

51809 to 51823—Continued.

and this is used by the Brahmins for marking their foreheads after religious bathing. (Adapted from *Maiden, Useful Native Plants of Australia*, pp. 5, 369, and 637.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49955.

51810. BARYXYLUM INERME (Roxb.) Pierre. *Cæsalpiniaceæ*.
(*Peltophorum ferrugineum* Benth.)

A large, quick-growing, symmetrical tree, with a spreading top and fine, graceful feathery foliage, indigenous to the dry regions of Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula where the rainfall varies from 50 to 70 inches. The young leaves and shoots are covered with a brown velvety tomentum. The tree flowers twice a year at irregular seasons, some specimens being in blossom while others near by are in ripe fruit. The flowers are rusty yellow, sweet scented, and borne in large erect panicles. The tree is a magnificent sight when in full bloom. It is especially suited to dry districts, but also thrives to perfection in the moist regions up to 1,800 feet. (Adapted from *Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting*, pp. 299 and 452.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 41574.

51811. CANANGIUM ODORATUM (Lam.) Baill. *Annonaceæ*.

Ylang-ylang.

A large, quick-growing tree, 60 to 80 feet high, native to the Philippines, Guam, and Java. The large, greenish yellow flowers are strongly scented and yield by distillation the popular perfume ylang-ylang. (Adapted from *Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting*, p. 573.)

51812. CANARIUM INDICUM Stickm. *Balsameaceæ*.

Kanari.

(*C. commune* L.)

"A handsome Malayan shade tree bearing a stone fruit with a hard endocarp which contains one to three seeds. Fresh, mature seeds contain approximately: Water, 31.3 per cent; oil, 54.5 per cent; protein, 11 per cent; ash, 3.2 per cent; and traces of sugar. A food for infants, to prevent the formation of a firm coagulum during the digestion of cow's milk, is prepared by adding to two parts of cow's milk an emulsion consisting of 1 part ground seeds, 15 parts water, and 5 per cent milk sugar." (*W. G. Boorsma*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48981.

51813. CASSIA SIAMEA Lam. *Cæsalpiniaceæ*.

A large, quick-growing tree, yielding hard dark timber and good fuel. It is an important timber and cabinet tree, native to Ceylon, India, and the Malay Peninsula. (Adapted from *Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting*, pp. 452 and 464.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 42362.

51814. CHRYSOPHYLLUM CAINITO L. *Sapotaceæ*.

Caimito.

A fairly large and handsome West Indian tree, with striking dark-green leaves which are copper colored underneath. The purplish, smooth, round fruit is four-seeded, the seeds being brown and half an inch long. In an unripe state the fruit contains a sticky white latex, but when fully matured the white, transparent, jellylike substance surrounding the seeds is sweet and agreeable. The fruit when cut across presents a stellate form, the cells with their white edible contents radiating from the central axis. The tree is well worth cultivating for ornament or shade for roadsides, etc. It thrives at Peradeniya, where it was first introduced in 1802. Propagated by seed and thrives best in deep, rich, well-drained soil. (Adapted from *Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting*, p. 150.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 50471.

51815. DAMMARA ALBA Rumph. *Pinaceæ*.

(*Agathis loranthifolia* Salisb.)

A splendid tree, up to 100 feet high, with a stem reaching 8 feet in diameter, straight and branchless for two-thirds its length. It is of great