667 appropriation Charges on Store*, so that after surrender and re- (this effci) the for the year were reduced to Rs. 1,61,233 was for 2? Proviuion of «... 2 for loss by exchange) of which Rs. 39,280 Rs. for Cinchona. The total actual expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,76,59 (including English Charges on Stores W on account of 1m% or Cam l.j Exchange) for the Cinchona. The net saving of Rs. 1,765 was reported to the Govern- ment of India.

the year as Director.

1. The Director himself took over charge of the Cinchona Survey in the year 1932.

2. Mr. T. D. Srinivasan was the Assistant Director during the year excepting for four months from 13th July to 12th November 1932, when Mr. T. D. Srinivasan, the now Assistant Director, acted for him.

3. Mr. U. C. Pal was the Assistant Director, Industrial Section, Indian Museum, till the 15th November 1912. when he was transferred to the post of Assistant Director, Industrial Section, Indian Museum with his retirement. He served the Government for 15 years.

4. Mr. S. S. Manerjee was the Head Clerk of the Department throughout the year.

5. On the Cinchona Plantations, Mr. P. T. Russell, was Superintendent, Cinchona Plantations, Burma, and Mr. Mg. Sine, Ovener, throughout the year.

* All the members of the staff have worked conscientiously and well ¹⁰ the difficult circumstances of increased work due to development and to retrenchment of posts.

C.C. CiMα.

Director, Bctamiatl Surrey of India.

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1933-34.

I. System

Very little in the way of touring was possible during the year. The activities of the Survey were generally since retrenchment confined to the Museum. No officer of the Survey was deputed for outdoor work, and apart from purely local collection all the new material for the herbarium came from winter departments and officers fortunately placed for field work. It is fortunate in times like these that the Survey was located in association with the Royal Botanic Gardens, for here are grown a large number of plants that are in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta. Many of the specimens of the Garden are an excellent source from which illustrations can be made. The material for exchange is inadequate to make good the deficiency in material for exchange through the link of the work brings in.

But if the Survey in an official way is to progress its progress is mainly derived by the product of the Indian Schools and Colleges. Many of the workers from them are free lance and the result shows how rapidly and how purely Indian work which is taken up by the plant kingdom that world. There are now but few divisions of the plant kingdom that have not been worked by the devotees of India. Although work in botanical divisions of the Indian importance, particularly in the literature of the Indian botanical world, mention two branches, *my* and *my* that Indian effort is not confined to the line which most naturally presents itself for the interest the

A feature of these reports is that they are written in a simple and published botanical study in India, no matter from what source, but it is impossible in the space allowed here to do other than mention a few of the outstanding lines of progress during the year. No claim to anything like completeness is made.

At headquarters identification (or classification) of the plants that give little trouble to the herbarium worker; but the list contains its normal percentage of difficult species where description and comparison with description and figures and authentic material is

* all have to 1* reported to More determination can lie made. A
* "htommti HMvimen< may and often do give more trouble to the
W*nutiBt than many dozen* that get rwogmHcd at a glance,
a ^Work in the herbarium comprised an examination of plant* from
the middle explored area along the Haripada frontier trailM of the Aka
Z¹ AHHam. In tl,,w u>llrdionM wveral new <x likely to lie new njin-ira
^y. ^en isolated. Amangat others, Glycotmis Boreana Narayanan
m and a new member <of the ChirurbiUoMB not yet named.

Material of the gi-niui (JlyeoBmin from the Shillong find Dehra Dun
herbapi* ha« Urn n-vuml and nmanuHl along with tU»t of the l<<alcollee-
tionon The mw HMTief wliirh liave now Urn recognwiel as a result of
this review arf Tvknihf lo
yanarwani; hw formal the HUHjiTt of a J*JHT to »e read Mm the Indian
Scien* IonjEn-HH.

Plant rollwtU)I « »^i«' in ronnertion with the work mw going on on
the i Control h»v<> ><<n rr|wrt<l cm to thr Kt-nriwh Ktoniolopt to
^^P^nal ('ounr| of AKriru)tura| Kt-nt-arrü. while HI*TM1 attention
^UbTu KIVin U) llui A*mmH» Flora now under wvwon for puhhea-
W ^paJl of tlhv ' « N SWviw. Snuiller loUof pknta from Sikkim,
of t^{Ur} IVhra Dun m.1 i-Uwhw *rr aU» rreal^l w fcirmiiig part

Japan, Hyderabad, MITK i>im awi cjrutu. Much of thw mat^nal
consisted of dupliR!^ « MaUyan j.lant* <f mhwh *veral mUi were
extracted f thr hwhanum win. year. ago. The lUbym »« «•
relatively wru ^rtwntetl in the Sibpur herlumum and th*m dupl^t^,
ther-forr. I. ^IHUMr I>A^A <><<*w hange dunn|f notk when field
work has f 7' .
I am (f <> U> curtuUl. I hadnt Myaaal to the nwmUr of nearly
of % j.j.j.p. ^ pUnu wre firm t* the FhtMeologuml IV>artment
T f ^ * < T r.l M<lrnr in (WirtU lo hm the ! «. for a
of lhf ^nf mHmnAi I>UnU |t |t ^ ^ ^ ^ H ^, there. Material
^* niV ^ami HbododäidlWWM on Joan for work ly the
Several ^ MtluU >>> Filafcajiak iiMKin h'.

Continent England, from America and from Singapore. ApurchMT
of 200 valuable exccrate (sonKr Vf||b8||l , * « taticat to tW
occasions.

Mr. Birwa, Curator of the Herbarium, visited the Bhutan borders
from the plains to Penab-La in connection with his proposed revision
of Mr David Prain's work on 'Bengal Plants.' The area is not well
known botanically and his tour is a first step towards the compilation
of fresh material for revision of the Flora. He brought back a collection
of some 1,200 well preserved specimens including several bundles of living
specimens now growing in the Garden nursery. Mr. Birwa also utilized

the opportunity he had while attending the Indian Science Col^{re}M at Bombay to visit the mangrove AM of the Satatta iaUmU. Hen* the chief component of the mangrove vegetation was found to be Oriop* Ca^ollea^h wh^hh^h unporum as a predominant MUUM to otlu»r on thr mangrove wiait* of Bengal and Burma.

Work^m M^{ur}* «l H*vrAib» is being continued by Mr. KW-IMT. of th< Imliaii h'ori-nt Service. Ho lu* come to the difficult un< numerous group of th< « rA*ti*mt{ ii H imtural tjervfori,thuU liw IOUH published in the Kew Hu|K,t|H UI(U-r t|it. ut|4> • New or littl* known plmiU from South India slloultl luctt v n\$laU> to ^A^P1,0A' Wltli ljtltclii notes, of such ftpwMi M AXMPQU Wightii, ArwaMia Batfinui, .ri<uum transluens, Arumma tylophorum, Artlimxon il*|>rmii< rthra\ou villosus, Dimeria bialata, Uqemuin liaigathananuiii, l>*lywuuin travancorens and Malilurw (orticuUU.

Prin^e * |ilm- amoi|pit the Honw of the year falU to Prim-IMU Ky*m'* "Flora^o NIKIEM and I'ulnry liillU>}M " a ri'Vinni aud olalwratwi work under the title * Kl«ra of the South Imlian Hill Suiwiiia. ^»Uoa- mnd, f. Kota^i, KmUiluaiaK YWJUWI and th* wwiitry nmitd Thl>>> muck mm iliaii a iHToiii fililum of the original work by lbe Thl>>> muck mm iliaii a iHToiii fililum of the original work of C^1* " * "thor. Thi- an'a m EXU*IMMI by tin* iuilunioii of the tWaa rewitⁿ Vtrrami. Many of tin- U*nwr il<<ii;njiti<iiis liavo Uvn with i_u Whllr nuM* ui l^ m have »>wn nhortrued to allow »l th* vuliuar nuri^ roui ailibtimia U*ing kept to a coiivrnn-nt «>' • Thu« Im-jili- ties of many of ^ »P<i« citrd have lwru eiti-wW. and new k<<y« for the genera ^ *PB*ty to tbf VIIIc ol thw riltlull • Th<rrareGil illustrations m l^C CompIMIK><< VOUIUP.

The late K<v> F*ti,rr Blatter with MoCIWi tmtimml their p-vrann of Cook^h am of the Bombay i'n^idrnry " by th< i>ub>Mzation of Parts XA, XAl aad XXII m thr Journal of the Bombay Natural HwUiry Society. They HAYe k^st with the H<amunp>>t^e« Mvl A m lepia* dooms. The species C'eropfit |ttMI^y«Mil it MW. BUTler and Millard in the same Journal (^nluiup tkeir iD<tnti<l MM of " Beautiful Indian Trees." The pUtm of JWaca iaiin, Uochtaperraum i^Myipiuii and Gardinia lucida now puMuM A M U hdp, • «>» * « wifc tkoie previously issued, to develop an interest in the and may lead more than «••!«* m < l tbt niay pave thr way to t his time's study.

The " ora ^ ^ ^ h * A l * w u * * A ' kM imivvd bttk aU^nuon mntm [NH7 and ltrbl*m piiUMtd »'tW Tranaart*** of UN lin- ^ AttittTtfc

new r- mummeller in the Botanische Jahrbucher wherein are made and new species recorded for the region, helps to redre one while Father Blatter has also been at work on plants fat* li. 0**11 are. This author's descriptions of plants

preparation have, as far as possible, adopted the change*, but Hooker's
 "Flora of British India" remains the standard and unless it is revised
 simultaneously it will be difficult for systematists in India to adopt a
 uniform system of nomenclature for the whole of India. To meet
 this need, Dr. Arayaiiaswaiui has been compiling what is intended to be
 a comprehensive list of revised names* culling the information from the
 available literature* and revising certain names in the light of recent
 changes in concepts* Indian geosm. His list is now in the form
 of card index* in the revised name appearing alongside the name
 appearing in the "Flora of British India". He has also prepared a
 synoptical table* of the families of Indian flowering plants of Hooker's
 Flora showing the change they have undergone in recent years both
 in nomenclature and in taxonomy.

In the case of *Utricularia* and *Obolophyton* have contributed their share of work
 which has led to the study of Indian *Utricularia*,
 especially *U. crampii* and *U. longifolia*. Little is known of the
 distribution of *Utricularia* in the Indian subcontinent. The study
 of the distribution of *Utricularia* in the Indian subcontinent is
 the subject of a paper by Dr. Arayaiiaswaiui, and a paper on the distribution of the
 genus *Utricularia* in the Indian subcontinent containing referring to a new species *Utricularia*
 from Upper Burma.

In the case of *Utricularia* and *Obolophyton* have contributed their share of work
 which has led to the study of Indian *Utricularia*,
 especially *U. crampii* and *U. longifolia*. Little is known of the
 distribution of *Utricularia* in the Indian subcontinent. The study
 of the distribution of *Utricularia* in the Indian subcontinent is
 the subject of a paper by Dr. Arayaiiaswaiui, and a paper on the distribution of the
 genus *Utricularia* in the Indian subcontinent containing referring to a new species *Utricularia*
 from Upper Burma.

Mac... *Utricularia* with the following species: *U. crampii*, *U. longifolia*, *U. ...*
 of the *Utricularia* genus. The study of the distribution of *Utricularia* in the Indian
 subcontinent is the subject of a paper by Dr. Arayaiiaswaiui, and a paper on the distribution of the
 genus *Utricularia* in the Indian subcontinent containing referring to a new species *Utricularia*
 from Upper Burma.

Several papers have been contributed by Mr. Biswas, Director of the
 Herbarium, during the year 1933-34. His paper on "On the
 study of Indian species of *Avicennia*" deals with the distribution of
 various species in different parts of India, especially in the
 Andaman and the Arrakan. His paper on "On the distribution of
 the genus *Utricularia* in the Indian subcontinent" contains a list of
 three species of *Utricularia* from the Indian subcontinent. His paper on
 "On the vegetation of the neighbouring areas of the
 Raniganj and Jharis Coalfields" published in the "Transaction of the
 Mining and Geological Institute" contains a list of several
 species of the different types of vegetation of the

of R. rifluuj and Jharia. The paper " Living Conifer*" forma counter-
part of Mr. Bimraa¹ paper on the " Wild Distribution of Indian Conifers.^{1*}
In thi* paper about Hf aperies of wild and introduced conifers at present
j^{der c} «itivatH»n m different parta of India and Burma have Wn
*OKle<j. He has also published "Observations on Algal collections
fro* to* Khasia and Jaintia Hilb of Amaru."

^ A long wirt thfl wnt<r Mr BwwaJI u 'HJW> pngagwl in the preparation
WB^{der} TllltVP trul ilu8trilt4<J .i*.*.th* commoner Indian water plant*.
ith thll IM l>rimaril v intends! for the use of the worker rollalwating
too ^ Millaria ftirvey <f IKHIA, the nwe with which many of the com-
M^ Wtt^r |,Unu ran lie identified should rentier it a work useful for
|rr ^n<1(i by a wide rirtle of Indian hounta having an interest in the
n oU l>> Jt may *> ,xi><vüH| to funush the baniü for ecological \$tu<lie<<
,% th *<<*ti< ami marsh vegHation. nrh in this <ountr>' by reaason of
PulFT^{rtHy} ahuu<IAnt "wnfall. The plates for this work which ia being

tb,t! liy tie aMI •/ thi\$ MmUriil Sum, _v,tave *jl bwn ^ . ^ ^ w u l
^ phⁿ » ne<m,K ronil|M<k Sir David Ivaiii ami Mr. Burkill* moio-
Hill | of Uk* K*nu> l>><<Oom ia pacing through th« Preaa, the platoi
i* *<>>illil during ISKM-35

kal, * *ndnrtrraj gectiOL During the year umler report about 85
Gallery. Most of the
exhibits

yielding plauU ami guriw. Of the new
<t noteworthy' are the Wfmm of Taaar Silk
H* ^ >ill(yanw and piewa of rlothn moirtly coloured prearntwl
In*itutr BanpaiU Mavurhhanj. rxhibit4nl in the New
Central r * "fttheP.br, bay.

No tsur ISDU M "e undertaken b> tir . . r ».r reaaooi already
state|
A ^ la*1 . v « : Annual Report.

Sort^{allpr}ihf" w "hibit of alible fruiü. abfwrmai fruit*, rare fruiü,
^Hh b^{nt} lni||IWinia m<Nü inal ptaota and (^nehona and IU produeta,
of cj' h<^iphii explairung tbt wtbod* emplovwl in the rultiTatkm
place| >rit »n<| (ht^ii of madbfture of Quinine ami other «a!u, waa
Lady ^ TM>tr to the fmhlab hi Ike Nature ftudy Kihibrtion held at
of it, k_1 tn<! t* trotabb takn vat Wry r*wardd>>>• tbf larft number
of interest: vmta

Exhibita of < Whona aiwl it* pfim* were placid « irirw with
explanatory notes for tllMi W M> Pharn>areuti<l UBttfcffMt Md
at the All-India Institute of Hvgmr and I'ubfc H<ihk ii Jaaw'r,
1934.

An usual a nllnlir of H ^ * " « « - H » * flh*ilil1 ^ Uittfjr
and in the Tim
drawings of plan . replard by coloured

Linn., Pinus "«»«*». Roib., Piper nigrum, linn., P*«a« .,* » .
 Fuch and Mey-. PodphyUum Enwli. W.D., PoogwnU gUb». Vent.,
 Prunopis epic* w. linn., Prunu. AmrpUlu^ MIL, Pmhoton.
 Ipocuanha, Stoke., IW «p u. -nuiinu.. linn. I. Q*"* «".
 Linn., Rabus «wtieowt, linn.. SJv*lo« oleoidw, Dene. S.u«uw«
 Lappa, Clarke., ^ urn Kmtom. D. Don- *» »P. Sid. rhombi-
 fels, Linn., Scuilax macrophyU.. Roxb., »muk« UWM. R^, Htro
 phanthus sp., Strychni Nux-vomic4, linn., 8u«k mwitinu. Dumort..
 Tamarix articulata. V.U.. TWrii dK.«., B«b.. T«-n« gallica.
 Linn., Term^ Cr*pp», linn.. Trm^iuli* (VbuU, R**.. Te^rnalia
 tomentosa, JWdd, TID0, ^ ,^, 01,.. Meini, Trwhck-Pfnnnn.
 fragrans, Hk. f, VentUgo c«NeuUU. TulMn^.. Vip« Clung, Endl.,
 Vitex in
 Ro

WJ ^ y t w t h w r o M, Lindl, /jiipber oftwle, Ro*c.
 from i ^ * * atd Quinine. Bark. Thw **> no b*rk unpotttri
 during the year on th« Bunn. PUnUtion* w»unt«l to 54,878 Ibt. Urt
 year's stock together w*h . portmn o« thr b«k h.rv«rt«l dunn the
 year under report. WM »nt »* ^ B*"*^ Uovrrnmrtt Quinine F«tor/
 at Mungpoo. This amounted to 111,301½ lbs. leaving 21,928½ lbs. o
 bark at the Plantations .. » e«ry over to 19M-35.

Mungpoo stocks of bark carried over from the p^revious year were
 Java bark 345,639-4 lbs. and Burma bark 311,079-5 of 656,718-9
 lbs. as opening balance for the year. To the stock was added 111,301-5
 lbs. despatched from the plantations, bringing in * bark 56,175 lbs. and
 During the year 167,631-5 «-» of bvk (J.v. total closing balance
 Burma bark 111,456-5 lbs.) were workwl ^ ^ *
 of 600,388-9 lbs. as a carry-over to 1934 '35.

The total stock <* I~l» Oornnmt b«k »t the tVm. of the year
 was 821,317-4 lbs. comprised of 21,928½ lbs. at tht Mergu Plantations
 and 600,388-9 lbs. at the Mungpoo Factory.

During the year 167,631-5 lbs. of bark were worked and 5,739-6 lbs.
 of Quinine sulphate and 3,394 lbs. of C«m

Stock of Quinine. At the close of lke year tK q ^ Uovernmen-
 of India stock of Quinine sulphate purchased as such and extracted
 from Java and Burma bark including both p«n*«l and trade standard
 Quinine sulphate, amounted to 151,919-071 lbs. of which 54,036-09 lbs.
 lay at the Indian Museum, 97,271-153 lbs. at Mungpoo and 611-428 lbs.
 at Neduvattam. There was also 97,365-65 lbs. of cnrif Quinine at
 Mungpoo Factory.

Stock of Cinchona febrifuge. TW ioul *mk dOmkm febrifuge
 at the close of the year amounted u> a Mi?* iu. oi wkh IOJW*
 lbs. were held at Mungpoo,
 Jail, and 7,634 lbs. at the Royal Botanic Garden, Serapur.

transferred to the High Commissioner's Budget. The Botanical Survey was R*. 509 and under Cinchona

The writer held charge throughout the year as Director. was Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum, through-

excepting 1 month 22 days on leave from 1st November MM. when the Director himself took over charge

as the Systematic Assistant throughout for 1 month 6 days on leave from 8th January to 13th J*. 1954

throughout the year.

Mr. P. T. Hussell was Superintendent. (Cultivation, Burma) Sinc. Officer, throughout

All staff have worked well during the year.

C. C. CALDKH,
Director, Botanical Survey of India.

The Cultor of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, accom-
pany one of the herbarium specimens botanized on the Pam-
nath the Tundi Union of the Haianbagh district of Bihar and
brought in for the first time. Another of the
herbarium specimens was from the Hanpodo Xaskar. visited portions of Northern
Bengal and the collection of plants also.

In the year 1880 the Surrey department has completed
the collection of the Indian grasses, of the Indian grasses,
of all the principal groups of warm climate plants. which not only cover
the whole of India, widely, etc.

The oil-yielding plant, sugar cane, raw material
for the manufacture of paper and bawls, whose utility
of the country of India is too well known. In the preparation
of the paper derived from the Ute Dr. SUPP
Tropical Africa, the Rev. Father
K. of the (Iramim ID Cooke's Flora of Bombay,
Phytology of Hilar and Oritta, Mmiri Knumention of

... lied in the
of Uenra and species have been described
to fit in with the modern con-
and approach the limit. In the
of the
The -hanri were introduced by Hooker
of British India, which was published in 1844. In
only ifig tsera ui etc.

Urra and 946 species which includes several new species
described after

grasses in India according to Hooker,
about 750, but the first collection of
placed there, that Malabar dirt-bots to mallet

genera like Schizanthus, Sorghum, Vetiveria, Chrysopogon,
Amphipogon, Capillipedium, Dichanthium, Heteropogon, Cymbopogon and Eulaliopsis. Simi-

larly it is the case with the first collection of
Polypogon, Fraxinus, etc.

He has the
of the
of the

of the
of the
of the

of the
of the
of the

Survey 1 hdi.. when ,b. Utter i. !«.. H i. • «rk tb,t »h««U
prov. v*luall, ««»- . . rull *ho " . ? ht u »midth p to do
with plants of India. These 130 papers along with those on
Glycosmis, *Dendrobium* and *nodosa* and *japonica* were read
by him before the Calcutta S~u» of the Indian Science Congress
held in J « w r v stt:t» . »» h(tt a Uo IW»r ibu. «l to thr same congress
ar . . ^ ^ jng p-per «u lh« D.tur. and the importance of a
H ^ -cium.

Mr. Hi.,.,., sh» Vmtot »» shf H,Pharium Botanic Gardens,
Bengal, published four papers fifth in
the "Transactions of the Mining and the Geological Institut of
India". The first of them is o» "Sme for*i^ weeds and their
distribution
occurrences over extensive areas Of such noxious exotics like
Eupatorium odoratum, *Croton sparsiflorus*, *Lantana camara*,
Eichhornia speciosa (*crusispa*), *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Mikania
scandens*, *Argemone Mexicana*, *Suaeda maritima* and *Styuntia
Dillenii*. These f the
numerous "Mici "«« »».T. cm. to .uy in I««Ji.. not only to the
detriment of man.

They have been up piH w M unW»H. fr^lom .dMtr^ in, on
their onward march extensive areas of valuable arable land and
unless they are ripped in the bud they will prove certainly, in no
very distant date, a serious source of loss to the agriculturist in
the first instance and to the Government in the long run The
Oxalis and the *Spergula* pests in the potato fields of this around
and the surrounding counlry o> the Nilgiris, the menace of
Eupatorium adenaphorum to the Ooty hunt, the water-hyacinth
(*Eichhornia crusispa*) curse hanging on large areas in Eastern
Bengal and Assam, Burma and Ho««k India, the intolerable
nuisance of the Khaki weed, *Alternanthera cehanaia*, to the pedes-
trians and the sportsman in Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Mysore
and elsewhere in South India are some of the weed problems that
have been engaging most vitally the attention of the public and
the Government alike at the present moment. Other papers by the
same author are "D- - - - logical studies in India",
"Oba
ing «t C? «° »lu nMrmUr p^tj^ W Fir- Krishnae grow-
- - - - Botanic Gardens, Sibpur", "Observations on
some plant abnormalities in Bengal" and "The vegetation of
Tundi and the neighbouring areas of the Haasribagh district".

III. Systematic—E onal.—Interest in South Indian
Flora is continued and Mr. O. E. C. FwrW «f the Kew Herbarium
has published : . *Mt III «f kit " 5«« * Iit«U known plants from

** had finished with those families with the material available
 ** Kew. Collection* of plants, made in the Rampa Agency and
 in the Central Travancore, while the work was in progress. were
 ** available to him, and these were helpful in establishing
 *** record* for 'lawe area*. Gamble completed the first seven
 parts between 1844 and 1847, but his unfortunate death in 1845
 deprived him of the opportunity to see to the end of the work,
 however, it has bravely continued by Mr. C. K. F. Fucher.
 of the Forest Department in Madras, who has now published
 the penultimate part. Fisher has not departed from Humboldt's
 plan of treatment of the work and since the last part in 1851 [Hind-
 last publication, it is too premature to review the work. The
 value of the publication is a valuable contribution to a programme which
 initiated the study of Indian plants. In the seventeenth
 century and sent out eminent botanists of the Science like Knaxburfer
 and Griffith to distant parts of India for creating other interest of
 botanical research. Citation of localities like Koiikun. Uni-an.
 CarnatH' and the Corromandal coast under distribution are in three
 vague terms which require clear definition in the material.
 These were the broad geographical-botanical divisions which Hooker
 and Thomspon used in their work. An early in the fifties of the last
 century. The notes on this part of the Flora, which Mr. F. W. H. H.
 has published in the Kew Bulletin should assist in clearing up
 the doubtful points in the nomenclature of the Madras provinces.

Additional parts numbered 21 to 25 of the 'Rivier' (the
 Flora of Rameswari) by Blatter and Mi. C. M. deal only with the
 Cypripedium of Botany Bay. It appeared in the pages of the Journal
 of the Bombay Natural History Society. Fisher, a native of
 India, published an account of "Some useful Indian trees, of
 India" by Blatter and Mi. U. R. containing the description of
 Jacaranda immovifolia. Solanum maranthum. and B. h. n. u.
 variegata & purpurea were also published in the journal.

The interest in the Flora of Waiirirt. n. is evidenced by the
 publication of Part III of that Flora dealing with *Caulpiniaceae*
 to *Lentibulariaceae* by Blatter and Fernandet in the same journal.
 In this connection it falls my moral duty to record the sad
 death of the author. Her K. Blatter. M. D. 26th May 1934.
 India. A. C. M. who, by his
 enthusiasm and keen interest in the study of Indian plants, has
 contributed much to the knowledge of Indian Plants from
 1907 up to the date of his death. The 'Records of the Botanical
 Survey of India' in much indebted to him. U. S. S. works on the
 "Flora of Aden" and on "Flora Arabica".

Ferns of Waziriatan have been published by J. F. R. D'Almeida who in collaboration with Blatter has shown some interest to the problem of this part of the North-Wat Frontier of India.

Mr. Mukat Iehari Kaizada of the Dehra Dun Herbarium had ? F*per in the • Indian Forester f, Vol. LX, on " The new or little known plants from Kumaon ", based upon the collections of Mr. A. K. (Kuna«ton from Kumaon. In this article he records the existence in Kumaon of nine species of plant*, namely, *Clematis* "loci/ah,, Wall.. *Sinnmenhim nrutum* Rehder, k Wilson, Ctr**i h, Mtn.r* 1).<\, *Xnttfiatuw herjvfjruH*, Ham., *Flrmintfia* ^o/wrr/iM Bih., *Mumrna frontlona* L.. *Erhmanihm attenuat* " *'- *I'hioqacanthut hxmherUi* Sp. Sot., *Uranthus odoratus* "•11., *Vucum nitnrtftnni* Sp. SOT., which had escaped so lonjr the noti<> of mnr h eminent workers in Kumaon as Sir Kdward Strachey •n<l ^inferb<,ttnni flJMM». Duthie (1880), Major E. Madden ij ^) and Osn.a^ton (1927). who bare ail* carefully gone OTer hillni*on and it^ flora rather minutely and published their results in th*ir respective floras. Of the«e nine species, *Sinomtnium* ari/fM'» Kehder. A Wilson, of the Menispennaceae, is an interest-in* ^ nrrfrim of a Chinese plant, which had not so long been !!!**">. outside f'hina and Japan. *Phfoqamnthui Lumbertii* and t rrii* *otmntnn*, are two new species described for the area. Thii report of ^ vprnj fwh r^,,,!, fnr an area. lon? considered orer-workers i* an intere<tine illu«trotion to prore that no area is an exhausted field for hntnncial diacoYeriev

Ecology. ..ubjert of fnr-rearhine importance and application in th. •tr nmnv of India and in the studr of Indian plants, waa " a no ^av a n^Wtrf one. It go" *** in ^^ with that of "T^<- survey and each is so mettricanW mied np with the other J V ° -P«nte one from the other would rambly the separation .:r »»» from the sance. Mr. K. I, Affir^r, paper on the J*^l F^ra in IVodar Forests and ita imporUnce » i> mlpflil paper d^'»np will, .he soil Flora in Deodar For^t. and IU rektion-ship *« ** growth of fw cro_r. The author in ^n.ck br Hit won^1 occurrence of the same type of «l or .orfbr, row of plan.. "Werer Den<lar Forrst. eiirt from W «. thro^h Seraj and lower » yeb . to Hatar. and conclude, thil • -.1 ^ 7 ^ most of the abo,, ^ i ^ , would ref i>lf * • «! * * t o * * » th* introduction of I^ ^ r. Fm,w.cr and the ah.tud.nal ran,e of the indicator es to W H * ^ V f forests than mere stray occurrence of o# or twu niMTia only. The nature or the habit of the soil flora shou of tree crops. account before launching upon regeneration

Works of such ecological nature are the desiderata in the right
erection at the present moment and deserves greater application
and encouragement than hitherto.

Mr. K. O. Sheehare. (Director of Forests, Bengal. records
the distribution of Conifers that occur naturally in Sikkim, namely
Abies flinna, *Taxus hirtellii*, *Taxus hirtellii*, *Pinus* *ticelii*,
Gnaphalium. *Picea* *Sirinuloba* and *Juniperus pectinata*, and
discusses the causes underlying them. The cultivated conifers are
listed in the paper *Cupressus* *Cathartica*, a conifer of
various stations also discussed in a note by Sir Arthur Hill, who
expressed his final opinion pending the result of the cultivation
of the inspected species.

To the Botany of Assam, a most useful service has been tendered
by the publication of the First Part of Volume I of the "Flora of
Assam" by the late Rai Bahadur I. C. Kanjilal and Mr. V. C.
Das, dealing with the Unimulceae to the Gramineae.
The book is being published under the authority of the Govern-
ment of Assam and it is hoped that the other volumes will
soon follow. According to the note on page 11 by Mr. Dun, this
book of Assam strictly excludes the herbaceous plants of Assam
and the plants of forest importance, trees, shrubs and large
climbers. But the title of the work appears rather inappropriate
and should have been "Forest Flora of Assam". The authors have
not defined the limits of the flora and have appended for the help
of the reader a short note on the distribution, in the beginning
of this book. As the joint author of the book is the late Rai
Bahadur I. C. Kanjilal and the late Mr. V. C. Das, a few words
on these points are essential.

The botanical work in Assam starts with Buchanan Hamilton, who
collected plant specimens from Oolpam, the Engaged
at the first Survey of Bengal. He was followed by W. W. Wallich,
who was in Sylhet. He was accompanied by (Inffith and McLelland. A Jain visited Therapunji,
the Khasi Hills, and the Sadiva in quest of the tea plant.
Inffith lived behind and his work in Khasi and the Mischmi mountains are
described in his posthumous papers. J. W. Master was deputed by Wallich in 1837 to work
in the P-MisM in 1837. In 1840 he was deputed to work in the Khasi and the Jaintia hills.
The Khasi and the Jaintia hills are the sources of the tea plant.

Peil <«ine next who between ifCH) and I.SoT, supervised and u.r*Uted
 "I* Indiun collectoi* of the Botanical Gulden in (heir districts,
 l,^ide** hiiii^liinj the collections of their own. *Coptu Trrta* of
 *I** Mislinn Hills was tint toiwarded by Jenkins to Wallich and it
 WIIN lutei on roller ted by (aiuiiie and Jui kill independently from
 lh** Mishiuiv .|# |J# loiter, under Sir (Jeorge King, worked ou the
 "a)M., ||||U i,(|S7-I. who wa* followed *ul>*H|uently by S. Kurz
 ^*«ti) and II. tiuLitlx IISTS). and <i. Mann, the first Counrrvator
 01 l'oiM^ nt Aoom (I.Sfii) who have all explored the JJnihinaputra
 p^U>> and th«* KIUMU and the .lamtiu Hill* ie*i>ertivek. il B.
 'i>ikH\ inde.il»,uiH ljetwet'ii IHT>:(.mil ISM wieie partly on the
 PUii* n| AHSIII and puillx on the HillU. Theieafter we JUKN on
 fu the MMitinunii* iNitaliral art\ltie« ot the Botanical Suivey ut
 «ll«J« jmdei the succe^ivr direktoi^lips of Sir Oeoiye Kui^r. Sn
 l)in^d l'!;,,, im| |.f.-€,,!. \. T. Uairr, who have earh iHTsonally
 JIII d l.\ Kuro|H-aii and Indian amende* carried out an unbroken dmin
 'o^ Ataniml explorations tiom 1H90 to 1?H4. During this peruHI
 Nfr Uwnjfe Walt and Mi. I. II. Burkill ot the IVp.ntment of the
 l(f)lM^itei. on Kcmioniic jirt^|im-tM to the Uovernnieit ot India had
 **U, vtrv niHttialK t-nm-lieil the rollmtion-* of the Surve\ from
 l>lu^ ^ liU the Maiipm. State and the Ahor HilK l ymp ^"th and
 mir|h it the Likhniipur di>»tri«-t of A-w.nn. Hotainc:il exploration^
 III ^ ^MIH .ind Buinia wieie the maiii work of the Survey tin nearlx
 IMI^ dt.,,nV tmm the IH-^II.IIII^ . Tin- late Ha. IIIIIIIIII l'. N.
 KII^ j'l^l came up 011 the «cene in l>H. wlm ltr.d^ed up leveral
 J^h^unoo^ III t|,, collertion. nt the earl> veteran^ frmn 1«H4 nnwardv
 the Hnani.nl M.nex ||ini..ii|;lil> eNpUfd the entile province ot
 Assam t!(H... ^1 In ihe i>«hei and aiinuiated a womUrful
 collection of A-an. plants .l Sibpur. But for thm excellent col-
 lection ami tl. • hrlp ien.Iri.xl ly thr IHK.-fW »f thr Survey, namrly
 Kama«nat...)eM«iman .nd Nurawiunwaini in identifying the
 Assam edlecno... t., the author, of * « « Inim WI ? ouwara.
 it world IIIf >|;|W« ||IM:IMr for the -uthcu. to have issued the
 work so soon a. ||,.. On thr whole fl.«y| «PP«»« a long-felt
 desideratum t..i (he Hota .l the province of Assam.

Floras h...e ., fa, con...ut ... « pi-in**..f issue for
 Madras. Bond
 (incomplwe|. Knnion. Oorakhpui. B.h... and O r - . llr.Mf.1 (old,
 Assam - NI Burn. p,n old .ml in.prrfr.-l). TWe are .l,|| yrral
 parts of India, either unexplored or inexplv. explor^ for
 which no flora so far exists. These parts are (1) Mysore (partly
 included in Gamble's Madras Flora). (2) Hyderabad. (3) Central
 Provinces and Berar. (4) Central India. (5) Rajputana. (6) The

P J<li a whole. (T) Kuihinii, i.S) S*|>u|. (b) Sikkim .iml Iliutan and (10) Burma.

Mandragora Shebbae, <. b. < h<heri .iml C<ura monti-
E *** stat. Kukeiifial art* tun new tp*«ieo foi Tillet tnil li;il.- been described in the Kew Hulletui.

Tl
*ne colleHiom of tln*t mtrepil explorer ami nill* tor,
Ca]t. Kiiiploi uaul. tii»m A^ini HIM! Cpper IIIHIIIII, have been the
wnirre of fl|(|)In<t n|MHtaiit roitritutioii to our knowledge of
t. y Mi. IF. K. An>^Imw. in the Ken Bulletin. W.th
le t. lei luateriaU M| tlii^ ^eim- |ilare<l at In* ili<|><>oal. he wul Item
able >not only t(i rleir Up IIIHIV iIMilitful |M>illt- MHirerilIII^ reltnill
#*s of the ^remi- Hreaily puhli^lied 1>y ('. B. ('liirke lit the
j!.. t liiiiisli liiliu. hut ;|M) In tlpHTilte neveial new ->MM^i*s.
The >>ew >|>Hrift. that haw* i(>nie In light, and:--

- I- /tuhifn,,! (I |>|NM Bui ma). .1. >tk/*inun*i* (Sikkiui) new
var. '://'''' Ain-^liu«, tui. jwmln-rrtlirithn Air\<Imw,
var. umrromfHiLi Aiiy-<*hnw. Mil. luumnuiiti Aii\>I»aw. Wml
var i*irnflnni (Kurx.) Aii\>h.iw ill l. winjrm Wall.—all
#oIU Kliu^iii—,|. urnihilni (Kin>r « 1'ian.) Airy-*huw,
4- ptrmln-driflithn Air\>tliii« (Up|>ei Biilinai. .1. ltyalu.
r'in1, * Ain-^lum W. Bhutan). .1. nth tmbntufn Air\>htfw
(Ip|>er Burma). .1. Knnjilnli A. DIM (A^iim). .1. «/J;MU
Ain-,|U|H |A*%uin). .1. hrtuhilH*hi Air>>liaw (Tppei Butina),
atl<l .1. i>-H*t1ItM Ain--*li»w (Tppei Burma).

A* tiillt-r ile^ription of A pi pin I § HUM MM. Tlaike. a rare
spei. i. *1 .••llwinl ImiKlrnl inr< MK" h-Urirtith. ha- IM^no possible
non fr<»«" KIII^IMMI W..MI', h.llei material*.

*»• .ii-i-fiiini „f ; UtuiiH.il tour ni««l^ b>y Mi. <^ K Parkia^iti
f fl1. Mnlaui |N^k in IniiM Burnii hai I**n pre^enteil liy him tu
th * |*irw of tbr IIIHUII |nie«tei. Mukyit |>>ik IK one of the
three high^t |N^k. in the rliNin of HiIU kn«*n «- •h*1 IVna-nerim
Yoma, whirh form n .t.iitiniHtioii nf the Shan IM«ft-Mii and «f
Martaban. rininir to N height of Jif.111 *.<»»» ^ . A «l<Hl/1. »f the
vegetation nf the TeiiM^r.m Hill «>|^ wihl un .*numpnitlon »f the
species collected therein is appended to the paper.

IM ^-^nil V'l'linitH interr.l to l>.l.« «re the paper*. (1) H key
to th- species ;if 7)^ ^ . wt. nr^ileatpw »T Airy-ham. f2)
Firmiana and Erythropis by IF. N ni-II^J. W Afl ttrroufl! of «^
genus Mecanopsis by G. Taylor UMI (4) A prili<l w «« « "' '<«*i
Taxonomic groups of the Malvales by H.
Phytologist In (1) above Denton Hookeriana

productive Organs and Agricultural Botany have all been dealt with. Anything more than a passing reference to wine of them is out of question, but it is gratifying to realise the rapid advances that are being made in the utility of such branches of Botany that are impossible for the Official Survey to take up. A list of the papers published by A. Mitra, 'The Root-system of embryo-sac and the Mien-grain in Cassia toru' >>> It. M. Datta. 'Origin of leafy Epiphytes in Ferns' by U. I. Maumdar, 'A preliminary note on the study of Afolia pinnata' by S. It. Sud, 'A contribution to the anatomy, morphology and cytology of the flower of *Ihgra Musn* by A. C. Joihi, 'A contribution to the life-history of *Vallinaria inrah*' and 'The vascular anatomy of the Holers of four Xyrtaginareae' are some of the botanical papers that were published in the Journal of Indian Botanical Society.

"The classification of the rim of Bihar and Orissa" by K. M. Ram and Sarvayya Chetty, 'The chromosome number in *hy geim*' Saccharum" by T. S. X. Singh, and "A Haploid plant in Hue" by K. Hamiah are some of the results obtained in Indian botanical and plant physiology investigations on water-hyacinth (*Kuhhornia infusa*) his notes on some aquatic weeds by A. R. Ja is a contribution to the life history of *Hydrilla* and the eradication. In this paper the author discusses on the life history of *Hydrilla*, the life history of *Hydrilla* nemoralis suggests certain remedies for its eradication. There are no more than the prevention of seed formation at the proper time, and removal of the seed bank. The use of *Hydrilla* nemoralis has proved a failure for the purpose.

Mention may be made here of the work of Mr. V. Narayana-portion of his work on the life history of *Kir, n 1* done by Mr. V. Narayana-wami, the Systemic Assistant of the Botanical Survey of India, working in the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta.

IV. Industrial Section.—During the year under review a large number of plants were exhibited in the Public Gallery of the Indian Museum after registration. Drugs and the pharmaceutical preparations made from them, that were kindly presented by Messrs. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, deserve special mention and have been very attractively exhibited in a Central Case showing serially the various processes through which the material passes through before they are finished products. These include, among others, the following:—

- Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Hydrastis*, *Strychnos Nux-*
- vomica*, *Hyocyamus*, *Scilla*, *Strophanthus*, *Psychotria Iper-*
- cuanha*, *A.rop*, *Belladonna*, *Ephedra vulgaris*, *Aconites*.

* U"le-Mrlh\ liaintactioii »a* the supply oi *,{**) lbs. Quinine Sulphate powder and 2,000 lhw tablet* to the Government of Oylon dinnor h^ epidemir outbreak of malaria. -

Total sales were as follows:—

	It*.
Sulphate.	29,942
Quinine Sulphate TuMeU	2,342
Cinchona to»riug*	1,936
Reinforced <\ Y. TaMeU	M»0

Ti «* total revenue realimni from «»«UH being R«- •.08,781-5-0.

t00k«. — 1 n the «-our«- of the lenr the lotnl Mock nf Quinine Sulphate e ilmil11^1^1 »»-»»' 1^7.«M7 iln. to 2:Vt.m\ lbn. The Mockn of U ^ r k • l»anjreil f n m il22.:|17 ilm. to "iM.l-'ll Hw. l»»« «' Cinchona t»hrifnge from 21.147 lb* to 19.187 lbs. Detail* are given in the following *l-M-k account*

Stock Aooounts.

*Omni** Sulphitr.*

			Cr
			lhw
To stock on 1st April 1934	J117.1U7	Hy sales and other lamiiii	77.:r»l
To manufacture returns (iH)	4.V30H	Hy *t«nk «on Ut April "HW	
		.At iiniisii Muslim	&2:2U
		At Mungl»mi	1^.^1'J
		V la<im attain	»l*J
	<u>313,317</u>		:0.1.217

Cinchona frhnfmge.

			2.71*
To stock on 1st April 1934	tfl.147	H% sales and other	
To manufacture	1.234	Hy stock on 1st April 1934	
		.At MuDgp<Ni	V2,1
		In (»kutta	7,3
	<u>22,415</u>		<u>22,415</u>

Bark.

			101,615
To stock on 1st April 1934	HW.317	11% i*«^ flir extraction	
To quantity harvested during the year	1.4 8:»)	Hy %t«k «* l't April 1934	
		It Knagr"11"	07^,7111
		It M^rtMi	*U>
	<u>696,748</u>		<u>696,748</u>

S. R. SKN.

Botanical Survey of India.

NOTE

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1935-36.

I. Systematic.—The officers of the Survey have had little outdoor exploration since the advent of retrenchment, as has previously been the case, a large number of the Survey Monjrin? to Universities, the Forest, and other Department! of (JO\eminent uvuiletl them- of the expert services of the officers at headquarters.

There ha* been a considerable increase in the number of specimens identified for various correspondent* and workers, some (V>M) P^itoens having been named. That iutrepid and veteran explorer, Capt. Kindlon Ward. His Kioellency Sir John Anderson, *r- K. L. Bor of the Forest Department, A«am, and Mrs. Townend * of few amonj? those whose collections have come in for identification. Capt. Kindlon Ward and Mr. N. L. B<x collected 2! th< Najra Hills, while His r><ellency made a collection during 18 T><it to Bhutan. A Urpo number of «p« imens, however, are from Mm. Townend wh,, bin IKOII a very enthusiastic collector in the Sikkim Himalayas. All ibo above lot-alitien, judpinp from the collections, should ueld v^rv interesting facts of distribution, some new specie, and not a few fiist records,

Besides the aWe, 'be Lnru-1 Research Entomologist, Karachi, Mr. C. E. Parkinsn-, of the Forest Institute, Dehra Dun, Mr. Arkayastha, Forest Department, A«*am, Mr. R. >. Tandon of th* AIUhaUd Tniversity and several others had their specimens identified by the Department. A compidrr2ble uamVr of sheet! were received in exchange and presentatioL from the L,*nan University, Canton, the Botanical Garden, Ai» Medir, Tashkent and the Sinftpore Gardens.

Some 421 sheets were on loan this J<ar, comprising: the ^nera *Ptilotum*. *Pteufnprum*. A*****: *Uiorarpus* + *Genwstoma*, *Monotropn* *»* *»«<. t« M^r. C. E. Parkinsor ^Norman of the Mn^nm of S.tura! H.,torr. T. T.-M *»! the Sun Tat sen - *»»»»». Dr. «* P. Ark-Hkr of the Calcutta I W . * , and ot^r A^t i:A -^rneo., which were on loan, were receive, > *»m ..rious^orkers. including J. B. *«+***. Dr. H. X. Moldenke of the New York Botanic Oarden, The Fore4

S

Botanist, Federated Malay States, and others, with necessary notes
illustrated on the sheet's.

Plants going out on exchange or presentation include 200 local
species to Fennoscandia. 30 specimens of *Phoradendron* to America, and a
collection of preserving fluid to Sweden.

The National Herbarium, Manila and other institutions
throughout the world also benefited.

General information on all kinds of subjects, botanical and
onomatopoeic, was supplied to a wide range of correspondents. Among
others, information was given regarding *Medicago mttva*, Sabai
fauna. (*Hecthina* and *Schiira* species, *Citrus*, *Piper chabba*,
Phoradendron, *K. ir. i* and *Hydrocarpum Wightiana*, *Psychotria*
picinata plants. Correct and up-to-date information
concerning the Lerbaiium was furnished to Dr. Verdoorn for
incorporation in the next annual issue of 'Chronica Botanica'.

Mr. Biswas, Curator of the Herbarium, Bombay about
1937 brought up to Phulute via Sandakphu and brought to the
British Museum about 30 valuable specimens and a good many
Alpine seeds.

Among foreign visitors who worked in the herbarium, mention
should be made of Prof. Tinnaka who made a prolonged study of
material and literature regarding Citrus. The Curator of the
Herbarium has published a few papers, namely, "Jute and
Lied Fibre," "Our Garden Sangria", "Calcutta Filter
Joints" and "Organic Growth", and "Notes on the Systematic
Joints of *K. n. OT* growing in India with special reference to

The FWR under review in of great importance as several
important resolutions, suggestions and tentative proposals specially
affecting nomenclature and taxonomy have emanated from the
Sixth International Botanical Congress held at Amsterdam. The
proposed completion of a new phytography representing the collec-
tion of the larger herbaria of the world and the scheme to photo-
graph type specimens of all plants, do not go far in removing
certain handicaps, under which all workers, especially monographers,
have been labouring. An International Dictionary of Botanical
Terminology, recently translated and published in English, French and German, would no doubt
prove of great value in the standardization of nomenclature. Much work
is contemplated. It was hoped to have been published by the
Linnean Society, at the Linnean Society and or the British
Museum should be published, thus making it available for

Distribution to workers in other herbaria. A number of modifications proposed in the international rules of nomenclature have been accepted by the Congress.

Part 10 of the Flora of the Madras Presidency complete though the Flora proper. The Dual part will contain addenda, indices, etc. Fischer has contributed further notes on Part X, which will be published to clear many doubtful points. The South Indian species, 132 genera, are included in this part, Stapf's guidelines being mainly adopted. Several genera of the Flora of British India, like *Panicum*, *Isopogon*, *Polypodium*, *Anthurium*, *Isopogon*, etc., have been split up into smaller genera after Stapf.

Several new species and new combinations resulted from Barnes' collection in South India, worked out by Mr. Fischer. Amongst them is *Impatiens antumudica* C. E. Oakes, sp. nov. Travancore. Anaimudi Hill, 8,000 ft., Barnes, allied to *I. trancoricum* Ledeb. *Arum avatum* L. and *I. ovata* (L.) Dali., formerly united under the latter name, had to be separated again as the result of new material furnished by Prof. H. H. H. Two species are recognized from Travancore. The vegetative parts of the two species are very similar but all the parts are larger in *I. ovata*. A new species, *Sonchilobus n. sp.* C. K. C. Fisher, from Ikrone Travancore collection is also recorded.

Collections made by Trupt. Kindlon Ward and Mrs. N. E. Parry in Assam have resulted in the following new combinations and first records: *Ternstroemia* Hook. f. et T., var. *nuhor* C. V. Fisher. Oaro Hill Mrs. X. K. Parry; *Veronica cana* W.M. J. V. Valley, 1,000 ft., F. Kindlon Ward; *Veronica capitata*, R. Delei Valley, H. Kindlon Ward; *Pinguicula alina* J. V. Valley, 10,000 to 11,000 ft., F. Kindlon Ward; *Anrhyanthus*, A. W. Kindlon Ward; *Acrochyanthus linearifolia* nov., Delei Valley, F. Kindlon Ward; *C. E. C. Fischer*, sp. nov., Delei Valley, F. Kindlon Ward; *Pluchea Thompsonii* Hook., Garo Hills, 100 ft., Mrs. N. E. Parry; *Celtis sinensis* Pers., Delei Valley, 2,000 ft., F. Kindlon Ward; *Lloydia Forrestii* Diels., Delei Valley, 12,000—13,000 ft., F. Kindlon Ward.

Mr. C. E. C. Fischer has continued his collection to the Flora of Burma has been published by H. H. H. and T. Parkinson, Kindlon Ward, C. W. 1) K. J. Jr. of which the

following are new species: *Goniothalamus burmanicus* C. E. C. Fischer, *p. nov. (*Anonavtr*), Noith Tonuyoo District,, C. E. Parkinson; *Scylypia Kermodct* C. E. C. Fischer, sp. nov. (*Flacourtiacea*), bu6in District, C. W. D. Kennode; *AJhatada Orrophil*, C. E. Fiwher, Comb. nov. var. *magua* C. E. C. Fischer, *p. nov. (*Acantliacat*), Maymyo Plateau, Gokteik, C. E. Parkinson.

The first part of Volume I of the Flora of Asiam has appeared. This is the result of the work of several authors, all Forest Service men. Although it suffers from some of the disadvantages that one might expect of work that has been done in the field away from herbaria and libraries, it is welcomed as providing the first account of part of the Flora of the province. The volume is enriched by an ecological sketch, by a geological account, and by a note on the climatological factors influencing the vegetation. It is a useful work of reference and as a handy pamphlet to all interested in the Flora of this part of India. Very truly yours,
Forest Officer and botanist.

The revision of the Flora of the Burmese Pwilenry (started by the late Father Hutton in Uing continued in the paper of the Journal of the Linnean Society by Dr. () McCann. The revision of the M. U. continues. In the same journal some of the Indian plants with coloured illustrations by the late F. Blatter and S. Millard, popular descriptions of *Tecoma undulata*, *Kydia*, *Amphihya*, *Thyma indica*, and *Kleinia* in the present issue.

Volume, VI. (5. of the Botanical Survey of India. The Flora Arabia by the late, Hutton. The families of the order to Gracome and

a general index

In the Journal of the Indian Botanical Society (XIV. No. 7. C. D. record, -me. of Cbara and Nilgiri, chiefly from the I.W.N., round about Lona and Kathiawar. of which one is a new species. In the Journal of the Indian Botanical Society (XIV. No. 4. pp. 339-344) Mr. M. K. J. has published a list of recently introduced or otherwise imperfectly known plants from the Upper Gangetic Plain. It has been observed here (hat mm* nhni« imlir¹¹⁰). in conformity with observations made in the neighbourhood of

J*fcutta several yeas ago. He has also contributed a paper, The (JeuB IMlotuni in India", Indian Forester, LXI, >io. 10, P 454. pie>eiting an account of the genus and the distribution of the two species Luo*u under it. /'. *triquatrum* alone occurs in India.

Mr. J). M. Mukerjee has contributed notes on a collection of plants from Mahendragiri in the Kaatern Uhats, Agency area. Sixt> *|>eries were collected at r(HI ft. above sea level. A preponderance of Smith Indian Hill Flora over other hill fWu* was observed. The altitude is said to have its effect on the colour of the floral leaves, epidermal growth, etc. Dr. X. I*. MOI made large tollertioti* in the Utanically little knuan Ilaliparu Frontier Tfa<i>t and hut, given an account of the Con if era griming in this ar*a Uigttkel with brief notes on climate and geology. Mr. C. K. Park>iiN>n ha* gi\en an a<count of some Indian and liuruirte Di\k>ias (Indian Forester. LXI. Xo. 7. PP. 447-4-Vi). K. U. Haker I^'onU a Hiuall IHMIV leguminosim plant with yellow flowers from :> * s>>lween Uorge. Tibet, collected by Capt. Kingdon Ward. It is allied to *Sophora*, *Carugam* and *Asfrmjulus*, but differs in certain characteristics.

I* i' made into a new genus under the name *Salwenua* ||'<tr<l,t Baker.

irtlyMtm cUnnum from 8. E. TiM »i<l<< raceme* of |iU|if citlournl flower* and pod> with H-4 flat K^l>>rou>> artimlaticns :> a new <pr< itH. *Hnl/finim cilrinum* up. nov. S. K. Tibet. 13. VM) ft.. F. Ludlow and Sherriff. T<<o new *H<<le> of *Styracac* belonging to a nW p-nu". *Uinnlfidron. are ul<>* reported from T> *1 in the J.,urnal of the Arnold Arlioretum. XVI. |>. '141 (l'>v>)- *f/umlr,,h,,n I, h, I, urn* Alfred Kelder. (ienu- nov. KJK nov.. extreme S. K Til>et, foil. C. E. I'ulkmwn. *lmuh ml ran baristatum* Alfre.1 K.hder. up. n>>v.. I'pper Burma to Went of Yunnan, foil. C. E. Parkin<on. 0. F. Kinpd'''' W ur<! han jfiven a very interesting arrounl of hi* 12th expedition in A-iu in que<t of plants and their <^d<. He explored S. E. Tilwt. namely, the Salween-Irrawady Divide, Shuplan (i''''P<- Pri' h,, ''?>. Wi Valley, and part of the Mi.hmi<. ne hw .l*> contributed to the Journal of the I(i_nne<<n Society. I>nH>n. a sketch of the >reo>r<phy and botany of T.M. heinir material, for a flora of that country. In the cont> of the paper he oWrm <>> rerenr boU.>,cal exploration h- ,hown that the affinity of the F.o<tern Hm.iilay.n Flora i>> <lm,*t entirely with Wettem Tb.na aero*, the T.bet.n river *** -ountrt Ii .].<< not lit <ilh >> . oulhenl rangan except :> . a.Dor'J-r<. -Uhouirb the mouatam range. appear

° be continuous in this direction. Both alpine flora and teinparaU forest extend cant mn<l west in continuous belts. Definite xonal v<retation according to altitude exists here beginning with tern P*°<te rain forest and ending with alpine flowers and dwarf *tru in the higher rones. It is evident that the Flora of Tibet becomes progressive, richer, and more varied as one travels south-eastwards into the river gorge country, where many types of plant and HiationH are met with. The river gorge country is one of the h''''Uniral treasure house* of the world.

Another paper giving a pointer to a modern trend in classification is giten in the pages <l the Journal of Botany (No. 873, Vol. 73, page 241) by Kingdon Ward, regarding Rhododendron .**.. Coiisiden.,l from an evolutionary standpoint it can be 'Oferre.', t|ia t Mi ore amongst the most stable parts of flowering Wants. They do not easily change in response to a changed **ironment." The author supposes that a study of the seeds may *>< valuable data in determining the line of descent and so in Rising relationships. Applying the above prinnples to the J-inVntion of Khod<xlendron. he proposes an amendment to Ba>ley Ualfour's system of classification of Rhododendrons, where *q characters receive greater attention than hitherto.

Mr. Uharadmaja has reported the occurrence of! W« con^ nJrhna I, from near Benares where it is said to be exten- sively -pread over a radius of 10 miles. No more than passing me"tion can be made in this r^rt regarding the over-,ncrea.,ng """"Her of pnp,r, on a wide range of bot.n.d *ubj«« tfrt have .."Med flon, Indian ^ni^ersitie., Colleges, .nd !"«'..*"" A» bran-he, «f ,M)fanv now have their student. >n th» country and the 'las,, of work is high.

Mr. P. Maheswari has contributed a paper on the progress of work in India on the embryology of angiosperms wherein he stresses the value to taxonomic classification of a study of the embryology, the wood anatomy, and vascular supply to the floral organs.

Of ^ia, in^tane is .W J ^ ^ I ^ L u in the Jot,, of Ih, lkntm? * atural I, llw7d ap by the medicinal and ^ I—.....H- •"I'"""; 'B m"dicLi and porous fernolPoiv>noiu ē r i ^ of India and the mea

classification
 revision
 Kew

^*!_—o on further collections two Afn«

Stapf's revision of the cultivated Sorghums of Tropical Africa. The present outline which gives new species, varieties, etc. is a preliminary to a complete revision of the Sorghum.

Industrial Section, Indian Museum.—During the year under report the Public Oultery has been enriched by the addition of specimens, which consist mostly of medicinal plants collected from Kastile and South India.

The Curator undertook a long tour in the Madras Presidency during the year, which resulted in collection of medicinal plants and their products, fibres, and material of cottage industry, and miscellaneous articles. He also visited the herbarium prepared for the Kew to the Industrial Section, Indian Museum, also been enriched by the addition of about 100 specimens.

A number of herbarium specimens, exhibited in the gallery, were replaced by coloured drawings of the plants, giving a better appearance to the exhibit.

During the year a number of students of the College of Arts, the I. M. Graduate student of the University of Madras visited the Gallery with a view to study the exhibit.

There are correspondents in India and abroad were furnished with information on the procurement of samples of the medicinal plants and their products. The specimens were identified for them. The number of specimens required by commercial firms and the general public in India regarding the supply of raw materials and finished products considerably increased and they were all satisfactorily dealt with. Further supply of medicinal specimens of willow from the West part of India will continue for the Kew Herbarium at their request. Aithetic specimens of *Amnium heterophyllum* were supplied to Prof. W. K. Shi-niff of Southampton for research studies.

The work of the Curator of the Oultery was continued with result in improvements in various directions.

Information material of the following was supplied to various correspondents in India and abroad:—

- Artemisia* WHM; *Aronium heterophyllum* Wall;
- Costus* sp.; *Astonia scholaris* Br.; *Amomum nirtahicum* DC.
- Areca Catechu* L.; *Arenga saccharifera* Labill.; *Atropa Belladonna* L.; *Bambusa* sp.; *Herbertus aristata* DC.; *Berberis nira* Hook & Am.; *Brassica campestris* L.; *Brassica* sp.;

Broussonetia papyrifera Vent.; *BuUa frondoia* Roxb.; *Cane**
Papaya L.; *Carum Carui* L.; *Cassia* sp.; *Cinchona* sp.}
Citrull [^] *Colocynthis* Schrad.; *Citrus A u rant mm* L.; *Curcuma*
aromatica Saliab.; *Datura fastuosa* L.; *Dendrocalomus strictus*
Nees; [^] *Tru clhptira* Benth.; *Embclia Ribes* Durm.; *Gardenia*
lida Koxb.; *Ilobirrhena antidytctenca* Wall.; *Hibiscus*
[^] *ariffa* [^]. *Hydrocotyle asiatica* L.; *Indiyofera indica* Lamk.;
[^] *H(pfer) wdiva* L.; *A'icofil/jia Tobacum* L.; *Ocimum Basilic urn*
[^] *J Ory*a coarcfata* Roxb.; *Oryza latifoha* Desv.; *Ory*a laffira*
[^] *Y. r. fl/rn/i p_m in*; *Oxytenanthera* sp.; *Papaver somniferum* L.;
[^] *ocimoiflet* L.; *Picrorhiza Kurrooa* Benth.; *Piper Z?effc* L.;
[^] *100 PsylUum* L.; *Podophyllum Emodi* Wall.; *Psychotria*
[^] *J'rantanha Stoke**; *Sacrharnun cihare* Anders.; *Stiunurea Jxippa*
[^] *S Scojmm up.*; *Sesamum indtmm* I)C.; *Svertia Chirata*
[^] *Trrmtnaiin Chehuia* RetE.; *Thereiia nereijolia* Jusa.;
[^] *'por_n cordi/nlia* Miern.; *Tntintm vuljar** Vill.; *Vrgtnea*
[^] *Steinh.*; *Filforuimi WW/if/ni* DC.

HI. Cinchona and Quinine.—*Burma Plantations.*—In the plantation rainfall was normal and there was no damage to *Cinchona*. No extension was allowed, but the existing blocks were maintained in good condition. Analysis at the Mungpoo Factory shows that it has enriched the Hurma bark in quinine content and compares now very favourably with Munsong bark. During the year under review the harvest of bark was 81,772 lbs., the corresponding figure for 1934-35 being 64,429 lbs. Bark sent to the Mungpoo Factory for extraction was 75,569 lbs. and the stock at the plantation at the end of the year was 92,511 lbs.

The shade trees were doing well. The accumulated Ipecacuanha roots were sent to the Indian Museum and stored at the Indian Museum, Revenue realised from the sale of these roots during the year under review was Rs. 1.7M).

Mungpoo Factory.—The recrystallization of crude quinine to Trade Quinine of H.P. Standard went on as before and the total produce was 17,230 lbs. Its growing popularity was evidenced from its continued sale.

During the year bark received at the Factory from the Burmese Plantation for extraction was 13,341 lbs. The total bark treated was 13,341 lbs. (Jara 7,341 lbs. and Runna 49,737 lbs), yielding 2,820 lbs Quinine Sulphate and 1,379 lbs. Cinchona Febrifuge.

Since the supply of (Who) Febrifuge from the Presidency Jail, Alifere, to the Government of India was stopped under orders from the Government of India, in 1911 from the India

••• «re being complied with from the Oownment of Iudi« itork
 o' Cinchona Febrifuge at Mungpoo.

liian Uttum.—Th« mort notable evmt of the year wae the
 Government of India'i d«ci»ion to make a free distribution of
 ^,000 lbs. quinine to the various provinces and minor administra-
 "«» except Dengal, in purtuaoe of their policy of Insulating
 ^ »urplg stocks. This distribution was made from the nlwk at
 *« Indian Museum. Owing to the IOM of the water of
 "MaJiMtioa the Java Quinine became short weight, but over-
 •"ngth and this quinine was used in making the distribution.
 A» invoice weight of 49,451 lbs. quinine wa* »<ufd to the n n m
 Prince, with the result that the total stork of quinine r«i-hed
 * «mo:nt of 1,7,870 lbt. at the .nd of the year' leaving an exm,
 ?' OBly 7,870 lbs. over the rewrv. This suall quantity would
 la««i«abl, prove inadequate to mwt India's normal annual
 d»«ribution».

„ Three kind, of t.blrt.. 'ru., •>«.!.- *W«A 'TM«*«< «««»'»'
 f*i»f.r.ed Cin,h,n* Tablet., and Cin-b.ma M.nfuge Tablet-, are
 Wi»»f pr^ared for .upply to A.*m and r p|w Ind... Th«»
 *WW. are made dhfirt from the Indian U M . The supp «
 ^m ,n,rea^ from 1,000lb*. in IMM6 to 1.7M 1I-. ' » ' J ^
 '»» the l>unjab began to indent for Cinchona Wbrifuge T.Hrt.
 lo»«d« the clor* of the y«r.

B«ide. the free distribution of 49.4S1 lbs. of q«..»J <^ total
 "» -l« of all kid. of drug during th« y"r were .« MW .-

	48
Qutntn* Htilphito T«M«t«	222
Qomii* R*.nf.>rrel Pinrhon* TibWi*	164
..... etc	165
	4 633

»> total revenue realiwd during !»*'
 . > following Mock arrount. will re".l ^ P ««« «»' the
 d"went kinds of drugs.-

	<i>ifninint Snip*¹¹.</i>	<i>f>r.</i>
	Lbs.	Lbs.
To Stock on 1st April 1926	225,000	By Sales and other issues . 100,000
.. Manufacture returns	22,000	.. Stock on 1st April 1926—
		At Indian Museum . 9,716
		At Mungpoo . 147,643
		At Neduvattam . 612

Quinine Sulphate Tableti.

Dj,					
		Lbs.			Cr.
To Stock	on 1st April		By Balm and other issues		Lbt.
1935		1,194	Stork on 1st April		1,225
.. Manufacture			1936-		
			At Indian Muwum		868
		<u>2,093</u>			<u>2,093</u>

Quinin Reinforced Cinchona Tableti.*

To Stock	on 1st April		By Sale*		1,764
1935		319	Stork on lit April		
.. Manufacture		1,484	1936-		
			At Indian Museum		39
		<u>1,803</u>	*		<u>1303</u>

Cinchona Febrifuge Tableti.

To Stock	on 1st April		By Salei		155
1935		XU	Stork on lit April		
.. Manufacture		383	1936-		
			At Indian Muftcum		228
		<u>383</u>			<u>383</u>

Cinckom Febrifuge.

To Stock	on 1st April		By Salei and other issues		6,250
1935		19,687	Stork on lit April		
.. Manufacture		1,800	1936-		
returns			At Indian Mwuin		1,768
			At Mungpoo		13,400
		<u>11,487</u>			<u><<W</u>

Bark.

To Stock	on 1st April		By UMM* for extraction		73,078
1935		885,131	Stork on lit April		
.. Quantity harvested		51,700	1936-		
during the year			At Munirpoo		501,364
			At Mergni		92,611
		<u>666,931</u>			<u>666,931</u>

IV. Financial.-The total allotment for the year was Rs. 1,53,000. Of which Rs. 41,800 was for the purchase of bark and 1,11,200 for the purchase of cinchona. The balance grant was spent on the purchase of bark.

leaving a small saving of about IK 2.0 (10 mainly due to mobilisation) by audit of the flat rate of extraction of quinine from Imrk.

•• **Staff.**—The writer held charge throughout the year as Director, except from 31st May, 1935, to 10th November, 1935, on leave out of India. During his absence the post of Director, Botanical Survey of India, was kept in abeyance. Mr. S. C. Sen, Quinologist to the Government of Bengal, who was the Officiating Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in West Bengal, discharged the Cinchona duties of the Director. Mr. S. X Bal performed the duties of the Director at Indian Museum and was placed in immediate charge of the Quinine Stock at Muneera with the general supervision of Mr. Sen. Mr. K. P. BISHU, formerly of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Siliguri, who then officiated as the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, discharged the Director's duties at Siliguri. Mr. S. N. Bol was Chief Officer of the Industrial Section, Indian Museum.

Mr. V. Xarawami, formerly Assistant Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Siliguri, acted as Curator of the Herbarium of Bengal from 1st May to 10th November, 1935, and Mr. T. D. Srinivasan, a retired officer of this Department, acted in Mr. Narayanaswami's place from 1st August to 10th November, 1935.

Mr. T. C. Mukharjee acted as Head Clerk up to 13th May, 1935, when Mr. A. Bonerjee was appointed to officiate in the place of Mr. B. Banerji, the Head Clerk, retired from Government service from 1st February, 1935.

At the Cinchona Plantation Mr. O. H. Jothergill acted as Superintendent throughout the year during Mr. P. T. Itikella's preparation to retire. Mr. Mg. Sine was Overseer at Srirangapatna except for a period of three months, when Mr. J. J. officiated in his place.

All the a.n.b.r. of the staff worked well during the year.

C. C. CALDEB,

Director,

Botanical Survey of India.

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1936-37.

I. Systematic.—Although no outdoor work could be provided for the systematic assistant on account of retrenchment, useful work was carried out in the herbarium which continued along the usual lines. Opportunities for identification of collections and for the study of special groups of systematic importance were freely availed of. Identification of some 3500 specimens were carried out, the heavier collections arriving from the Sikkim and the Bhutan Himalayas. Material help and information on plants of economic importance added to the variety of work done in the herbarium. Questions on *Artocarpus*, the source of Santonin, on the nutmeg of commerce, on *Papaver*, on *Srhizolobium*, on *Poinciana* and on plants harmful to the tea plant were under notice.

Herbarium was an unusually large number of specimens on loan. All the Labiates and several cases of Ferns went to Kew and P. F. Ravenel respectively for the use of S. K. Mukerjee and K. Biswas. Small consignments were with the authorities at Dehra Dun, Singapore, British Museum (Natural History), London, Shillong. Besides these, fresh materials of many specimens were supplied in and out of India. 767 sheets of *Primula* and 18 sheets of *Crepis* returned from Kew and the University of California where they were on loan, besides 283 sheets of *Brassica* returned by the Economic Botanist, Cawnpore. These were put back into the herbarium. 108 sheets of Asiatic Palms from Singapore and 41 sheets of various flowering plants from Buiteniore were notable additions under exchange account. An interesting acquisition to the herbarium is *Ami* of the aquatic *Aldrovanda reniculosa* L., presented by Dr J. C. Sen Gupta of the Presidency College, Calcutta. It is rare in India. First discovered it in the Salt Lakes of West Bengal in the beginning of the 19th Century, and secondly, it was collected from Vikramptir, a locality removed from Calcutta by a distance of about 100 miles.

Journal of the Botanical Survey of India for 1936-37
C. F. Baker published at the beginning of the year completes

the work of De la P^o florae. It contains besides
 a, corria n<la> indict and a map of Madras, a revision of
 the genus Pavetta, and P^o Dr. C. E. B. Bremekemp's mono-
 graph of the genus in Fedde's repertoriini. A general description
 of the flora of the Presidency of Madras is also added, wherein
 Kr^o the figure given above should not be accepted
 as just further botanical exploration is bound to yield more
 species new to K^o M^o as indeed is indicated by the
 results of Prof. S. A. S. collections made during the past three
 in v. H^o discoveries by others. This is particularly marked
 in v. Impatiens to which Sir Joseph attributed about 50
 species. Q^o the prenent work includes 81. What may be
 true of India in this respect is equally true of other pro-
 v^o and more, intensive floristic work is sure to bring to light
 new records and newer species from places supposed to have
 been thoroughly examined, leave alone other areas still untouched
 by systematists and explorers.

Arisma attenuatum and *Anurma peltatum* are two new aroids
 from Travancore described by C. E. C. Fischer in series VII of
 his or little known plants from South India. Examination of
 his collection from South India have also extended the hitherto
 restricted distribution of the following species of the presidency of
 Madras namely. *Hibiscus canescens* Heyne, *Quercus malabarica*
Anurographis elongata T. And., *Piptromia dindigulctua*
Mimosa wirt Lindl., *Rhynchostylis latifolia* C. E. C.
Arisma peltata Nimmo. *Unutma Banum* C. E. C.
 Lin^o *Arisma* *Uyana* Schott. *Ophroglossum liliifolium*
 first discovered in Travancore and noticed by Fischer in
 his series of his in a new record for India.

Kh^o Mullendrons of Oylon, South India and Manipur,
 hitherto regarded as identical
 with the Himalayan species of that name have recently been
 analysed and found to be distinct from each other and also from
 the Himalayan *R. arborum* by J. M. Cowan of Edinburgh. His
 examination led to the result that (1) the South Indian, Ceylon
 species should now be called respectively *R. ulagi-*
num Zanker, (2) *R. Zanicum* Hook and (3) *R. Wattii* Cowan.,
 by latin diagnosis. A
 study of the monotypic genus of *Trichopus*
ceylanicus (Gorten) of Oylon by F. R. V. W. has been estab-
 lished beyond doubt the identity of the *P.* with the *Dios-*
corea. *Wattii* is the form of *Trichopus*,
 occurring on the hills of Travancore.

Gambler's Flora of Madras as *T. zeylanica* differ* markedly from the Ceylon species in the shape and texture of the leaves. Dr. (Mr) M Eileen W. Erlansen has contributed to the Journal of the Ind* Botanical Society an account of the Plant colonisation on the small reclaimed islands in the Cochin harbour, where sedges *Limnophyton timbhostylu ipathacea*, *ferruginea* and *polytrichoides*; *Limnophyton ptinnatut* and a xerophytic grass appear to have been the first colonists. Eighty-six species of low fruited plants have come under her notice, the chief agencies of dispersal being wind, birds and man. A brief comparison between the courses of colonisation on Wellington island of the (local)* harbour and that on Krakatau has been made and twelve species were found common to both.

Mukut Uchari Raijada has continued his enumeration and notes recently introduced or otherwise imperfectly known plants from the Olangetic Plain to the end of Plantaginaria? and 66 new records for the area, covered by Duthie's Flora of the Olangetic Plain.

Capt. Kinloch Ward's expeditions into (1) S. E. Tibet, across the Bhutan Himalayas, (2) in Delei Valley beyond the Eastern borders of Assam and (3) in Upper Burma have resulted in the following new addition* to the Indian Flora:—*Vimnifl Bamar*. *W. W. Smith* (S. Tibet), *Primula contona* W. W. Smith (Upper Burma), *P. [hrtyphyua]* W. W. Smith (Upper Burma), *P. [abelia]* W. W. Smith (S. Tibet), *Phottntn* H. Virfu C. E. C. Fischer (Delei Valley), *Ficus Xiphias* C. E. C. Fischer (Delei Valley), *Hedychium Wardii* C. E. C. Fischer (Delei Valley), *Antenna rhtzomatum* C. E. C. Fischer (Delei Valley) and its varieties *nudum* Fischer and *viride* Fischer and *drumma tpecwtvm* Mart. var. *W. W. Smith* and I. Udlowii collections from Ludlow and Sheriff's from Bhutan. A remarkable new alpine *Lobelia nubifera* isolated from B. E. Cooper's Bhutan collections and described by John Antony. Capt. Kingdon's collections from S. E. Tibet have also yielded the following new species: - *R. nrcxtiatum* Cowan and Ward, *R. [?]*. Cowan and Ward, *R. pormdaium* Cowan, *R. Ram. Poir.* *R. sihatnm* Cowan, *R. trirhoclodium* var. *longipapillosum* Cowan var. nov. Such a large number of new species have been discovered and described for the first time in the My Sarpr* brrtall# th, BhaUo nilniliVi * and records as far at the frontier of India and beyond

across the river gorge country are still mostly *terra incognita* botanically, except for the travels of William Quaker at the beginning of the last century, to the recent travels of B. E. Cooper, King, U Ward, I. H. Burkill, L. W. U. and Sherif, Joha Anderson and P. Bisw.

ET «» ttny (t, lertioBi from other parts of the great Himalayas, namely, of the six *Evphratw* described by H. W. Pr. UJ... bhutanica? . ^ » i u from Nepal, E. ***|»m (laduuir, ;. (W. Himal (W. Bhutaa and East Himalaya!), *. i^fel^tonj *vat), A. Kingdon Wardii (Borma-Tihet Fwattier) and E. Kashmiria (Ladak-kaihinir).

Th « confusion surrounding the nomenclature of the Himalayan *Daphne* few at last been cleared by the valuable contribution made by B. L. Hurtt in the Kew Bulletin. The eastern reddish flowered plant which extends from Kathmandu Nepal through North-east Bengal, Sikkim and Bhatan to North-West Assam is now named *Daphne Bhulua* Ham. « 1», Don and indicated Z. W^ and ex Steud, Brandis' Flora of North-West and Central India and Gamble's Manual of Indian Timbers and D. Co-M** Wall, of Flora of British India, Brandis' Indian Trees, and Smith and Cave's Records of the Botanical Survey of India « . . . variety of this. M»elj. w. *ghcutu* (W. W. Smith and Cave) B. L. Hort. d plant is now designated *D. papyracea* W. U. ei Steud. «d it extends from W. Nepal and Northern United Provinces to W. Punjab.

Schellenbor us of the Connaraceae based on *Vathus sterculiifolius* Prain, the type species being now called *S. sterculiifolia* (Prain) Parkinson nov. Comb. It occurs in Inner Burma, South Arakan, Bassein district, Diamond Island and Yamatlon Tiluf«

Part H of Volume I of the Flora of Aisa» by Kanjilal, Das and Purkayastha was published during the year carrying the work to the end of Moringaceae. This work was already reviewed in

Two Mtr flowering plant. *Dtotfyn** *klka* for A... and *Crota-*
*loria kodaUn**i\$ for the Palni Hill, discovered and named eonu
 you. » «go by late Debbarman has been published in the Journal
 of * India. Bounical Society by K. P. Biawu with latin diag>

~~Premna~~ *intgrifolia* Linn., a member of the Indian strand
 **» W ba, n renamed by Harold Ray FleU-her a. *Premna corym-*
 S (Bonn, f) Bottl. et Willd. owed upon *ComuUaicoryml, o, a*
 *.-, an earlier homonym tha. *P. integrifolia* L. The variety
 «d.r *P. inu^foha* of the Flora of Briti Ji Iud.a »ow
 transferred to the earler name a. *P. corymbo** (Burm. f) BotU.
 et Willd. Tar. *mguitun* (c. Bel.) Fletrher.

Other change, of the name, of In * " lowering planU., th*
 result of intense .ndie, are tho* of *Prenanthu Brunonna*,
violajolu and *Hooker*, of the Flora of Briti* India which Uve now.
 been traKfenW to *Lactucc* by Stebbrn. a. *L*tuca*BY < >
L. Hooker (Ckrke) Stebbin. and *L viol^olw* · *Corfu*. **Sikkim**
 a species bMed upo. the ,olleot.on. of Sir J. »· H«kw «
 has for long b ^ c o g n i - d a. un<ti.f.rU>rjr ta»u- .t reafy
 consisted 2two diZrTplant., neither of whch fiUed .n with
 Cortea- C Norman ha., therefore. *oWed thi. confu.on by emt-
 ing a -w pny *Cortulla* .o rere.ve the Hookenan .per.e. ' whch
 he has renam*d a. *Cortulu Hookeri* (Cl.) «»· . ^ - N.on**n
 has also other new .pecie. like fortieth *Hed.nh* (D.el.) Comb' nor
Sellium cortUndt, Norman nov. .p. and *Cotra d<r<>** (Don)
 Comb. nov.

The contribution, to a mtem.tir . « * « * r f J B J a n ^
 gms, ^ ally that of Alg-. pro« *· *«»* ? £ * !
 JS Aown M to thi. bran, h of *Ini*^ botany- ...*?»?***

«w^ . . «TM»¹ UI
 instalment of his contributions to the knowledge of South
 Indian Marine and on the extensive collections of the sea
 woods deposited adras. Fifty species
 have been enumerated of which fourteen are described new for
 the first time.

Characosephon regularis sp. et gen. nov. a monotypic member
 of the *Chlorophyceae* has been noticed by Prof. M. O. P. 'ret r.
 Mr. J. C. Banerjee has recorded his H-nary ^ m J - T -
 the *Myxophyceae* of Lower Bengal. Ely in relation u> .li.nt
 ecological factors. Twenty->wo »p«* of lb. Chrooco««c- hu
 been enumerated.

procured from Travancore, a full exhibit of lar showing the different stages of production with illustrative photographs obtained through the courtesy of the Director, Lac Research Institute of Kum and also a comprehensive exhibit of various kinds of Produced in Bengal, showing the different stages from the eggs to the various finished products. The raw materials of these have been printed to the Gallery by the Deputy Director of Sericulture, Bengal.

Work of general overhauling was carried on and as usual a number of exhibited herbarium sheets were replaced by coloured drawings.

During the year usual students of various Colleges and the Calcutta University visited the Gallery with a view to the exhibits and they were rendered the necessary help.

Collegiate institutions in India and abroad were supplied with information regarding the sources of supply of economic plant products. A preliminary list of numerous local commercial firms for information on various plants and their uses was

not satisfactorily attended to. Authentic specimens of roots of *Aconitum heterophyllum* were supplied to Professor W. W. Minnie of the University College, Southampton, for research studies.

A comprehensive exhibit of Cinchona plants and their products with other economic plant products, was put in exhibition by the Botanical Society of Bengal in the University College of Science (Bot. Dept), Calcutta.

Information on material of the following was supplied to the numerous respondents both in India and abroad:—

Aconitum heterophyllum Wall.; *A. palmatum* L. Don.; *Agave sisalana* Perrine; *Aletris* sp.; *Angelica glabra* Kdew.; *Artimisia* sp.; *Atrypis* sp.; *Dambusa* sp.; *Camellia thibetica* Griff.; *Carica* IV*, Unn.; *Carum copticum* Benth.; *Carum angu.* Vahl.; *Citrus* sp.; *Coccoloba nuafera* Linn.; *Courovjnta guianensis* Hook.; *Croton* sp.; *Croton Tiglium* Unn.; *Cymbopogon* sp.; *Datura fastosa* Linn.; *D. Stramonium* Linn.; *Decalepns* Hamiltonii W. & A., *Derris* sp.; *Derris elupucata* Benth.; *Dichroa lefrana* Lour.; *Elettaria malaccensis* LIDD.; *Euphorbia thymifolia* Bur.; *Eugenia Rafflesiana* Benth.; *Gamnia tndura* Choi.; *Hypocymus muticus* Linn.; *Jussiaea* Unn.; *Limonia crenulata* Roxb.; *Mallotus, h, h, p* Linn.; *Mentha piperata* Linn.; *Octmum Basihcvm* Linn.; 0.

*curu** Km*.; *n_m sanctum* Lima.; *Oryza coarcta* U Sozb.; 0.
*seu** '*».; 0. *Kim liaa. Tar. p#iw Praia; A**** sp.;
acilla *ocintidis* Linn.; *Pateadatum grande* Clarke; *P. angur-*
ensis Prain; *Ptychotna Ipecac sank** Stoke*.; *Rhododndnm*
Anthopog<m D. Don.; *R. arboreum* 6m.; *A. emmpanmlmtum* D.
Don.; So/i* fca6yf*iiu» Linn.; *Sausrfe** *Laffa* Clarke; *ScilU*
indica KobN«jamMi tiu/irvm DC.; *Sorp&um vulgar** Pera.;
Urginia indica Kunth.; VIUJ ^unra^rù Wall.

III. CIBOhona and Quinine.—*Burma Plantatum*\$.—|*
 the pUuUtion comparative dryage earned beaTY damage to the
 & plants. Temperature was normal. There were no diseases
 7Jth« trees whieb however suffered badly from a plague of graft-

' Tie# of the uncertainty about the future of the plantation
 'Iteaaios were allowed and operations remained oonfiued solely
 to Ue maintenance of the existing blockt. The Government of
 H* decisions to transfer the plantation to the Government of
 JJ|^* with effect from the 1st April, 1937, were conveyed towards
 III •• of November, 1^%. As the Government of Burma desired
 T ^ ct>atiau« with the plantation but to close it down imme-
 diatel7 siur the traaafcr all mature bark was stripped off and
 despatched to the If unjrpoa Factory. Th« coolies were all repatri-
 ated befort the end of the year.

Bark detpitted to UM Munfpoo Factory amounted to 181,8»4
 lbs. >ttst the carrnpondinfc figure of 75,569 lbs. during the
 pr^10U's year. So bark was left im the plaaUtion when it was
 quoted 'or good.

All the accumulated Ipecacuanha rooU amtutiog to 3,482 lbs.
 were d«patched to the Indian Museum and stocked there for sale.
 Rev^* realised from the sale of these roots during the year was
 Ra. 2,400.

*I***9poo Fmrtorj.*—Th* rerrytUlli-tion of Crude Quinine to
 HD^i* B.P. Standard was stopped -rl^ in the year
 tkJ~ •^tiationas for the conclu as HP*TM*** k*we«

ernment of B-fl M4 Mes-rs. Shaw Wallace A Co.
 ^scuttas were gTTo-. A • result of this agreement the
 chief marke t for the «k of this Trad. Quinine was root to the
 Government of India with effert from the 1H December, 1936.

During
 Plantations wu 181J* lh# ToUl bark treated was 188,678 Iba.
 (Java 62.92*! ; ; ? B «. 125,752 lbs). .yieldin 7,464 IU.
 Quin IN ^ Iha, 4M8 lbs. *Cinchona Fobrifug*

arranging the supply of Crude Quinine detailed distribution from Factory to the various parties in the Government of India showed of late a tendency to increase. Quinine Sulphate and Chollit Febrifuge supplied from the Factor)- during the year 1935-36, 10,228 lbs. and 6,560 lbs. respectively against 8,244 lbs. and 10,000 lbs. during the previous year.

Indian Museum.—The supply of tablets of various forms increased from 3,141 lbs. during 1935-36 to 3,331 lbs. during the year under review. The only noticeable feature is that the sale of Quinine Sulphate tablets dwindled from 1,222 lbs. to 339 lbs. That of Cinchona Febrifuge tablets from 1,600 lbs. to 1,764 lbs. This change may be attributable to the comparative Price of Cinchona.

The Government of India having agreed to stop the sale of Crude Quinine to the Government of Bengal area with effect from December, 1936, sale to the trade has since considerably increased. This is due to the fact that the Government institutions and local bodies in the India area.

Total quantities of salts during 1935-36 and 1936-37 are given below:—

	1935-36	1936-37
	Urn.	Us.
Quinine Sulphate of U forms	30,148	31,478
Quinine Sulphate tablets	1,222	339
Tablets	1,764	1,670
Cinchona Febrifuge UWMs	^	^
Cinchona Febrifuge powder	4,553	6,610

The total revenue realized during the year was Rs. 6,26,822.3.

Stocks—The year opened with a total stock of 157,470 lbs. Quinine stock closed with 130,941 lbs. The stock of bark changed from 1,364 lbs. to 4,580 lbs. Details of the various products are given below:—

Lbs.	Quinine Sulphate.	
	O.	Ua.
To Stock on 1st April, 1936	157,870	36,064
„ Manufacture and returns	9,135	—
	<u>167,005</u>	<u>36,064</u>
		At Mungpo . . . 191,736
		At Nadavattam . . . 612
		<u>192,348</u>

(^

Quint** Sulphate Tablets.

To Stock on 1st April, 1936	608	By 8aW.	
Returns	«	„ Stock on lit April, 1937-	
		At Indian Monva	581
	<u>870</u>		<u>870</u>

Quinine Reinforced Cinchona Tablet*.

To Stock on 1st April, 1936	39	By Sale	1,570
„ Manufacture	1,586	„ Stock on lit April, 1937-	
		At Indian Muienm	55
	<u>1,625</u>		<u>1,625</u>

Cinchona Febrifuge Tablets.

To Stock on 1st April, 1936	228	By Sale	1,423
„ Manufacture	1,547	„ Stock on lit April, 1937-	
		At Indian Mnwum	569
	<u>1,775</u>		<u>1,775</u>

Cinchona Febrifuge:

To Stock on 1st April, 1936	15,237	„ Stock on Ut April, 1937-	8,773
„ Manufacture	4,666	At Indian MOMOID	191
		At Mongpoo	10,041
	<u>19,903</u>		<u>19,906</u>

Bath.

To Stock on 1st April, 1936	583,258	By hmm for eitractio*	188,678
Quantity harvested	80,353	„ Stock on Ut April, 1937-	
		At MugPoo	494,580
	<u>663,611</u>		<u>683,258</u>

IV. Financial.-Tbf tottl bud^t •llotmeot for the year was Rs. 1,61,000 proper and Rs. 1,17,900 w gJ f^ Cinrhon*. The pant wM exceeded bJ t net turn of Bf, 2J00 doe nuinly to the wjoding

of the Government of India's interests in the Cinchona Plantations in Burma and meeting charges in connection with the repatriation of the coolies.

V. Staff.—The writer held charge throughout the year as Director. Mr. S. N. Dal was the Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Herbarium except for a short period from the 14th April, 1936 to the 14th June, 1936, when Mr. V. Narayanaswami, Systematic Assistant, worked in his place and Mr. T. D. Srinivasan worked as Systematic Assistant. Mr. Narayanaswami went on leave from the 15th June, 1936, and Mr. Srinivasan continued to officiate in his place up to the 8th September, 1936, and then he went over to the Government of Bengal to work as Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, during the absence on leave of Mr. K. P. Biswas. On return from leave Mr. Narayanaswami assumed charge of the Curator of the Herbarium from the 2nd January, 1937, and Mr. Srinivasan reverted to the Government of India to work as Systematic Assistant till end of the year. During the period Mr. Srinivasan officiated as Curator of the Herbarium, Mr. H. L. Chakravarty, an outsider, worked as Assistant Assistant.

A. Banerjee was Head Clerk throughout the year. In the Burma Plantations Mr. Fothergill was Superintendent throughout the year. Mr. Maung Sine, Overseer, was granted leave for three months with effect from the 1st March, 1937, preparatory to retirement. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon reverted to the Government of Banna by the end of March and the other staff were granted each four months' leave with effect from the 1st March, 1937, preparatory to retirement.

All the members of the staff worked well.

C. C. CALDER,
 Director,
 Botanical Survey of India.

Report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1937-38.

Although field work could not be undertaken on account of retrenchment, study of important special groups continued. Questions of nomenclature also engaged particular attention of the Systematic Assistant. Controversies on various Hymenoptera should be settled not only by exploring literature but also by examination of ample dried, and if possible, fresh material under the duty of every botanist to abide by the International Rules of Botanical nomenclature. Much confusion in the nomenclature can be avoided by following these rules. This year is marked by the publication of about one hundred new species from India. The largest number published goes to the Calcutta Herbarium, particularly to Mr. C. E. Fischer. It is essential for the Calcutta Herbarium to have duplicate specimens of these new species. Cordial relations with Kew and other leading overseas Herbaria should be allowed to continue in order to enrich our collections and also to fill up gaps by replacing them as far as possible. Dr. K. P. Biswas, while in London, was most satisfactory settlement on this important question in consultation with Sir Arthur Hill, director, Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, Kew, and bright Smith, Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. Dr. J. M. Attom, Keeper, Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History), London. Home rare specimens have already been received from Kew and Edinburgh which are valuable acquisitions to the Calcutta Herbarium. Very special thanks are due to the Director of Kew and Regius Keeper of Edinburgh Gardens for their generous gifts. An outstanding event of the year was the celebration of the 80th Anniversary of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, when messages for continued growth of the institution were received from far and wide. The visit of the Herbarium on this occasion, by leading British botanists and other scientists, particularly by Sir Arthur Hill Director of Kew, who had come to Calcutta to attend the Silver Jubilee Session, is an event of far-reaching importance. Once from the point of cordial relations existing between the Calcutta Herbarium and the Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, 101 specimens of Mesemiteles were identified for a large collection in India. The Botanical Officer, Shillong, had the high privilege of sheets identified for him, in connection with the work on the flora of Assam. The Director of the Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta, specially invited 4213 sheets of the Botanical Survey of India, Edinburgh, in connection with the preparation of a monograph on the genus *Ischnura* by Mr. S. F. M. M. M. 236 sheets of *Ischnura* were sent to the Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta; 24 sheets of *Ficus glaberrima* to the University, China; 104 sheets of

of y.
 jy. ***ropi* to FJmerD. Merrill of the Harvard University, America
 Körper*); %H sbertAof MvqinMi and 10 sheets of .Iumm to the
 London; Department of Botany. British Museum (Natural History),
 Selaginellas were worked out by Mr A. H. (J. Alston |artly in
 collaboration with Dr. K. P. Biswas and the Allium were scrutinised
 by Mr. J. C. Ittondy;] 10 sheets of Cw'ta to Ijeiden, Holland; 9 sheets
 of Anthidiru to the Forest. Botanist. Dehra Dun: '29 miscellaneous
 sheets to A. Das of Slullofiff and l'tt sheets of hlvn to Mr. C. D.
 Cotton, Curator of the Kew Herbarium, who was ciigag^l in a
 monograph on the keni«« Mr. Cotton's work was subsequently
 published in a magnificent form. '2.855 sheets comprising the genera
 Lilium, Ikrru. HifjtHirtiffjtji, T*irnkimffMin .|*IerwMiqMn, MmjirUu
 and part of LilmUur were received back from loan. 'Ur93 sheets were
 incorporated into the Herbarium. *2H sheets of Japan, China and
 Java were received from Prof. Tanaka and others under exchange
 and as gifts.

3. Botanical materials for j»uqiom»s of re-Heawh and stmlly were
 supplied freely to ^veral |»eojle lwth in Imln and abroa<l. They
 consisted oi ^rf*# K*!*^l materials, spirit preserved and aioiaU of
 local plant^f coH#xt<N| in *n<l outaide the gardnu. Considerable amount
 of botanical and Monomir information on plant*, plant product* and
 agronomy was supplied to wide ciivle of correspondents.

4. ^P. A. |as, the nhtor and joint author of the " Flora of Assam "
 (now in P^KreHs) Mr. C. K. Farkiumm, the n-tiriui Forest Botanist,
 Deh? Dun. and N. L Bor. the Forest Botanist, vizited the Herbarium
 at Mnpur. ThfV ww pyrn m|| fju*|jiti^ ^ a assisUnce in their works.
 The two .wUntii of Bt. (|A. R. N. Chopra ami his sUfl of artists
 cont^lllll^ their work in the Herbanum as usual in connection with
 the investigati^on of the Indian Medicinal planU. All possible facilities
 were given to thllm Wld <<<|*l arrangements were made for their
 work.

5. Mr. V. Narayanaswami, the Systematic Assistant, BoUnical
 Serv^ of ln<ll*. oon't,nue<l the critical revision of Indian (iraminear
 herb^ ai thf »««V»pfc^ distribution of the species. He has also
 stud** the systematic (mition of the two sperws of I^w.

6. Ur V C r«U<T. I>im^or, Botanical Huivry of India, contri-
 buted % V rllr^ <n.' the \Vt*tmn of India " U> the " Fiel.1 .Viencs
 of Ind^ V P^w*^^ by the Indian Science ('ongress Assucution, Silvct
 Jubile^ Heasion, I<m.' | short not^ on the ' Hibpur Herbanum " mas
 also ^ led him in the profiling, of the Science Congrea.
 Amoc

7. * ^ Wlow_inf wrrr publhed by Dr. K. P. Biswas.—

^ ' ^^^ o o l r o n h r i m i " (B^og* ^neralis, Band XIII.
 HJii.

^ p J ^ M (Journal of Bounv- 1917-38). ' Haijdbook of Common
 C , ^ ' UBi^rasandCaHér was .bo pubbahed dunn^j Ue

* Nfw IWhi. -TW Flor» of the l>*» HJii ^ C.E r «

13. The following Indian PUNU have "n<teg°ne nomenclatorial changes under 'specialist' hands :--

Spondias arillaris Roxb. into *ChoerotoHdias arillaris* (Roxb.) Hurt and Hill. / * " W " » *microphylla* Bedd. into *D. buxifolia* (Bl.) Hiern. *Maba buz* J. in (RattI) A . JuM, into ^ J * " * / « " » (Willd.) Bakh'. var. *buzif* J. mmi var . ^ A " TM " * " Bakh., Ifo ^ i fttfym » « vft * Dalz., into *Dioapj* for *erratr. anpuAijdui* Bakh.

14. * thp 75 species of the South Indian marine alga* (Rhodopyceae ^ d FhjUH > P n y ^ c ^ * «) from the shore of Pamban near Rame* - aram. u 8 C ^ led by F. Boer K cfen in th < 5 Journ. Ind. Bo* ^ oo. 16 ; 311—357. IH37, the following are new to the science :—

Gracilaria pygmaea, *I'kampui glcbidfrn*, *Spyridta fitiformi** ttn< | *Dasya Iyengarii*. The Zygnemaoeae of the United Province* and of Kashmir have received attention at the hands of Bhashyakarla Rao and Mura and iOme i ^ ew 8 P ^ C i ^ * « » ve been described by them (.7. I. B. S. 14, 269-270, 1937 » » n< Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. B. V*, 3.)

Nitela (n r e * " * n ^ i ^ » « ttf *hsberruiata* are two new Hpeciea, the Indian Characeae described by B. C. Kundu in the J. I. B. S., 16, 271, 272 and 263-268, 1937.

Anch TTM " * W * tff and *AfUhoctrot burmanii* are new additions to the Hepatic *ura* of IndUf de-cribed by J L P K h * n n * in the J. B. N. H. 8., 39, 358.

15. Cont. > Utr'on* to tn^ Moss flora of India are the two papers, one

^ H V n 4 * 4 t j / ^ D i i * o n and R. L. Badhwar in the R. B. 8. I. xii 2 (II) k j ; 8 I * ? ^ * T h ? H N ^ o o J B N H 8 . 39 » 769795. 1937. Th« TI ^ % ^ 7 With tb ^ 17 Bew m ^ * * 8 from the North West Himalaya * « B a l ^ w ^ ^ " M n ^ » collected in Assam by N. L. Bor, fa > n j here en ? w u d , () f w h i c h 39 are new to science. H. O n , - . . ; . . . , " A P r e l i m i n a r y S u n e y o f t h e F o r e s t T y p e s o f I n d i a a n d B u r m a " reviewed in N o . 1 * * V o l . l x i v ^ t h p I n d F o r , 1938 t l l i a v « l u a b l e contribution * o o u r k n o w l e d g e o f t h e e c o l o g y o f t h e I n d i a n v e g e t a t i o n . The work : 1 * d u t i f u l l y i l l u s t r a t e d w i t h s u i t a b l e s a m p l e s o f e a r t h t y p ^ of format ion met with in India. Rrsults of the fytjlogiral studiea carried out * * * v t n o t u U n i T e n i t y l a b o r a t o r i e s i n I n d i a o n t h e f o l l o w - i n g p l a n t s h a v e b e e n r m b l i a b e d : —

Eichhornia ter% CMA Kunth., *Aloe pern L. Pempku arulula* Font., *Santalum album* L., *Argemone mexicana*, *Mmi»petmnc^t «Tofj^Ji* *indica*, *Brassica carinata*, *Rapbanus sativus*. Cytology of Basidia of the Polyporaceae. 1 ^ i I b j e ^ w T ^ * * * , 8 > * . * * * ^ * v a l u a b l e c o n t r i b u t i o n (J o u r . I n d . 16 [^ ^ " . n d A n n . B o t . 1937) . R e v . J . F . C a i u s b w d e a i t a b o u t the ta * j i i * * , m t u i p o t s o D o u s p r o p e r t i e s o f I n d i a n P l a n U , b e l o n g i n g t o the * . 8 * * L ^ 1 , m m H t m m f * " . ^ e C a ^ p h l l n c m e a n d t h e C r o w f o o t * (J . B . 16 a f c t ^ ^ J - H . N . P a r k e r h a s a d d e d s e v e r a l n e w r e c o r d s f o r t h e - * * * * » y C o l l e t t s • • F l o r a 8 « n l e n « s . " "

K. P. BISWA8,

Royal Botanic Ornrirns, Sibpittr.

Department of Sew Culture and Introduction of Leningrad, J.S. R., 'WM rapplM wifc m>teri.ls of I*Wi» * Jff'»» »nd
brus prmtfritiM.

25. Nttm,roU» «ber oorrwoondviit. were nupplW with inforoutioit
 regardin**,,,,,, of iupply. propwti" »nd «*»»' the following plu U
 or the ir pröduct*: -

- Balan fr. ulmu Roxb.*; *Tecoma undulata* Seem.; *Poinciana elata*
 Linn.; *Aconitum* *Ums* Wall.; *Mallotus philippinensis* Muell.;
Bumelia eriantha DC. / P i ^ **/»» Linn.; *Rhodomartus tomentosa*
 Wight.; *Plantago, mria* ForJt. »»»» (ria ritunda Linn.; *Uvaria odorata*
 S. k; i «-o^ . adnM Kh. F. ««1 T.. r. Kirke; *Picrorhiza Kurrooa*
 South.: *AUm**. ~mi**c; . W ^ SipO* L«n.; *Atropa Belladonna*
 S. : *Xrt>tr>m alha*, Y. nolr Ditonr.: *Ar*innf™* «»«*» : *Bryonia*
Laciniosa Loo.: fr.-Kor.wi . ^ <P''' « Vent.; !?««'« « « m Linn.;
lettarus t' *Chamaemela* sp.; *Digitalis purpurea*
 S - ; P<U«J/< A^utifim T. : *Baptasia alba* R. Br. ; *Derris elliptica*
Palophyllum emodi Wall. ; *Psychotria*
Ipecacuanha Stokes. ; *Strychnum Nuxvomica* Linn. ; *Desmodium gyrans*
 DC. ; *Cassia nucifera* Linn. ; *Cassia angustifolia* Vahl. ; *Sesuvium Lappa*
 Clarke. ; *Lycopodium clavatum* Linn. ; *Acoris arabica* Willd. ; *Hyoacya-*
mus niger Linn. ; *Hydnocarpus* Wightiana Bl. ; *Hydrilla verticillata*
 Rich. ; *Atru* ; *Belladonna* Lino. ; *Artemisia maritima* Linn. ; *Homomela*
 ; >—L. *Isandrubium* sp. ; *Vanda* sp. ; *Stillingia sebifera* Michx. ;
anabix indic Lamk. ; *Tropa hupinosa* Roxb. ; *Areca Catechu* Linn. ;
Geopyrum sp. ; *Decalepis Hamiltonii* W. & A. ; *Onoclea echioides*
 Linn. ; *Cinchona capulata* Linn. ; *C. alitorius* Linn. ; *Agave sisalana* ;
Erythrina sp. ; *Gordonia obtusa* Wall. ; *Begonia venusta* ; *Melia Azadi-*
rhata Linn. ; *Dendrocalamus* sp. ; *Bambusa* sp. ; *Sesuvium Lappa*
 Clarke. ; *Saccharum officinarum* Linn.

26. Work „ general overhauling of the Gallery was carried on and
 about 1,000 labels for exhibits were replaced. Several groups of ex-
 hibits in the Gallery have been re-arranged with descriptive labels to
 make them more interesting and easily intelligible to the public and
 amongst these " Paper " " Silk " and " Cinchona " may be particularly
 mentioned. A representative collection, comprising the more important
 economic plant materials of India was exhibited in a conversation held
 in the Botanical Laboratory of the University College of Science,
 Calcutta, in honour of the Overseas Delegates of the Jubilee
 Session of the Indian Science Congress, held in January 1938.

27. About one dozen specimens of drug plants were sent to Shillong
 Health Exhibition while a number of specimens were supplied to
 Baroda Museum from surplus stock on request.

28. As usual, teachers and students of schools and colleges took
 advantage of visiting »d studying the industrial exhibits with interest
 and they were rendered all possible help. Mr. Kalyan K. Purkayastha,
 M.Sc., an ex-student of the University College of Science, Calcutta, was
 given every facility to work on fibre plants under the Curator's
 guidance.

III. Ctaebooa.—Th* outstanding event of the year in Cinchona from all India [K>int of view ha* I*en the inception of an inquiry under the HUSJK^H of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on the P>*ibility of bringing fresh areas under cultivation with a view to the production of Cinchona alkaloids in India. Mr. A. W. O. n, t_n#. OftWr-in-rharjcp of the Enquiry, has travelled widely and examined in miiiyin-aii. lioth in thr north and in the south. Hi* report should be out 'U-fiH-e long and it* conclusion* will be awaited with interest. It is Huffinetit t-i iiu-ntion here that the result* of such a J* ! Hunry would n-qiire to be followed up by detailed observation u*! the area* wlm h promise any material reinM.

> 'V The prewnt inquiry ha*)nvn partiruairly opportune not only in J** of HFI inreHiriK deirref of publiir attention foni-wed in (Whona -el VhuimM- niattern bnr aho in vim of the prevailing depniihioii in il* staple plant uwhiHfnen in the <ountr. Kmjuiriet* have been received during tht^1 war fw>m ull uvrr India, fwm Pro^in<iäl Government a. ^ian Hut; , am | frf,ni tnp r|;mt,ng rommunity reganling the method of cultivatM.n an<! the supply of *eed*. Ab^nce of knowledge regarding Cinchona appears to M> general, for a great many inquiries originate in places w^erf. fh_rIT wai4 ^ r_h<nce of success. If thin interest persists it in ei^r tnm t hPr.e will be an increasing demand for the supply of fwlinical inf<irmation and authoritative advice.

^ "ncpcio Factorr : Kxtraction work on behalf of India went on during the year. Iruha i. «U»\ of iMik ofied with a balance of 494..MI lb*. of

ended with a baUnce of .174.MI lb<<. Java being I>.2!» lb<<. awl Hurma 245,275 lbs. The 4,423 lbs. Quinine and -JiH1 lb. Cinrhona Febrifuge.

39. Inaian MOSMBI : Sale M Quinine Sulpha^ Tableu rose from 339 lbs. to J J M |U, the b-ilk of the iupply going to the Punjab. The sale of <Whona F.I.nfu^>Met>> MiKhdly decreaaed from 1,422 lb. to 917 lb. Maniifaitiire of Qumin*. Kenforceil Cinchona Tablelt waj> 7^ d w | y ln4hf. vw j^i. of (m; hona Febrifuge Towder decrea- sed from 31,478 lbs. to 27,100 lbs. and that of Quinine from 31.478 lbs. to 27,100 lbs. £ IU the <l^rea#e <n the taut ca^ being mainlr due U> ntoppage of the trade. Th- followuij: ^mparative taWeti would explain the position :

Sales of different drugs.

	1936-37	1937-38
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Quinine Sulphate		
Quinine Sulphate Tablets	130	2,4JJ
Quinine Reinforced (in India) Tablets	1,670	
(in India) Febrifuge Tablets	1,422	§17
(in India) Febrifuge Powder	6,610	4,800

The total revenue realized during the year was Rs 4,48,000

40. Stock :- They opened with a total stock of 130,941 lbs. and ended with 112,764 lbs. Details of the various products given below:—

ifmimint Sulphate.

Dr.	LU.	Cr.
To Stock on 1st April. 1937	130,941	22,800
By Sales and other issues		9,879
Manufacture		102,073
		612
	112,764	135,764

Quinine Sulphate Tablets

Dr.	LU.	Cr.
To Stock on 1st April. 1937	.VII	J.133
By Sales		.II
Manufacture	J.IH2	.II
	2,843	2,843

Quinine Hydrochloride Tablets.

Dr.	LU.	Cr.
To Stock on 1st April. 1937	.47	.II
By Sales		.II
Manufacture	.II	.II
Gain in weight	.II	.II
	.II	.II

Quinine Tablets.

Dr.	LU.	Cr.
To Stock on 1st April. 1937	1.19V	L k A
By Sales		MT
Manufacture		.II
	.II	.II
	IMS	IM*

<i>Cinchona Fabricage.</i>				Or.
				Lbs.
To Stock	*	I*	Apnl.	
1937				3,711
" Manufacture				2,013
				Bjtfde and other issues .
				" 8*ock oo 1* April.
				At Indian M U N I .
				" Mungpoo
				2.1M
				5,000
				13,043
				13,043

<i>Bark.</i>				Cr.
				Lbs.
To Stock	by	Int	Aft*	
1937				131,049
" Addition				174,891
				By press for extraction .
				" Stock « IM April.
				At M«ngp«io
				174,891
				404,800
				404,800

41. Administrative character of the Cinchona Section was held by the late Mr. C. C. ... up to the 28th October, 1937, when he went on leave to the ... Thereafter the writer held charge as Principal Quinine Officer.

to U. H. Fothergill, Superintendent, Bonn Pk. Uona, reverted to the ... Appointment under the Government of B.S.P.J. The ... and Clerks attached to the ... retired ... the year.

At the ... Moieum, Mr. 8. 5. B.S.P.J., Curator of the ... Section, was in immediate charge of local Quinine Stock.

& C. SEN,

*Principal Quinine Officer of the
Department of Jmdrn.*



