

3779-3819—Continued.

3808 to 3811. CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM.

Collected at the Botanic Gardens, Manila, April and June, 1899. Local name, *Palo maria*.

"A well-known tree, often not erect and with rather a low trunk. Its wood is much prized for boat building. The fruit contains an abundance of oil, which is extracted by the natives to anoint and harden the hoofs of horses. It is also sometimes used in lamps, but gives a poor light. From the wounded bark exudes a fragrant resin, greenish in color, which many prefer to that of Peru or Copaiba. When mixed with wax and applied to the chest is said to be good for asthma. This resin is much sought after by ants and by a small bee, known to the natives as 'locot.' Some declare that taken internally it is beneficial in lung trouble. The wood, both fresh and burned, yields a very pleasant odor. The tree is very common near the seashore." (*Blanco; translated by Mrs. Alice Carter Cook.*)

3812. SPONDIAS DULCIS.**Ciruela.**

Collected between San Pedro Macati and Guadalupe, May and June, 1899.

"Fruit mulberry colored with straw-colored flesh; edible, and, though astringent, not disagreeable; useful in dysentery, though the nut is said to be poisonous. The wood is hard and the tree roots easily although it may be poorly nourished. Early in January I put in the earth a branch as thick as the arm, and at the end of the month it bore flowers and fruit. Into these trees I have grafted branches of Mango (Manga) which have lived more than a month. They might, perhaps, have succeeded with better care." (*Blanco; translated by Mrs. Alice Carter Cook.*) (See No. 3080.)

3813. DIOSPYROS DISCOLOR.

Collected at Paco, Manila, January 25, 1899. Tagal name, *Mabolo*.

3814. (?)

A leguminous tree in Manila.

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3816. ABRUS PREGATORIUS.

Collected at San Juan del Monte, Manila, January 25, 1899. Tagal name, *Saga*, or *Sagananimum*, or *Baugati*.

"A widely disseminated, well-known climber. Leaves one-half inch long and 2 inches broad. When chewed they taste like licorice, for which they serve as a substitute. The root does not taste as well as the leaves, and some say that it is injurious. Linnaeus gave the specific name to this plant because of the resemblance of the seeds to the beads of a rosary. Ground and mixed with water or wine they are very beneficial in cases of epilepsy or heart trouble. But the Spanish translation of Linnaeus declares the fruit to be poisonous. Flowers in December." (*Blanco; translated by Mrs. Alice Carter Cook.*) (See No. 4523.)

3817. CAJANUS BICOLOR.

Collected at the Botanic Gardens, Manila, April 28, 1899. Tagal name, *Cagnios*. (See No. 3535.)

An Indian bean extensively grown in subtropical regions for food.

3818. (?)

A climbing vine bearing red fruits the size of an orange.

3819. MANGIFERA INDICA.**Mango.**

From Manila.

"A very common tree, which some think was introduced from India. I believe that some varieties may have been brought from there, but not all. The leaves are sometimes 10 inches long; height more than 30 feet; delays fruiting, I believe, until the tenth year, and to hasten it the natives make many incisions in the trunk. They also put fire below the tree in order to obtain by the heat and the smoke early mangoes, which bring high prices. From January (or even