

94176 to 94201—Continued.

in small heads, are followed by flat pods 10 to 15 inches long, constricted between the seeds.

94179. ALBIZZIA PROCERA (Roxb.) Benth. Mimosaceae.

A tall handsome tropical tree, often 60 to 80 feet high with yellowish or greenish-white bark, large compound leaves, and terminal panicles of yellowish-white flowers. In Burma, Bengal, and southern India, where this tree is native, the brown heartwood is used for making agricultural implements.

For previous introduction see 61594.

94180. AMERIMNON SISSOO (Roxb.) Kuntze (*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.). Fabaceae.

A large deciduous tree native to tropical and subtropical regions of the lower Himalayas. It is highly esteemed for the strong elastic durable wood which seasons well and does not warp or split. The thin layer of sapwood is white, while the heartwood is brown with darker longitudinal veins and is very hard.

For previous introduction see 55411.

94181. BAUHINIA MALABARICA Roxb. Caesalpinaceae.

A small erect bushy tree, with thick rigid deeply bifid somewhat heart-shaped leaves 2 to 3 inches long. The small white flowers are in dense sessile axillary clusters. The rather turgid, straight, firm, narrow pods are a foot long. Its native habitat is the mountainous country of northeastern India.

For previous introduction see 87520.

94182. CAESALPINIA SAPPAN L. Caesalpinaceae. Sappan.

A shrubby leguminous tree, native to India and the Malay Archipelago, which bears showy yellow flowers. The wood yields a red dye, and the bark is used for tanning. It is said to be an excellent hedge plant and to endure rather poor dry soils.

For previous introduction see 88108.

94183. CANANGIUM ODORATUM (Lam.) Baill. Annonaceae. Ylang-ylang.

A large quick-growing tree, 60 to 80 feet high, native to the Philippines, Guam, and Java. The large greenish-yellow flowers are strongly scented and yield by distillation the popular perfume, ylang-ylang.

For previous introduction see 51811.

94184. CARLUDOVICA PALMATA Ruiz and Pav. Cyclanthaceae.

A stemless plant, native to Peru, with palmately divided, palmlike leaves about 2 feet across, on petioles 4 to 6 feet high. The leaves are used for making Panama hats.

94185. CASSIA JAVANICA L. Caesalpinaceae.

A small tree with gorgeous pink flowers over 2 inches across, borne in large clusters during February.

For previous introduction see 67542.

94176 to 94201—Continued.

94186. CEDRELA ODORATA L. Meliaceae. Cigarbox cedar.

A tree, sometimes 100 feet tall, with handsome bright-green compound leaves 10 to 20 inches long. It is native to the West Indies and is the tree which produces the cigar-box wood of Cuba.

For previous introduction see 59302.

94187. ERYTHRINA FUSCA Lour. Fabaceae. Coralree.

A large handsome tropical shrub up to 8 feet high, with prickly brown bark, unarmed compound narrow leaflets, and terminal racemes of brown-red flowers. Native to French Indo-China.

For previous introduction see 72436.

94188. ERYTHRINA VARIEGATA ORIENTALIS (L.) Merr. (*E. lithosperma* Blume). Fabaceae. Dapdap.

A moderate-sized spineless leguminous tree, native to the East Indies. It is of very rapid growth, with trifoliate leaves and red flowers. In Ceylon the tree is used to shade crop plants, and also the foliage is lopped for use as green manure.

For previous introduction see 81923.

94189. FLACOURTIA BUKAM Zoll. and Mor. Flacourtiaceae.

A handsome unarmed Malayan drought-resistant tree with leathery leaves and edible berries, about the size of cherries, which are said to make excellent preserves.

For previous introduction see 80770.

94190. GNETUM INDICUM (Lour.) Merr. (*G. funiculare* Blume). Gnetaceae.

Bulso. A tropical woody vine with brick-red fruits in bunches like grapes, each containing a nut which when roasted has the flavor of a chestnut. Native to the Philippines.

For previous introduction see 81494.

94191. HETEROSPATHE ELATA Scheff. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

A tall unarmed palm with a straight slender stem and long pinnate leaves, growing in protected situations and where the rainfall is evenly distributed. It is one of the most attractive and graceful palms and will make a good plant for the conservatory and possibly a good house plant.

For previous introduction see 89203.

94192. HURA CREPITANS L. Euphorbiaceae. Sandboxtree.

Monkey dinner-bell. An ornamental tree, native to the American Tropics, which attains a height of 100 feet. The broad-ovate repand-dentate poplarlike leaves are on long petioles. The small reddish flowers are followed by deeply ribbed capsules 3 inches wide and over an inch thick, which explode with a loud noise when ripe and throw the seeds many feet. Cattle eat the falling leaves and thrive on them. The lumber is used for tanks, vats, etc.

For previous introduction see 35592.

94193. INTSIA BIJUGA (Colebr.) Kuntze (*Afzelia bijuga* Gray). Caesalpinaceae. Iptil.