

**42355 to 42376—Continued.**

filled with a glutinous substance which makes water mucilaginous. This is used for inflammation, redness of the skin, and as a remedy for hysteria. The pericarp of the fruit contains a fatty material, a true wax, which is used for making candles that give off a disagreeable odor on burning. Native names, *Cay-loi-nhot* and *Bois d'oiseau*. (Adapted from *De Lanessan, Les Plantes Utiles des Colonies Françaises*, p. 533, under *Tetranthera laurifolia*.)

**42371. LONCHOCARPUS FORMOSIANUS DC. Fabaceæ.**

A much-branched tree from Senegal, 5 to 6 meters tall, covered during the rainy season with magnificent bunches of lilac-colored flowers recalling *Syringa vulgaris* by their color and perfume. The natives make a decoction from the bark and administer it for stomach complaints in children, the tannin it contains probably being the active agent. Native names *Koll* and *Ossani*. (Adapted from *De Lanessan, Les Plantes Utiles des Colonies Françaises*, p. 801.)

**42372. RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS Sonner. Musaceæ. Traveler's-tree.**

The so-called traveler's-tree is a magnificent palmlike tree of the Musaceæ, confined to Madagascar. It grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet, having a palmlike trunk and bananalike leaves of gigantic size, arranged in two rows on opposite sides of the arboreous stem, giving one the impression of an immense fan. The leaves when cut yield an abundance of refreshing juice, with which travelers allay their thirst. The flowers are comparatively small, aggregated in the axils of the leaves. The arillus surrounding the beanlike seeds is of a most beautiful ultramarine color and yields an essential oil. A dye is extracted from the capsules. (Adapted from *Lindley, Treasury of Botany*, vol. 2, p. 1192.)

**42373. SPATHODEA CAMPANULATA Beauv. Bignoniaceæ.**

A tall, erect, bignoniaceous tree found in western tropical Africa and introduced into Java, Ceylon, and other tropical countries as an ornamental shade tree. It is quite commonly planted about Kandy, Ceylon, where its racemes of scarlet or crimson flowers at the tips of the branches make a strikingly handsome and conspicuous appearance at a distance. The unexpanded flowers retain a quantity of water, and this has led to the name *fountain tree*, by which it is sometimes known. (Adapted from *MacMillan, Tropical Gardening and Planting*, p. 264.)

**42374. TECTONA GRANDIS L. f. Verbenaceæ. Teak.**

A large deciduous forest and timber tree, indigenous in both peninsulas of India. The young branches are quadrangular, having opposite leaves and terminal panicles of white flowers, followed by round fruits about the size of cherries, covered with spongy wool and inclosed in a kind of bladder formed of the enlarged calyx. The valuable wood is that chiefly exported from India, more particularly Burma, and is the most important building timber of the country. (See *Watt, Commercial Products of India*, p. 1068, and *Lindley, Treasury of Botany*, vol. 2, p. 1128.)

**42375. TRACHYLOBIMUM VERRUCOSUM (Gaertn.) Oliver. Cæsalpiniaceæ.**

This spineless leguminous tree, found on the islands of Madagascar and Reunion, grows to a height of about 20 feet and has dense clusters of white flowers. It produces a true copal resin, or animé, which is