

3779-3819—Continued.

3796. TAMARINDUS INDICUS.

Tamarind.

Collected at Manila, April, 1899. Tagal name, *Sampatoc*. (See No. 3780.)

3797. SYZYGIUM SABULANUM.

Collected at Paco, May 20, 1899. Tagal name, *Lomboy*.

3798.

(Seed without name or data.)

3799 to 3801. ARECA CATECHU.

Betel palm.

Collected at Manila, December, 1898. Tagal name, *Banga*.

"A well-known palm which grows nearly as high as the cocoanut. Its trunk is not as thick as a man's thigh, very straight, and with many rings formed by the bases of the petioles. The fruit is the celebrated betel nut or buyo. When the natives can not obtain this they use as substitute the bark of *Arctocarpus* or Guaba. The compound of betel, piper, and lime makes the saliva red, but this does not happen if either of the ingredients is omitted. The natives sprinkle betel with macerated pepper for infants, to relieve them of colic or wind. *Areca* may perhaps serve as a basis for a red dye and it is very probable that it is used in India, perhaps in the stead of more valuable ingredients. With copperas it forms a black ink much inferior to that of *Aroma*. The lower part of the leaf petiole, called talupac, is very clean, broad, white, and flexible, and serves very well for wrapping bundles, and for this and similar purposes it is sold by the natives. The terminal bud is eaten as a salad, and its flavor is moderately good, but its removal, of course, kills the tree. Flowers in April." (*Blanco; translated by Mrs. Alice Carter Cook.*)

3802. TERMINALIA LATIFOLIA.

Collected at Manila, May, 1899. Tagal name, *Tulisay*.

"This tree ranges from 20 to 24 feet high. The mature leaves are mulberry colored and were formerly used by the natives to dye cotton garments. The nut is too hard to serve as food. The seed has the flavor of almonds and yields a similar oil. With the sap of the tender leaves and the oil of the seeds an ointment is made which is used for leprosy and other skin diseases. In Manila many of these trees have been planted on the public roads, the horizontal growth of the branches and the breadth of the leaves affording much shade. The name 'pila' is sometimes wrongly given to this tree and should be only applied to the tree known to the natives as 'Pilavi,' which yields white resin, or pisa." (*Blanco; translated by Mrs. Alice Carter Cook.*)

3803. ERYTHRINA CARNEA.

Collected at Paco, May 21, 1899. Local name, *Dap-dap*.

A large handsome tree, with reddish flowers.

"This common tree reaches a height of 20 feet or more and is very thick. Its wood is light and soft. It is used instead of cork for fishing nets. Shields are also made of it. The tree much resembles the species *coralodendron*, of which it may be a variety. An infusion of its leaves and bark is used in treating asthma. A drachm of leaves and bark cooked in four bottles of water until this is half boiled away, and sweetened with honey, should be drunk during the illness to facilitate expectoration. The natives apply the bark as a poultice to tumors. The flowers are large, purple, and abundant. The legumes attain a length of 6 inches. Flowers in February." (*Blanco; translated by Mrs. Alice Carter Cook.*)

3804. STERCULIA HELICTERES.

Collected in the Botanic Gardens, Manila, April 26, 1899. Tagal name, *Dungan*.

3805. COCOS MANILLARIS.

Collected at Paco, March, 1899. Tagal name, *Adiavan*.

3806. ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE.

Cashew nut.

Collected at Manila, April, 1899. Tagal name, *Casai*. (See No. 3537.)

3807. STERCULIA HELICTERES.

Collected at the Botanic Gardens, Manila, April 28, 1899. Tagal name, *Dungan*. (See No. 3804.)