

50694 to 50709—Continued.

50700. *FICUS* sp. Moraceæ.

“(No. 1117.)”

50701. *PARKIA TIMOBIANA* (DC.) Merr. Mimosaceæ. Cupang.(*P. roxburghii* G. Don.)

“(No. 1183.)”

A huge and remarkably handsome quick-growing tree, attaining a height of 120 feet or more, with a clear smooth trunk and beautiful, fine-feathery pinnate leaves. Native to Malaya, Burma, etc., it has been introduced into and become well established in Ceylon, thriving in the moist low country up to 2,000 feet. The clusters of long pods contain a quantity of white, powdery, farinaceous substance. Easily propagated by seed. (Adapted from *Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting*, p. 311.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47948.

50702. *PTEROSPERMUM* sp. Sterculiaceæ.

“(No. 1182, from Siam.)”

50703. *QUERCUS JAVANICA* (Blume) Drake. Fagaceæ. Oak.“(No. 1112.) *Passang batoe.*”

An exceedingly beautiful tree with oblong-lanceolate glabrous tawny leaves; the aments and young leaves are reddish tomentose. (Adapted from *Blume, Bijdragen tot de Flora van Nederlandsch Indië*, vol. 1, p. 525.)

50704. *QUERCUS THELECARPA* Miquel. Fagaceæ. Oak.“(No. 1111.) *Passang soeroe.*”

A tree 25 meters tall with very smooth coriaceous leaves, shining above and glaucescent beneath. The cups of the sessile fruits are 12 millimeters high and 40 millimeters across. The thick hull is broadly ovate with a prominent graceful tip. The semiglobose acorn, 20 to 25 millimeters high, and 23 to 34 millimeters broad, is somewhat furrowed. Native to Java. (Adapted from *Valeton, Boomsoorten van Java*, vol. 10, p. 28.)

50705. *QUERCUS* sp. Fagaceæ. Oak.“(No. 1110.) *Passang bodas.*”50706. *QUERCUS* sp. Fagaceæ. Oak.“(No. 1109.) *Passang djamba.*”50707. *QUERCUS* sp. Fagaceæ. Oak.“(No. 1113.) *Passang kejan* or *keang.*”50708. *QUERCUS* sp. Fagaceæ. Oak.“(No. 1114.) *Passang tonogo.*”50709. *SCHIMA NORONHAE* Reinw. Theaceæ.

A tree 30 to 60 feet high, with elliptic-acute leaves 6 inches long, lead colored above. The white fragrant flowers are in a loose terminal corymb. Native to the eastern Indian Peninsula from Tenasserim to Penang. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 1, p. 289.)