

## 42355 to 42376.

From Madagascar. Presented by Mr. Eugene Jaëglé, director, Agricultural Station of Ivoloïna, near Tamatave, through Mr. James G. Carter, American consul. Received March 31, 1916.

**42355.** *ADENANTHERA PAVONINA* L. Mimosaceæ. Coral-bean tree.

"A handsome deciduous tree with spreading branches and bipinnate leaves, bearing pods of glossy, scarlet, biconvex seed. Flowers in racemes, numerous, small, white and yellow mixed, fragrant.

"The tree is a native of the East Indies, where the jewelers use the seeds for weights, each weighing almost exactly 4 grains. The heartwood of the larger tree is of a deep red color. It is hard and durable and in India is sometimes used as a substitute for red sandalwood. It yields a dye which the Brahmins of India use for marking their foreheads. It has long been growing in Guam and is pretty well distributed over the island. Its vernacular name [kolales] is an imitation of the 'corales' (coral beans) and is likewise applied to the smaller seeded *Abnus abrus*." (W. E. Safford, *Useful Plants of Guam*, p. 174.)

See S. P. I. Nos. 38650 and 39542 for previous introductions.

**42356.** *ALBIZZIA CHINENSIS* (Osbeck) Merr. Mimosaceæ.  
(*Albizzia stipulata* Boiv.)

A large, deciduous, fast-growing tree of tropical Asia, whose wood is used for cart wheels, wooden bells, cabinet work, and furniture, as well as for fuel; the branches are used for fodder, and the trunk yields a gum which is suitable for sizing paper.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 39104.

**42357.** *CAJUPUTI LEUCADENDRA* (Stickm.) Rusby. Myrtacæ. Cajuput.  
(*Melaleuca leucadendron* L.)

The cajuput tree of India and Australia. Reaches a height of 80 feet. Can be grown on the edges of salt-water swamps, where no *Eucalyptus* will survive. Like the *Eucalyptus* the tree is believed to be valuable for subduing malarial vapors. The lamellar bark is valuable for preserving fruit wrapped in it. The wood is hard, close grained, and almost imperishable underground. The leaves yield as much as 2 per cent of the well-known cajuput oil, closely allied to that of *Eucalyptus*. (Adapted from *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants*, p. 303.)

**42358.** *BICHEA ACUMINATA* (Beauv.) W. F. Wight. Sterculiaceæ.  
(*Cola acuminata* Schott and Endl.) Kola nut.

This is one of the largest and most beautiful trees of the river regions of Senegambia. It grows to a height of 10 to 20 meters, having a large trunk and strong branches, the wood being good for naval construction, carpentry, etc. The leaves are oval-acuminate and alternate, the flowers very numerous, apetalous and polygamous, in paniculate cymes. At 10 years of age the tree comes into full bearing and may yield 45 kilograms of seed twice annually, in November and June. The seeds, often reduced to a large, more or less fleshy embryo, are a clear yellow or rosy red in color. Deprived of their covering, they vary in weight from 5 to 25 grams. Kola is highly prized by all the African tribes, who use it in the fresh state for chewing and in the dry state as a food. Its taste, at first sweetish, is astringent, then bitter. It has the property of making brackish and hot water agreeable and fresh. Like maté and coca, it contains caffein and quiets hunger and allows one to endure the most prolonged labor without fatigue. In