

48035 to 48075—Continued.

is often superior in quality to that of the black wattle, but less in quantity, as the tree is smaller, reaching its maximum height at 30 feet. It exudes an abundance of gum, useful in cotton printing. Perfume is made from the flowers, and an aqueous infusion of the bark is used to preserve ropes, nets, and fishing lines. The wood is pale and easily worked and used for staves, tool handles, etc. The plant is useful as a sand binder. (Adapted from *Maiden, Useful Native Plants of Australia*, p. 364, and *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants*, p. 12.)

48059. "A pendulous variety of the foregoing." Goffart.

48060 and 48061. ACACIA RICEANA Henslow. Mimosaceæ.

48060. A Tasmanian shrub, in general appearance much like *Acacia verticillata*, 3 to 4 feet high, with elongated and gracefully drooping branches. The surface of the dark-green awl-shaped leaves is covered with minute dots. The pale citron-colored flowers, on yellow peduncles and bearing many long exerted stamens, are in fluffy globular heads. The spikes are well down the stem from the leafy tip, and glimpses of the brown stalk between the daintily poised clusters remind one of Japanese art. (Adapted from *Maudslayi's Botanist*, vol. 3, pl. 135.)

48061. "A slightly spiny variety of the foregoing." (Goffart.)

48062. ACACIA ROSTELLIFERA Benth. Mimosaceæ.

A tall shrub or small tree from Western Australia, with graceful glabrous branches. The thick, linear-lanceolate phyllodia are 2 to 5 inches long. The few flower heads are in short racemes. (Adapted from *Hooker, London Journal of Botany*, vol. 1, p. 356.)

48063. ACACIA SCORPIOIDES (L.) W. F. Wight. Mimosaceæ.

(*A. arabica* Willd.)

A pubescent shrub with yellow flowers, which produces the white transparent gum arabic called gum thus. This tree yields an abundance of transparent gum, "nupe," and a good soluble adhesive gum, "mozambique." The wood is strong and durable and makes excellent knees and crooked timber in shipbuilding. In India it is used for wheels, agricultural implements, tool handles, railway sleepers, and fuel. A decoction of the bark is used as a substitute for soap. The pods are used for tanning in North Nigeria and for dyeing clothes a dingy yellow in Nubia and Egypt. Pods from North Nigeria have been found to yield when used for tanning a pale fawn-colored, but rather soft leather, worth about £6 per ton in England. The pods have been found to coagulate rubber latex and are also used for making ink. The leaves and green pods are given as fodder to goats, sheep, cows, and camels; and the tender young pods are sometimes eaten as a vegetable. In India the bark is of greater importance for tanning purposes, and the pods are used almost exclusively to remove the lime from skins and hides before tanning them. The trees come to maturity in about three years, though if grown for the bark they are considered at their best when from 4 to 6 years old. In order to attain the best results for tanning bark and fuel it is recommended, for financial reasons, that the trees be uprooted and the plantations renewed every 6 to 10 years. If grown for timber, from 20 to 40