

52281 to 52297—Continued.

52286. CRATAEVA RELIGIOSA Forst f. Capparidaceæ.

A moderate-sized, distorted, unarmed tree, with deciduous three-foliolate leaves, found here and there under cultivation from the Ravi eastward to Assam, Manipur, and Burma; also in central and southern India and Bengal; probably wild in Malabar and Kanara. A favorite tree near temples and tombs. The fruit is mixed with mortar to form strong cement, and the rind is used as a mordant in dyeing. The bark of this tree is demulcent, sedative, and alterative tonic, and the fresh leaves and root bark are rubefacient and vesicant. The fruit is said to be sometimes eaten. The yellowish white wood is moderately hard, even grained, and used for drums, models, combs, and in turnery. (Adapted from Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 2, p. 583.)

52287. DIOSPYROS MONTANA Roxb. Diospyraceæ.

A tree, often spinous, found native from the Himalayas (eastward from the Ravi) to Ceylon and Tenasserim. The thin ovate leaves are 2½ inches long. The globose glabrous fruit is one-half inch to 1½ inches in diameter. (Adapted from Hooker, *Flora of British India*, vol. 2, p. 555.)

52288. DIOSPYROS PEREGRINA (Gaertn.) Guerke. Diospyraceæ.

(*D. embryopteris* Pers.)

A dense tree very common in India from the Himalayas (from the Jumna eastward) to Ceylon and Tenasserim and abundant in Bengal. The oblong obtuse leaves are coriaceous. The subglobose fruit, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, is glandular or rusty and usually four to eight seeded. (Adapted from Hooker, *Flora of British India*, vol. 2, p. 557.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 33567.

52289. ERYTHRINA VESPERTILIO Benth. Fabaceæ.

Coral tree.

A tree, 30 to 40 feet in height, native to Australia, with soft wood used by the aborigines for making shields. It is exceedingly light and spongy and might perhaps be useful for floats for fishing nets. The logs were used by the aborigines for crossing rivers and creeks. (Adapted from Maiden, *Useful Native Plants of Australia*, p. 426.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 42466.

52290. FICUS GLOMERATA Roxb. Moraceæ.

Fig.

A large tree of the Salt Range and Rajputana found along the sub-Himalayan tracts to Bengal, central and southern India, Assam, and Burma. The bark yields a black dye, and the bark, leaves, and fruit are used in medicine. The fruit is edible but inferior, though greedily eaten by cattle. The leaves are collected as fodder. The soft gray wood is not durable, though it lasts well under water and is used for well frames. (Adapted from Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 3, p. 351.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 12111.

52291. HETEROPHRAGMA ADENOPHYLLUM (DC.) Seem. Bignoniaceæ.

A tree, 30 to 50 feet high, native to Assam and eastern Bengal and extending to Tenasserim and the Andamans. The pinnate leaves are 1 to 1½ feet long and the subsessile, acute, or obtuse leaflets are 7 to 14 inches long and 5 inches wide. The stout, many-flowered, terminal panicles bear tomentose, tubular-ventricose flowers, rose or yellow, 2 inches in diameter, and hardly crisped or crenate. The cylindrical spiral capsule is 1 to 3 feet long and 1 inch in diameter. (Adapted from Hooker, *Flora of British India*, vol. 4, p. 381.)

52292. KYDIA CALYCINA Roxb. Malvaceæ.

A tree native to the tropical regions of the Himalayas, from Kumaon eastward, and throughout the Western Ghats, with rounded cordate leaves, 4 to 5 inches long and 3 inches wide, glabrous above or with thinly scattered hairs, closely felted beneath. The much-branched, many-flowered inflorescence bears white or pink flowers. (Adapted from Hooker, *Flora of British India*, vol. 1, p. 348.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47702.