

48035 to 48075—Continued.

years would be required for full development. (Adapted from *Don, General History of the Dichlamydeous Plants, vol. 2, p. 414*, and *Holland, Useful Plants of Nigeria, pt. 2, p. 288*.)

48064. ACACIA SENEGAL (L.) Willd. Mimosaceæ.

A tree widely distributed in tropical Africa and cultivated in India. It has pinnate leaves and long, dense, clublike racemes of tiny flowers bristling with long stamens. This plant yields the true gum arabic of commerce, which is used for giving luster to crêpe and silk, for thickening colors and mordants in calico printing, in the manufacture of ink and blacking, as a mucilage, and for confectionery and medicinal purposes. The gum is more abundant in the dry season, exuding usually at the forking of the branches. In Kordofan the gum is obtained from both wild and cultivated trees, and in the gardens the trees are artificially cut (strips of the outer bark being removed) shortly after the rains cease; the first collection of gum is made about 60 days after cutting, and the garden is completely picked over every fourth day thereafter until the rains begin again and new leaves appear, at which stage the exudation ceases. The period of production is given at from 3 to 20 years, beginning when the trees are 3 or 4 years old and 8 feet in height. A plantation of about 10 acres has been estimated to yield from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of gum in the course of a season. (Adapted from *Holland, Useful Plants of Nigeria, pt. 2, p. 293*, and *Engler and Prantl, Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien, vol. 3, pt. 3, p. 112, fig. 68*.)

48065. ACACIA STRICTA (Andrews) Willd. Mimosaceæ.

A shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with linear phyllodia. The paired axillary heads of yellow flowers are borne freely in spring on short peduncles well down from the leafy tips of the branches. The seedling first produces 4 or 5 pinnate leaves, then changes its leaf form and produces only entire leaves. The wood is of a beautiful texture, sound and durable, but too small for anything but a very limited use. Native to Tasmania and southeastern Australia. (Adapted from *Loddiges, Botanical Cabinet, vol. 1, pl. 99*, and *Maiden, Useful Native Plants of Australia, p. 637*.)

48066. ACACIA SUAVEOLENS (J. E. Smith) Willd. Mimosaceæ.

A rather small species, native to Tasmania and eastern Australia, with few and slender branches; it frequently flowers when 2 years old. The linear leaves are four times the length of the small axillary spikes, which bear clusters of yellow flowers and red bracts. The flowers continue for a long time and have a delicate, pleasing form and a very agreeable odor. (Adapted from *Bailey, Queensland Flora, pt. 2, p. 490*.)

48067. ACACIA VERTICILLATA (Ait.) Willd. Mimosaceæ.

A shrub 6 to 10 feet in height, recommended as a hedge and as an ornamental. The solitary oblong spikes of yellow flowers, like fluffy catkins, are borne in the axils of the whorled linear phyllodia. Native to Victoria and Tasmania. (Adapted from *Bentham, Flora Australiensis, vol. 2, p. 334*.)

48068. ACACIA VISCO Lorentz. Mimosaceæ.

An Argentine acacia, sparsely armed with recurved spines. The smooth sessile flowers, with numerous, long stamens, form scythe-shaped legumes which approach a maximum width of 1½ inches. The leaves