

66142 to 66147—Continued.

66147. *HEDYSARUM SPINOSISSIMUM* L.

An annual decumbent leguminous herb with pale-pink flower clusters. Native to the Mediterranean countries.

66148 to 66158.

From Bangalore, India. Seeds presented by the director of the botanic gardens. Received February 12, 1926.

66148 to 66150. *BAUHINIA* spp. *Caesalpinaceae*.

66148. *BAUHINIA GALPINI* N. E. Brown.

A climbing shrub, 5 to 10 feet high, native to tropical Africa. The leaves, two lobed at the apex from one-fifth to one-half their length, are 1 to 3 inches long, and the brick-red flowers are borne continuously from spring to late fall.

66149. *BAUHINIA HOOKERI* F. Muell.

A large spreading tree, native to Australia, with broad obtuse leaflets and short terminal racemes of white flowers edged with crimson.

For previous introduction see No. 37135.

66150. *BAUHINIA TOMENTOSA* L.

An erect shrub or small tree with leathery leaves, broader than long and with obtuse lobes, and few-flowered clusters of pale golden-yellow flowers, with the upper petals marked by deep-purple blotches. Native to India.

For previous introduction see No. 38651.

66151. *COLVILLEA RACEMOSA* Boj. *Caesalpinaceae*.

A tall, handsome tree, believed to be indigenous to East Africa, which is related to the Royal poinciana (*Delonix regia*). It is said to reach 40 or 50 feet in height. The pinnate leaves are 3 feet long, and the curiously shaped, brilliant scarlet flowers are borne in drooping racemes more than a foot long. The tree was named for Sir Charles Colville, Governor of Mauritius; it was discovered in 1824 on the west coast of Madagascar, where it flowers in April or May. In all probability it will stand no more frost than the poinciana. Like most other leguminous trees, it is readily propagated from seeds.

For previous introduction see No. 59676.

66152. *PONGAM PINNATUM* (L.) W. F. Wight. *Fabaceae*.

A tall, erect tree, or sometimes a climbing shrub, with compound leaves composed of five to seven pairs of oblong leaflets and simple racemes of white flowers. The woody pods are about a quarter of an inch thick and an inch and a half long. Native to tropical Asia. Because of its bright, handsome foliage this tree has been recommended as an ornamental for mild-wintered regions.

For previous introduction see No. 43662.

66153. *SANTALUM ALBUM* L. *Santalaceae*.
Sandalwood.

A small evergreen tree, native to the drier regions of southern India, and cultivated in northern India for the sake of the white or citron-colored wood, which, when dried, is sweet scented and esteemed as a perfume.

For previous introduction see No. 40782.

66154. *SARACA INDICA* L. *Caesalpinaceae*.

One of the handsomest of Indian ornamental trees, producing large heads of the most brilliant scarlet flowers imaginable. While restricted to the tropical sections of India, it may be sufficiently hardy to succeed in southern Florida. (Note by Wilson Popejoy, Bureau of Plant Industry, under No. 36092.)

66148 to 66158—Continued.

66155. *TECTONA GRANDIS* L. f. *Verbenaceae*.
Teak.

The common teak is a native of southern and central India. The young branches are quadrangular, the leaves opposite and elliptical or egg-shaped, and the white flowers are borne in terminal panicles. The wood is highly prized by shipbuilders because of its great strength and durability.

For previous introduction see No. 49563.

66156 to 66158. *TERMINALIA* spp. *Combretaceae*.

66156. *TERMINALIA ARJUNA* (Roxb.) Wight and Arn.

Arjan. A very large tree with smooth green or whitish bark, found on river banks throughout central and southern India. The leaves are narrowly oblong, about 9 inches long, and the flowers, which appear in April and May, are borne in terminal panicles. This tree yields the transparent gum which is used as a drug in northern India; the bark is used for tanning, and the wood is used for carts and agricultural implements.

For previous introduction see No. 49565.

66157. *TERMINALIA CHEEBULA* Retz.

A large deciduous tree, native to northern India, Burma, and Ceylon, with oval-elliptic leaves about 5 inches long and terminal racemes of white flowers. The ovoid, leathery fruits form the black myrobalan of commerce, which is one of the most valuable tanning materials of India.

For previous introduction see No. 63645.

66158. *TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA* (Roxb.) Wight and Arn.

The tropical almond (*Terminalia catappa*) is one of the most popular trees in southern Florida, where it is extensively planted as an ornamental shade tree. This closely related Asiatic species, found in many parts of India, is described by Brandis (Forest Flora of India) as a large tree, 80 to 100 feet tall, with hard, leathery leaves 5 to 9 inches long and erect terminal racemes of dull-yellow flowers. The tree appears to thrive best in India in heavy, binding soils, and the dark-brown wood is valued for general construction purposes.

For previous introduction see No. 61624.

66159 to 66162.

From British Honduras. Seeds collected by S. J. Record, School of Forestry, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Received February 11, 1926.

66159. *ACANTHORIZA* sp. *Phoenicaceae*. *Palm*.

A tropical American palm of medium height, with palmate leaves clustered at the end of the trunk.

66160. *CHAMAEDOREA* sp. *Phoenicaceae*. *Palm*.

A spineless palm, with pinnate leaves, native to tropical North America.

66161. *DESMONCUS* sp. *Phoenicaceae*. *Palm*.

A slender climbing palm, with leaves scattered along the stem. Native to tropical and subtropical America.

66162. *PYRENOGLYPHIS* sp. *Phoenicaceae*. *Palm*.

A tropical American palm which is usually low and often has a spiny trunk.