

51770. DIALIUM LAURINUM Baker. Cæsalpiniacæ.

From Bangkok, Siam. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received December 3, 1920.

"No. 27. A leguminous tree, with edible fruits, native to Malaya." (Rock.)

An erect, unarmed tree, native to Malakka, with oblong, rigidly coriaceous leaflets, 4 to 5 inches long, glossy above. The copious, obscure flowers are in ample terminal and axillary panicles. The black 1-seeded pod is fragile, roundish, 1 inch deep, and thinly coated with grayish brown down. The seed is as large as a bean. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 269.*)

51771. MANGIFERA INDICA L. Anacardiaceæ. Mango.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by Dr. J. C. Koningsberger, director, Botanic Garden. Received October 15, 1920.

"A mango grown near Surabaya, Java, which has fruits more than 12 inches long, of good quality." (*David Fairchild.*)

51772 to 51777.

From Bangkok, Siam. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received December 3, 1920. Quoted notes by Mr. Rock.

51772. FLACOURTIA RUKAM Zoll. and Mor. Flacourtiaceæ.

"No. 30. A handsome tree with small edible berries which make a fine preserve. Native to Malaya."

An unarmed tree with pubescent young branches, glabrous coriaceous leaves 3 to 5 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches wide, and 4-flowered umbels. The tree is much cultivated for its fruits, the size of a large cherry. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 1, p. 192.*)

51773. HYDROCARPUS ANTHELMINTHICA Pierre. Flacourtiaceæ.

"No. 31. The Siamese chaulmoogra tree."

A vigorous tree, 10 to 20 meters high, with graceful furrowed branches; entire, coriaceous leaves, 10 to 30 centimeters long, pale yellowish above, shining below; and two to three, few-flowered, unilateral racemes of rose-colored or purple flowers. The fruit is large, round, 8 centimeters in diameter, and contains about 80 grayish, nearly ovate seeds. The seeds and the oil expressed from them have been used by the Chinese for three centuries for skin diseases. The tree is called false chaulmoogra by European pharmacists. (Adapted from *Bulletin, Société Botanique de France, vol. 55, p. 523.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48228.

51774. MANGIFERA ODORATA Griffith. Anacardiaceæ.

"No. 32. A large tree with edible green fruits larger than the ordinary mangos, with a very strong odor. Sold on the market in Singapore."

"This interesting relative of the cultivated mango is indigenous to the island of Malakka, the home of most of the species of *Mangifera*. At Singapore it is called *kuwini*. The name *bumbum* appears to be applied to it in Java. It is a tall tree, said to attain a height of 80 to 100 feet, the trunk and crown resembling those of *M. indica*. It is glabrous throughout or very obscurely pubescent on the panicle; the leaves are 6 to 12 inches long and 2 to 4 inches broad. The odorous flesh-colored flowers are one-fourth of an inch broad; the petals three times as long as the reflexed greenish sepals, which are suffused with blood red. The fruit is oblong, yellow-green, spotted with yellow, offensive in odor, but with yellow fibrous pulp of sweet flavor and lacking any taste of turpentine, which is so frequent in inferior forms of *M. indica*. The stone is compressed and fibrous. While perhaps of not great value for its fruit, this species possesses considerable interest as a possible stock for the mango and for breeding experiments. In the region where it is found the fruit is said to be eaten by the natives, but not by Europeans." (*Popenoe.*)