

3779-3819—Continued.

was formerly planted by the natives, but was abandoned because of the small yield of cotton, and to-day is not used for cloth making. A species brought to Manila from Mauritius and said to be very fine is found to be identical with this." (*Blanco; translated by Mrs. Alice Carter Cook.*)

3786. SESBANIA GRANDIFLORA.

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

"A tree of Pasig and Patura, 15 to 18 feet high, with conspicuous flowers. Its bark is used to rub fishing lines to prevent their becoming water-soaked. The natives sometimes cultivate it for the sake of the flowers, which are cooked and eaten. They are large and white, and the tree at first sight resembles *Moringa*. It is said that the leaves, placed under the pillow, induce sleep." (*Blanco; translated by Mrs. Alice Carter Cook.*)

3787. ERYTHRINA CANNA.

From Manila. Collected at the Botanic Gardens, April 25, 1899.

Flowers red. (See No. 3779.)

3788. MIMOSA ACLE.

Collected at Paco, May, 1899. Tagal name, *Acle*.

Flowers yellow, in a raceme.

"Tree without spines or thorns, very well known in the vicinity of Manila. The natives esteem it in the building of their houses, for which the wood is very valuable. The leaves are not small, as commonly among *Mimosas*, but 8 to 9 inches long and 3 inches broad. The bark is used for washing, but is not so good as that of the species known to the natives as 'gogo.' The seeds are one-half inch long, marked with an elevated line parallel to the curve of the pod, which is a characteristic of the genus. They are eaten when young. The leaves have an indistinct gland at the base. The size of the leaf agrees with that of *Mimosa scutifera*, but the fruit is different. The native name is given to the species until more careful study establishes its true identity." (*Blanco; translated by Mrs. Alice Carter Cook.*)

3789. MIMOSA.

Collected at Paco, May 1, 1899.

A fine, large tree.

3790. CORYPHA MINOR.

Palm.

From Manila. Collected at Botanic Gardens. Tagal name, *Anahao*.

"A tree as high as the cocoanut or betel palm. Trunk erect; wood very hard, containing a soft pith. The young seed is edible but very astringent. It is not much liked. The wood is used to make stockades, aqueducts, etc., being very durable. The leaves are used to thatch houses." (*Blanco; translated by Mrs. Alice Carter Cook.*)

3791. CEIBA CASEARIA.

Cotton tree.

Collected between Manila and Calumpit, April, 1899. Tagal name, *Bulac*. (See No. 3785.)

3792. INGA LANCEOLATA.

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

3793. CANANGA ODORATA.

Ilang-ilang.

Collected at Juan del Monte, April 15, 1899.

"A tall tree, with leaves 6 inches long and very odorous flowers, which can not be kept in a sleeping room over night without causing severe headache to the occupant. Fruit not fragrant. Uses unknown." (*Blanco; translated by Mrs. Alice Carter Cook.*)

3794. MIMOSA.

Collected at Malate, February, 1899. Tagal name, *Aroma*.

Flowers in white spikes.

3795. ERYTHRINA.

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