

37698 to 37705—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. P. J. Wester.)

or auriculate, glabrous or nearly so; leaflets 2 or mostly 3 jugate, the lower pair somewhat smaller than those above, oblong ovate, 5 to 8 cm. long, 2.5 to 4 cm. wide, very coriaceous, entirely glabrous or with few scattered hairs on the under surface, especially on the midrib, the apex rounded, the base acute; nerves numerous, close, faint; petiolules 4 mm. long, acute, pubescent; pedicels 2 mm. long, each with two lanceolate acute pubescent bracteoles 4 mm. long. Calyx tube short, the lobes four, thick, 1 cm. long, densely pubescent within with appressed yellowish hairs, outside densely cinereous puberulous and in the upper half with a few straight or curved pubescent spines about 3 mm. long. Petal one, as long as the calyx lobes, densely appressed pubescent on the margins below. Staminal sheath and filaments hairy. Ovary hirsute. Pod broadly ovate, flattened, rounded at the base, the apical beak very small or nearly obsolete. Valves dehiscent, woody, uniformly armed on the outside with strong straight spines 5 mm. long and more or less densely ferruginous pubescent, becoming quite glabrous in age. Seeds usually four, ovate, hard, black, with an arillate funicle.

"A species related to and previously identified with *Sindora wallichii* Benth. (*S. wallichiana* Benth.), of the Malayan Peninsula, differing from that species in its glabrous leaves and larger pods. Dr. Prain, director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has examined some of the material cited above and informs me that this species is not identical with Bentham's *S. wallichiana*. I have accordingly described the Philippine plant as a distinct species, using for the specific name the Tagalog name *supa*, by which this important timber tree is universally known in the Philippines. The timber of this tree is hard and of a yellowish or reddish color, being used in naval and general constructions, and is frequently substituted for the more valuable *ipil* wood (*Intsia bijuga* O. Ktze). From 1900 to 1904 *supa* ranked fourteenth in amount received in the local lumber markets, with a total of 177,189 feet board measure, its average price for sawed lumber being \$81.50, United States currency, per 1,000 feet b. m. In addition to being a valuable timber tree, *supa* also yields considerable quantities of a straw-colored or light-yellow, somewhat fragrant oil, which burns with a clear flame. From a report submitted to the Chief of the Forestry Bureau by Mr. Kobbe, forester, the following extracts are taken: 'This oil (*supa*) is secured from the trunk of the living [tree] and not from the fruit or dead wood. The tree is usually hacked with bolo cuts as high as a man can reach, and the oil runs down the channels so formed into some vessel so placed as to catch the product. The oil seems to be a product of the entire woody portion of the tree and does not flow from any particular portion, such as the sapwood only. If an auger hole be bored into the heart of a living tree, as much as 10 liters of oil is frequently obtained from the one hole. When the trees are slashed for gathering the oil, the first that exudes is set on fire, the heat causing a great increase in the flow of oil.' The oil is not widely used. There is a demand for it for the manufacture of paint, especially for use on ships, varnish for sailboats, etc., and as an illuminating oil. Tagalog, *supa*, in Baler; also *manapo*." (*E. D. Merrill, Philippine Journal of Science, vol. 1, suppl., p. 198, 1906.*)

37704. *ORMOSIA CALAVENSIS* Azaola. Fabaceæ.

Bahai.

"A timber tree of more or less value in the Philippines."