

45956 to 45964—Continued.

like spadices, produce orange-colored 1-seeded fruits. The wood is used for timber, and the seeds serve as a substitute for betel nuts. (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, June, 1870, p. 765.)

45958. *DYPSIS MADAGASCARIENSIS* W. Wats. Phœnicaceæ. **Palm.**

A graceful Madagascar palm, about 15 feet high, with leaves 10 feet long. The pinnate leaves, with 18-inch segments arranged in fascicles of six or eight, seem to be arranged on the stem in threes, giving it a triangular appearance. This arrangement of the leaves and the fascicled arrangement of the leaflets is peculiar to the genus *Dypsis*, not being found in any other pinnate-leaved palms. (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, new ser., vol. 24, p. 394.)

45959. *ELAËIS GUINEENSIS* Jacq. Phœnicaceæ. **Oil palm.**

The fleshy outer layer and the kernels of the fruit each yield a commercial oil. Palm oil, that from the fleshy outer layer, is used in the manufacture of soap and candles; white or nut oil, that from the kernels, is used for making margarine or artificial butter. Palm oil is an important food product which is utilized in Brazil by all classes of people. (Adapted from note of *Dorsett*, *Shamel*, and *Popenoe*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 45766.

45960. *LATANIA COMMERSONII* Gmel. Phœnicaceæ. **Palm.**

An unarmed palm from Mauritius, 40 feet high, having leaves with petioles 4 to 6 feet long, the fan-shaped blades being about 5 feet in diameter and divided into lanceolate-acuminate segments 2 feet long by 3 inches wide. It is a particularly striking palm, the long, smooth petioles and the ribs of the fanlike leaves being colored a bright crimson, which is especially brilliant in the young foliage. (Adapted from *Baker*, *Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles*, p. 381.)

45961. *ONCOSPERMA FASCICULATUM* Thwaites. Phœnicaceæ. **Palm.**

A spiny palm, 40 feet or more in height and 6 inches in diameter. The leaves, 18 feet in length, are made up of lanceolate long-pointed leaflets 18 inches long by 2 inches broad. The paniculately branched spadix, 2 feet long, bears large numbers of black-purple fruits about half an inch in diameter. This palm is a native of the Central Province of Ceylon, where it grows from sea level to an altitude of 5,000 feet. (Adapted from *Hooker*, *Flora of British India*, vol. 6, p. 415.)

45962. *ONCOSPERMA FILAMENTOSUM* Blume. Phœnicaceæ. **Palm.**

A stoloniferous palm with a trunk 30 to 40 feet high, armed with long black spines. The drooping pinnate leaves are 10 to 12 feet long, with narrow acuminate, coriaceous leaflets 2 feet long. The pendulous red-purple fruiting spadix is about 2 feet long and bears small globose fruits one-third of an inch in diameter. This species is found in swamps in the Malay Peninsula and also in Borneo and Cochin China. (Adapted from *Hooker*, *Flora of British India*, vol. 6, p. 415.)

45963. *DENDROCALAMUS GIGANTEUS* Munro. Poaceæ. **Bamboo.**

One of the largest of the bamboos, growing to a height of 100 feet, with a stem diameter of 8 inches, the stem walls being half an inch thick. It is probably indigenous in the hills of Martaban and is cultivated in Burma and also in most tropical countries. The stems are used for posts and rafters and for piping water. (Adapted from *Brandis*, *Indian Trees*, p. 678.)