

## 51707 to 51739—Continued.

resin, extensively used for varnish. It is a native of the East Indian Archipelago and mainland. (Adapted from *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants*, p. 161.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51129.

51714. *DRYMOPHLOEUS AMBIGUUS* Beccari. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

A small spineless palm, less than 8 feet high, native to New Guinea, with pinnate fronds about 4½ feet long and fleshy ovoid fruits nearly an inch in length. (Adapted from *Beccari, Malesia*, vol. 1, p. 42.)

51715. *DRYMOPHLOEUS PROPINQUUS* Beccari. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

A rather small palm, native to New Guinea, with a stem up to 2½ meters high and 2 centimeters thick. The leaves, about 1½ meters long, are irregularly pinnate, with pinnae about 30 centimeters long. (Adapted from *Beccari, Malesia*, vol. 1, p. 43.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49532.

51716. *DRYMOPHLOEUS* sp. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

Received as *Actinophloeus macarthurii*, for which a place of publication has not yet been found. The species of *Actinophloeus* are now generally referred to *Drymophloeus*.

51717. *DRYMOPHLOEUS* sp. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

Received as *Actinophloeus sanderiana*, for which a place of publication has not yet been found. The species of *Actinophloeus* are now generally referred to *Drymophloeus*.

51718. *ELAEIS GUINEENSIS* Jacq. Phœnicaceæ. Oil palm.

The oil palm is native to the western coast of Africa, but has become distributed throughout the Tropics. The palm becomes 16 to 20 meters in height and bears fruits of the size and form of a plum, yellow or brownish at maturity, according to the variety.

These fruits, a thousand or more of which are borne upon one raceme, have a hard, woody endocarp surrounded by a fibrous, fleshy pulp, which contains a large percentage of oil. The seed contains an oleaginous kernel which is exported to Europe under the name *palmiste*, or palm-nut oil. The orange-colored oil from the pulp is known simply as palm oil, and this is seen in Europe only in the solid state and is used in making soap. The other oil, which is white, is used in making very fine soaps. (Adapted from *Capus and Bois, Les Produits Coloniaux*, p. 294.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48633.

51719. *EUTERPE ACUMINATA* (Willd.) Wendl. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.  
(*Oenocarpus utilis* Klotzch.)

A graceful spineless palm from tropical South America, with a trunk 36 feet tall, terminated by about 10 pinnate fronds 7 or 8 feet long. The black, roundish fruits are fleshy and about half an inch in diameter. (Adapted from *Linnaea*, vol. 20, p. 447.)

51720. *LATANIA COMMERSONII* Gmel. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

A palm from the island of Mauritius which reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet, with lightly spiny, fan-shaped leaves marked with red in young trees. The leaves are used by the natives in making fans, hats, mats, etc. (Adapted from *Grisard and Vanden-Berghe, Les Palmiers Utiles*, p. 103.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 45960.

51721. *LATANIA LODDIGESII* Mart. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

A very robust palm, native to Mauritius, up to 50 feet in height. The hairy leafstalks are 3 to 4 feet long, and the blades of the whitish fan-shaped leaves are 3 to 5 feet in length. This species is cultivated throughout the Tropics and when young makes a very decorative pot plant. (Adapted from *Rock, Ornamental Plants of Hawaii*, p. 33.)

51722. *LATANIA VERSCHAFFELTHII* Lem. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

A palm 40 feet in height with densely tomentose petioles 5 to 8 feet long, spiny on the young plants. The pale-green leaves are about 5 feet in diameter, with divisions 2½ feet long and 2 inches wide. This palm grows abundantly on the island of Rodriguez, east of Mauritius. (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle, third series*, vol. 31, p. 140.)