

## 49527 to 49567—Continued.

solitary. This species is distributed from southern India eastward to Java. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 110.*)

**49559. SABAL MAURITIAEFORMIS** (Karst.) Griseb. and Wendl. Phoenicaceæ. **Palm.**

(No. 781.) A West Indian palm with a trunk 60 to 80 feet in height and over a foot in diameter and large roundish leaves multifold to the middle and up to 12 feet in diameter. The black fruits are about the size of peas. (Adapted from *Grisebach, Flora of the British West Indies, p. 514.*)

**49560. SALACIA** sp. Hippocrateaceæ.

(No. 945.) The species of this genus are smooth erect or trailing evergreen shrubs with opposite shining laurellike leaves and very small green or yellowish flowers. (Adapted from *Lindley, Treasury of Botany, pt. 2, p. 1007.*)

**49561. STADMANNIA FRASERI** Linden. Sapindaceæ.

(No. 719.) The species of *Stadmannia* are trees with pinnate leaves having three to five pairs of elongated elliptical smooth leaflets and axillary panicles of small flowers. The wood is hard. (Adapted from *Engler and Prantl, Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien, vol. 3, pt. 5, p. 334.*)

No published description of this species seems to be available in Washington.

**49562. STYRAX** sp. Styracaceæ.

(No. 808.) The members of this genus are trees or shrubs native to Asia and North America, with entire leaves and racemes of white flowers. (Adapted from *Lindley, Treasury of Botany, pt. 2, p. 1109.*)

**49563. TECTONA GRANDIS** L. f. Verbenaceæ. **Teak.**

(No. 832.) The common teak is a native of southern and central India. The young branches are quadrangular, the leaves are 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. (Adapted from *Lindley, Treasury of Botany, pt. 2, p. 1129.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 42374.

**49564. TERMINALIA ARBOREA** (Teysm.) Koord. and Val. Combretaceæ.

(No. 732.) A tree 30 meters high and 65 centimeters in diameter, distributed throughout Java at altitudes under 1,000 feet. The fruits are used only medicinally; a decoction is said to be a remedy for colic and other digestive disorders. (Adapted from *Heyne, Nuttige Pflanzen Nederlandschindië, vol. 3, p. 355.*)

**49565. TERMINALIA ARJUNA** (Roxb.) Wight and Arn. Combretaceæ.

(No. 689.) *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 a transparent gum which is used as a drug in northern India; the bark is used for tanning, and the wood for carts and agricultural implements. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 6, pt. 4, p. 16,* and *Beddome, Flora Sylvatica of India, vol. 1, pl. 28.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43668.