

PART IV.

THE

FLORA SYLVATICA

FOR

SOUTHERN INDIA:

CONTAINING QUARTO PLATES OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL TIMBER TREES IN SOUTHERN INDIA
AND CEYLON, ACCOMPANIED BY A BOTANICAL MANUAL, WITH DESCRIPTIONS
OF EVERY KNOWN TREE AND SHRUB, AND ANALYSIS OF EVERY
GENUS NOT FIGURED IN THE PLATES.

BY

LT.-COL. R. H. BEDDOME,

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Beddome

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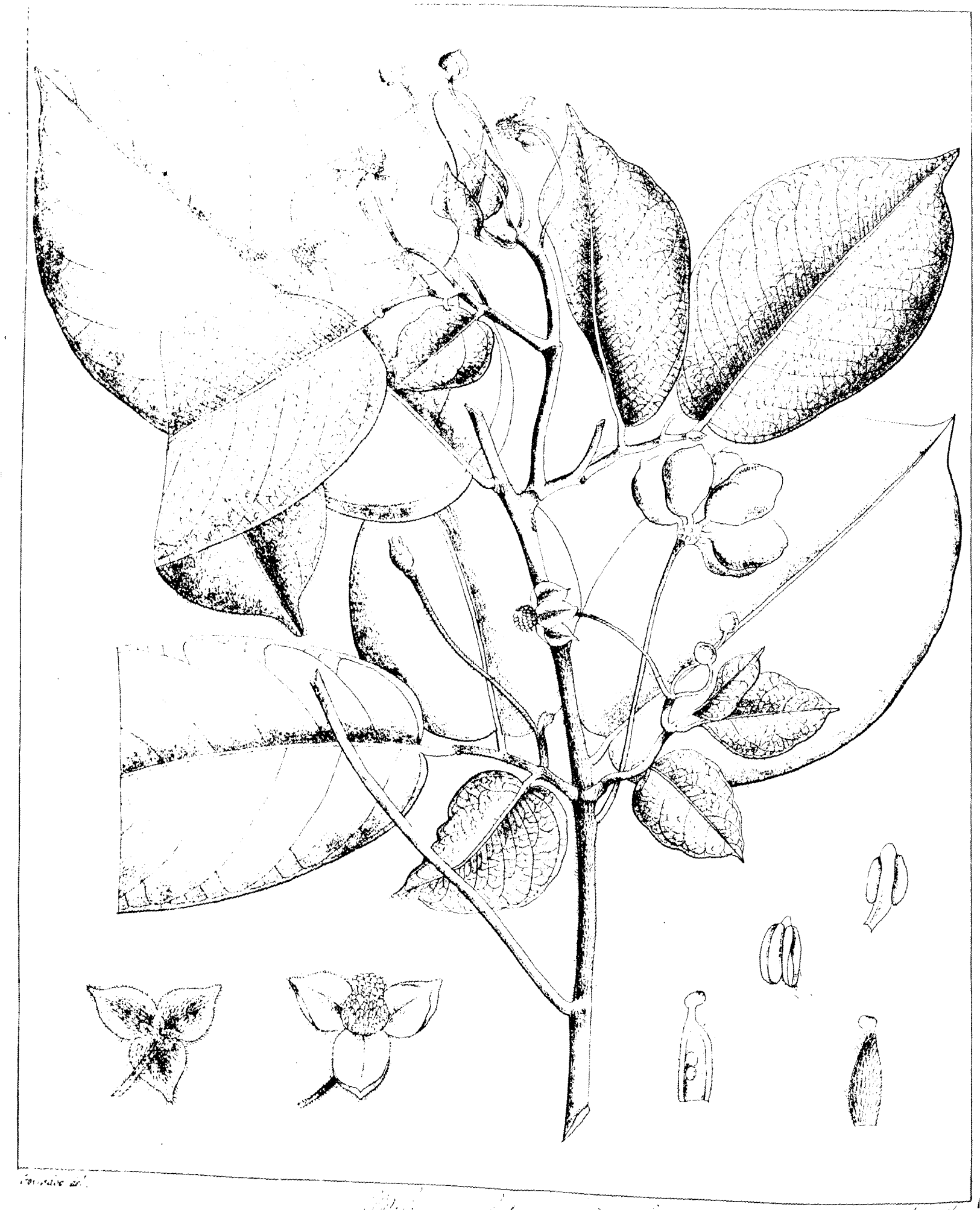
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Mitrasaccharum (D. Donnelly)

D. Donnelly, 1880

POLYALTHIA LONGIFOLIA. (Nat. ord. Anonaceae.)

POLYALTHIA. (Blume.) *Gen. Pl.* p. 25.—**GEN. CHAR.** Sepals 3, free or connate below, valvate or slightly imbricate in aestivation; petals 6, equal or sub-equal, valvate in 2 series in aestivation ovate or linear; stamens indefinite linear or cuneate, connective dilated and thickened beyond the cells; carpels indefinite, stigma oblong or capitate, ovules 1-2 usually erect, fruit carpels stipitate globose or oblong, 1 seeded; trees or shrubs, flowers solitary or fascicled axillary or extra-axillary.

POLYALTHIA LONGIFOLIA. (Wall.) A good sized tree, up to 50 feet in height and 6 feet in girth, leaves linear lanceolate acuminate waved on the margin glabrous shining 4 to 6 inches long by 1 to 1½ broad on petioles about ½ inch long; peduncles long and slender, fascicled along the short lateral leafless shoots; flowers greenish yellow; petals equal, narrow lanceolate acuminate undulated; fruit oblong or ovoid, 1 seeded, purple when ripe. *Guatteria longifolia*. *W. A. Prod.* p. 10;—*Walt. L. n.* 6,442, *Uvaria longifolia*. *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* ii, p. 664;—*Unona longifolia*. *Dunal. Dc. Prod.* 1, p. 90.

This is a very handsome tree of erect growth and yielding a good shade. It is extensively planted at Madras and elsewhere in the Presidency as an avenue tree and for ornamental purposes. I have never met with it wild, but it is said by Dr. Wight to be indigenous in Tanjore, and it is also wild in the northern part of Ceylon. The timber is seldom used; it is whitish yellow in color, light and very flexible, tolerably close and even grained, and weighs 44 to 48 lbs. the cubic foot when unseasoned, and 37 lbs. when seasoned; and its specific gravity is .592; it is used for making drum cylinders. The tree flowers in February, and the seeds ripen in the rains, and the fruit is eaten by birds; it is called Deodaree in Hindustani, and Assothee in Tamil.

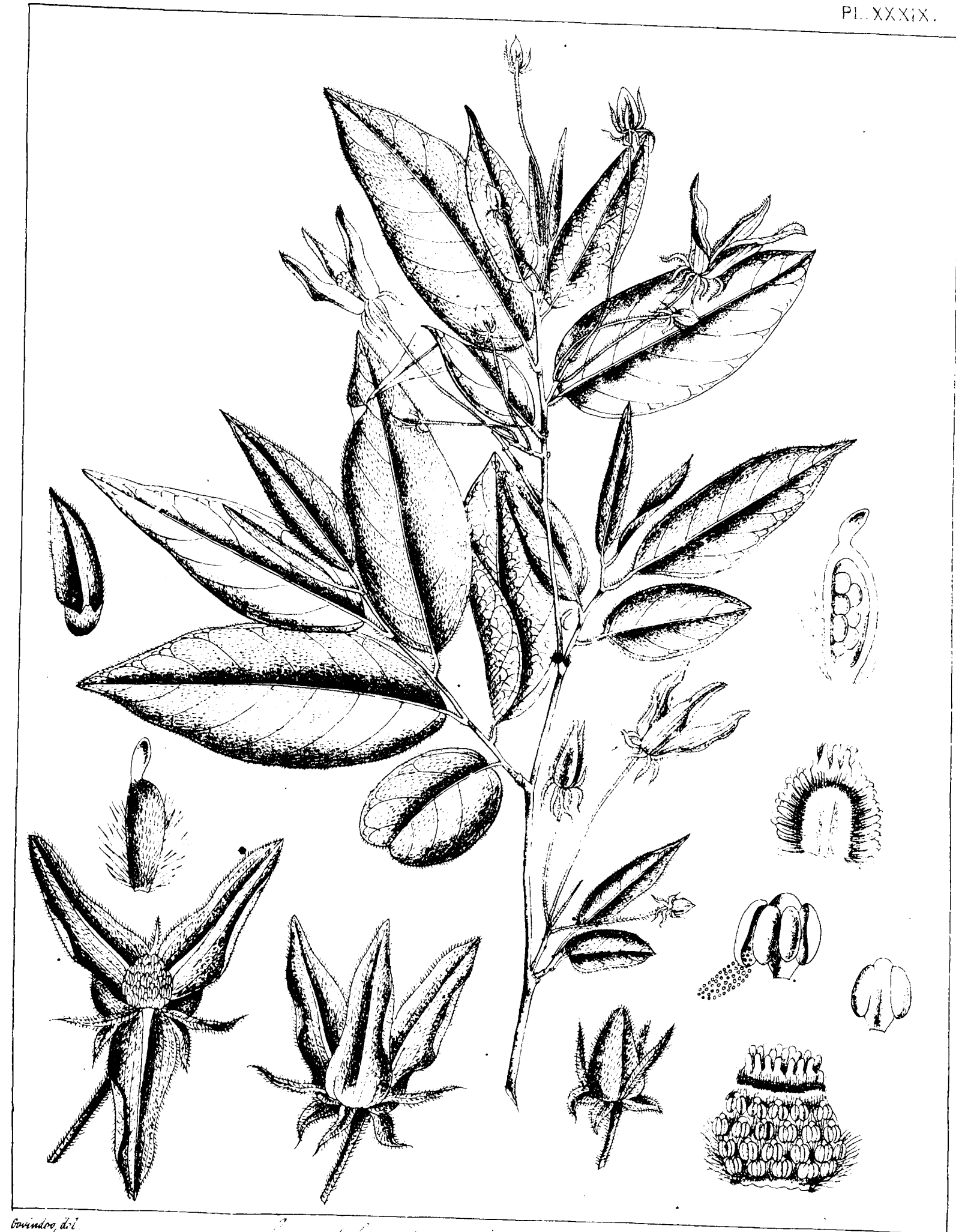


SACCOPETALUM TOMENTOSUM. (Nat. ord. Anonaceae)

SACCOPETALUM. (Bennett.) *Gen. Fl.* 1, p. 151.—**GEN. CHAR.** Sepals 3, small; petals 6, the 3 exterior about the size of the sepals, the 3 interior much larger, cohering together at the margins at length free, saccate at the base; torus subglobose; stamens indefinite in many series; anthers laxly imbricate, subsessile 2-celled; ovaries numerous, ovules in 2 series, 6 or more. Deciduous trees with the flowers appearing before the foliage or with the young leaves.

SACCOPETALUM TOMENTOSUM. (H. f. et T.) A good sized tree, branches rugulose, young ones fulvo-tomentose, leaves oval or ovato-oblong acute pubescent on both sides, rotundate or cordate at the base, thinly coriaceous opaque pale beneath 4-6 inches long $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 broad, petioles $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long; peduncles 1-2 lines long leaf-opposed 1-2 flowered, pedicels 2-3 inches long slender; sepals linear-oblong 2 lines long; exterior petals longer than the sepals linear, interior petals oblong obtuse puberulous on the outside tomentose within, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 inch long, torus densely villous; ovaries 4-7 ovuled; carpels 5-15 subglobose 1 inch long, fulvo-tomentose on pedicels about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, seeds 3-4 nestling in pulp. *H. f. et T. Fl. Ind.* 1, p. 152;—*Uvaria tomentosa. Roxb.* ii, p. 667;—*W. A. Prod.* 1, page 8.

A tall, handsome tree of very straight growth, not uncommon about the foot of the Ghats on the western side of the Madras Presidency, and also found in the Concan, Bahar, Orissa and Nepal. Nothing is known of the timber.

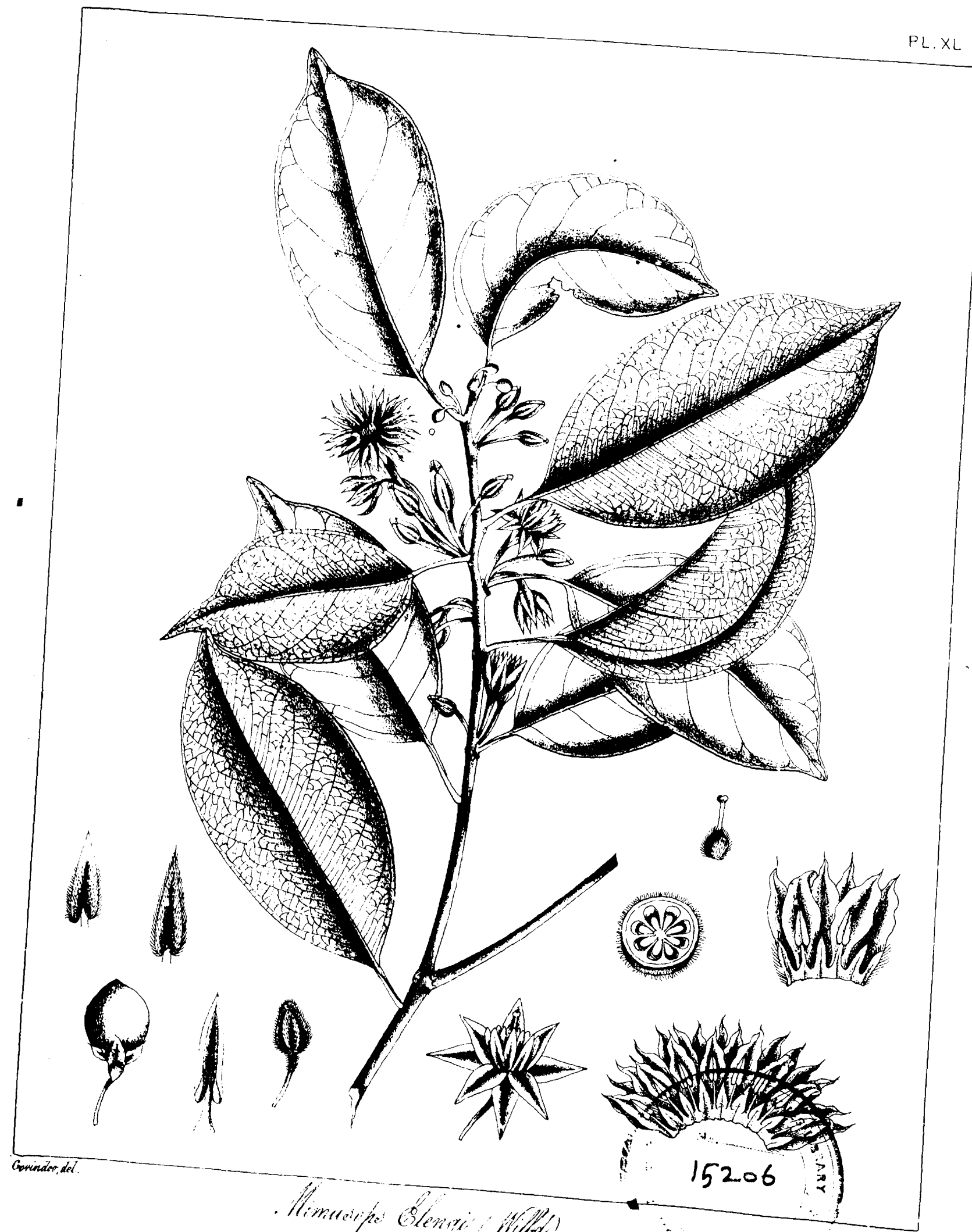


MIMUSOPS ELENGI. (Nat. ord. Sapotaceæ.)

MIMUSOPS. (Linn.) *End. Gen. Pl.* p. 741.—GEN. CHAR. Calyx 6-8 parted, divisions in two series; corol hypogynous subrotate, divisions many in two series, 6-16 in the outer, entire or divided spreading, and 6-10 in the inner entire, erect; stamens inserted on to the bottom of the tube of the corol, 6 or 8 fertile alternate with as many sterile ones, anthers sagittate extrorse 2 celled dehiscing longitudinally; ovary 8 celled, ovules solitary in the cells attached to the middle or the lower end of the axis, style subulate, stigma acute; berry by abortion 1-2 seeded, embryo erect, cotyledons large radicle cylindrical inferior.

MIMUSOPS ELENGI. (Willd.) A good sized tree, trunk erect, bark pretty smooth, branches numerous spreading, forming a thick head; leaves alternate short petioled oblong pointed waved smooth and shining and of a deep green color, 3-4 inches long by 1-1½ broad, stipules small lanceolate concave rusty caducous, peduncles axillary 1-8 short clubbed undivided 1 flowered, flowers long by 1-1½ broad, stipules small lanceolate concave rusty caducous, peduncles axillary 1-8 short clubbed undivided 1 flowered, flowers white fragrant, calyx 8 leaved in a double series, divisions lanceolate, the 4 exterior leathery larger and permanent; corol tube very short, the 16 exterior segments spreading, the 8 interior generally contorted and converging, all are lanceolate and often jagged at the apex, stamens 8 fertile alternate with as many sterile hairy filaments which are sharp pointed or jagged at the apex, fruit oval smooth yellowish and edible. *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* ii, p. 236.

This is a very ornamental tree much planted in gardens by Europeans and Natives. It is indigenous in the jungles of the Western Coast, and also in the Circar mountains, Ceylon and Birmah. It grows to about 40 feet high, with a trunk of about 12 feet to the first branches, and a girth of 5-7 feet. The timber when unseasoned weighs from 72 to 83 lbs. per cubic foot, and 61 lbs. when seasoned; its specific gravity is .976, it is close and even grained, pinkish to reddish brown in color, and takes a good polish. It is used in house building, cart shafts and for cabinet purposes. The tree is called *Mulsari* in Hindustanee, *Magadam* in Tamil, *Poghada* in Teligoo, *Mugali* in Canarese, *Bukul* in Bengali, *Eleni* in Malayalam, *Moonemal* in Ceylon, and *Kya-ya* in Birmah. The flowers are very fragrant and dromatic, and the Native, distil an odoriferous water from them and use them for garlands, &c. The seeds yield an abundance of oil, which is used by painters; the bark, root and fruit are used medicinally by the natives.

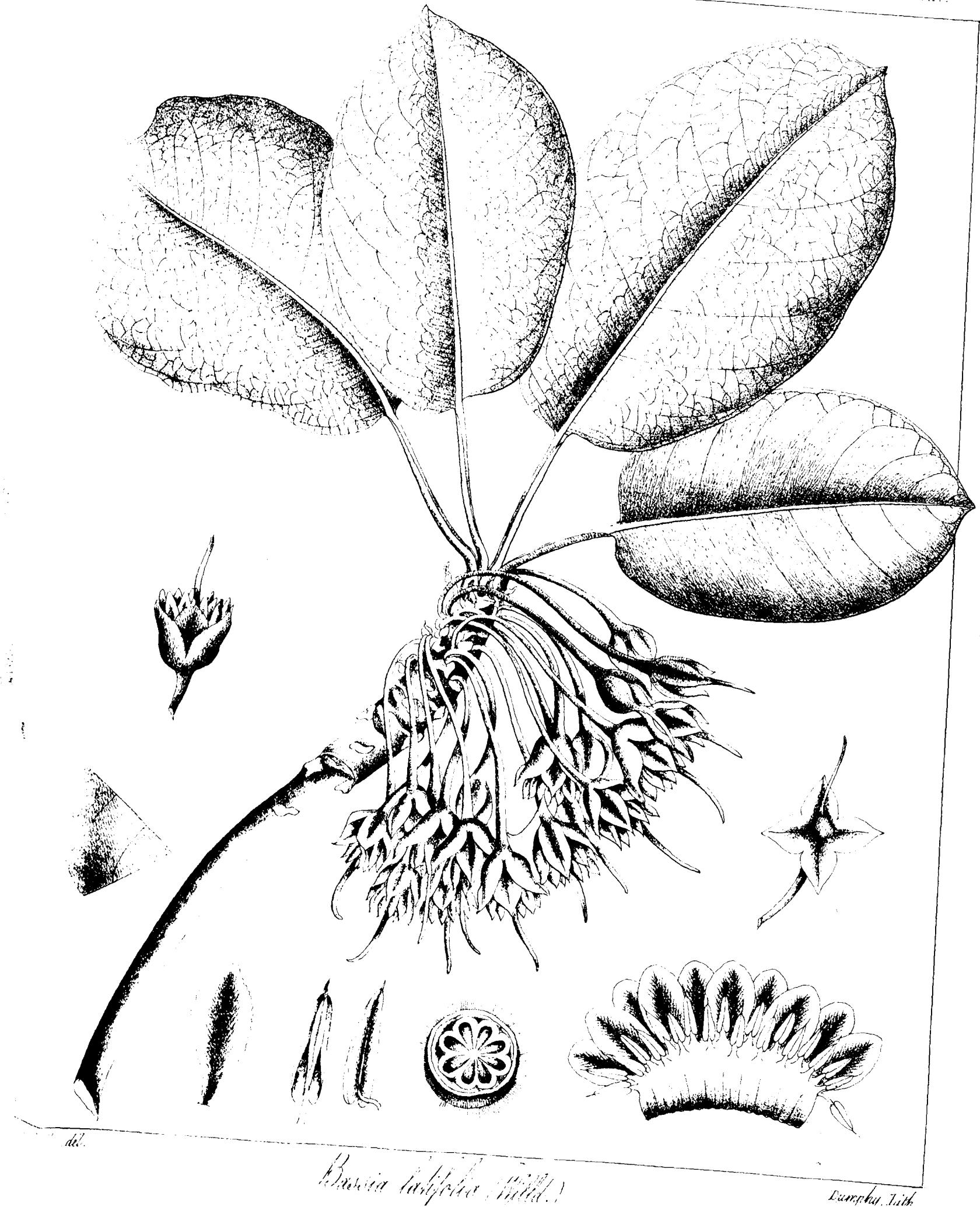


BASSIA LATIFOLIA. (Nat. ord. Sapotaceæ.)

BASSIA (Linn.) *End. Gen. Pl.* p. 741.—**GEN. CHAR.** Calyx 4-6 parted divisions in 2 series, corol hypogynous campanulate, limb 5-14 parted erect, stamens inserted on to the inside of the tube twice or thrice as many as the divisions of the corol in 1-3 series, filaments very short, anthers extrorse or introrse, erect subsagittate 2-celled dehiscing longitudinally; ovary 5-8 celled, ovules solitary in the cells erect or pendulous, style simple exserted, stigma acute undivided, berry 4-5 celled, seeds solitary in the cells, embryo exalbuminous, cotyledons fleshy. Trees, leaves alternate entire, peduncles axillary one flowered.

BASSIA LATIFOLIA. (Willd.) A good sized tree, trunk straight but short, covered with smooth ash-colored bark, branches numerous, the lower ones spreading horizontally, leaves alternate petioled crowded about the extremities of the branches oblong rigid smooth above, somewhat whitish below, 4-8 inches long, 2-4 broad, petioles round, about an inch long, stipules subulate downy; flowers numerous crowded from the extremities of the branchlets on peduncles about one inch long, at all times bent downwards, calyx 4 leaved, corol limb 7-14 parted, ovary hairy 6-8 celled with one seed in each cell attached to the upper part of the axis, berry the size of a small apple; seeds 1-4, very rarely more. *Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. p. 526.*

This tree is found all over the Presidency, and in Bengal, Bombay, and Mysore, but more often in a cultivated state than wild; it attains a height of 50 feet and a girth of 12 feet, it does not ascend to any great elevation; the timber is hard, strong and durable, not easily worked, close, even grained and of a reddish brown color. A cubic foot unseasoned weighs 77 to 80 lbs., and 66 lbs. when seasoned; its specific gravity is 1.056. It is used for the naves of wheels, framing and panneling of doors, windows and furniture, and for country vessels; it is soon attacked by white ants. The tree is called Mohwa in Hindustanee, Kât Illipi in Tamil, and Ippi in Teligoo; it flowers in the hot season, and the flowers are sweet tasted and are eaten raw by the natives, and deer and jackals are very fond of them. An ardent spirit, not unlike whisky, is distilled from them in many parts of the country. The seeds yield by expression a large quantity of oil, which concretes immediately it is expressed, and retains its consistency at a temperature of 95°. It is coarse but used by the poorer classes in lamps, for the adulteration of ghee, and for frying cakes, and is used for making soap.



BASSIA LONGIFOLIA. (Nat. ord. Sapotaceæ.)

For Gen. Char. see under "*Bassia latifolia*."

BASSIA LONGIFOLIA. (Linn.) A good sized tree, trunk pretty straight but short, branches numerous, dividing much and spreading, forming a shady head, young shoots downy; leaves crowded, about the ends of the branchlets lanceolate entire smooth 4-7 inches long by 1-1½ broad, petioles 1-2 inches long round slightly villous, stipules ensiform downy very early caducous, peduncles crowded round the base of the young shoots 2-3 inches long drooping 1 flowered; calyx divisions 4 acute, corol tube length of the calyx gibbous thick and fleshy, limb 8-10 cleft segments sub lanceolate, anthers 16-20 in 2 rows, one above the other attached to the inside of the tube, filaments scarcely any, ovary 6-8 celled with one ovule in each cell attached to nearly the top of the axis; style twice as long as the corol, stigma minute, contracted; berry oblong, size of a plum, villous pulpy when ripe yellowish. *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* ii. p. 523.

This is a common tree throughout the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Bombay, Bengal and Ceylon, but not found at any great elevation; it is very much cultivated in topes and elsewhere on account of its oil. It attains to 50 feet in height and a maximum girth of about 6 feet, the timber is heavy, close and straight-grained, very flexible and durable, scarcely inferior to Teak in strength, and of a yellowish brown color. A cubic foot unseasoned weighs 70 to 75 lbs. and when seasoned 60 lbs. Its specific gravity is .960; it is valued for keels of ships and for planking below the water line and makes good trenails, it is also used in the construction of carts when great strength is required, and for furniture, and in Ceylon for bridges. The oil pressed from the ripe fruit is used by the poorer natives as lamp-oil, and for cooking purposes, and cakes are made of it, and it is also used medicinally. The gummy juice which abounds in the bark and young fruit is also used medicinally as are the leaves and bark, and the oil is used in making soap in India, and in the manufacture of candles in England. Its price is about 3½ Rs. per maund. The tree flowers in the hot weather, and the flowers are dried in the sun and roasted and eaten by the poorer classes, they are also eaten by animals and birds. I have an allied species from South Canara (banks of rivers), which is called Nānil, in character it is intermediate between this species and *elliptica*.

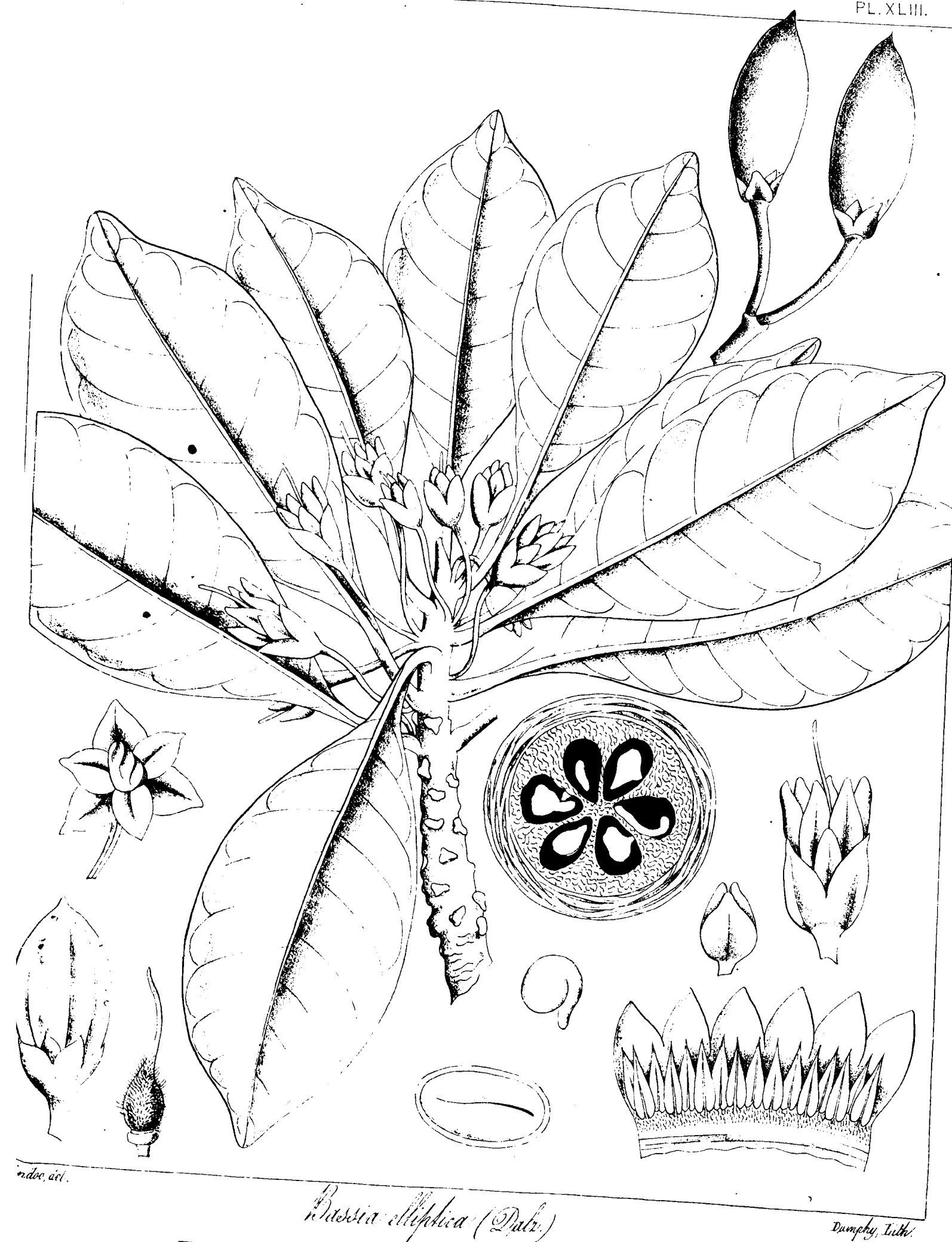


BASSIA ELLIPTICA. (Nat. ord. Sapotaceæ.)

For Gen. Char. see under "*Bassia latifolia*."

BASSIA ELLIPTICA. (Dalzell.) A very large tree, bark rusty, leaves fascicled at the ends of the branches, somewhat coriaceous dark green above, paler beneath, entire long petioled oblong obovate tapering at the base, terminated in a sudden and blunt acumination, venation indistinct above but marked beneath, peduncles axillary 1-3, 3-4 times longer than the petiole, in fruit erect; calyx 6-parted, in 2 series, 3 outer divisions broader and larger than the 3 inner and more leathery; corol 5-6 cleft contorted in æstivation deciduous, hairy on the inside of the tube at the insertion of the stamens; stamens 12-18, inserted on the inside of the tube shorter than the corol sessile extrorse 2 celled, alternate in 2 rows but the apex of all the anthers reach the same level; ovary tomentose 6 celled, cells 1 ovuled, ovules attached to a basal placenta, style nearly three times as long as the ovary, stigma simple, fruit oblong, size of a large almond 1 seeded by abortion, seed erect, exalbuminous cotyledons fleshy. *Dalz. in Hook. Journ. of Bot. iii. p. 36*;—*Isonandra acuminata. Cleghorn in Memorandum on the Pauchotee or Indian gutta tree.*

A gigantic tree, 100 feet high and up to 12 feet in girth, common in all the moist sholas of the Western Ghats of the Madras Presidency, up to 3,500 or 4,000 feet, and in similar localities on the Bombay Ghats; the timber is hard and not unlike Sál in its grain, and takes a good polish. It is much employed by planters for building purposes, and might be used for furniture. A sort of gutta exudes from the trunk, which is known as *pàlà* gum or Indian gutta percha. It is not of any value compared with the true gutta percha, but might be used as a birdlime or a cement, and perhaps for encasing telegraph wires. The tree is known by the native names of *Pàlà* and *Pauchotee*.

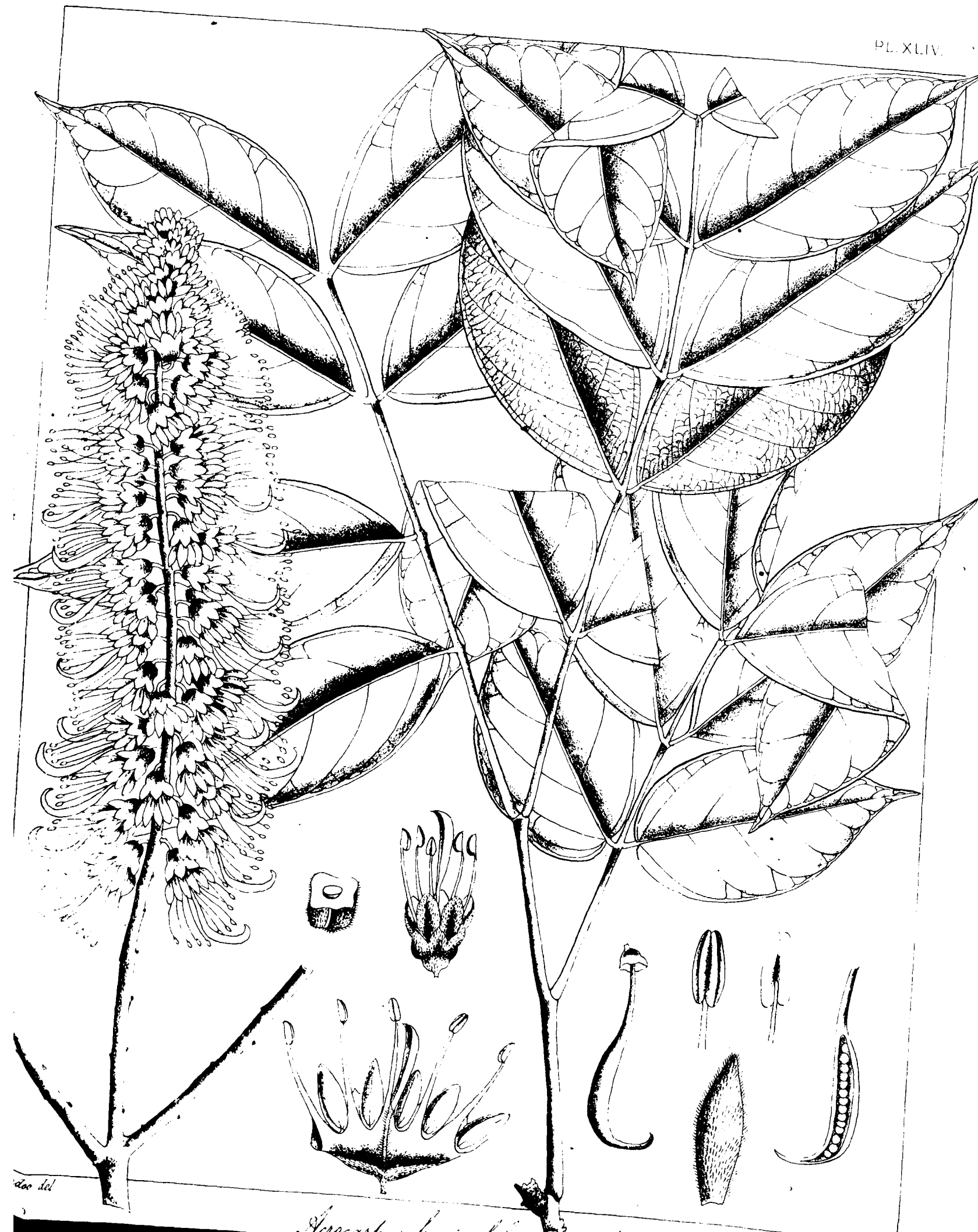


ACROCARPUS FRAXINIFOLIUS. (Nat. ord. Leguminosæ; Sub-ord. Cæsalpiniæ; Tribe Eucæsalpiniæ.)

ACROCARPUS. (Wight.) *Gen. Pl.* 1, p. 568.—Calyx tube campanulate, lobes 5 short lanceolate, petals 5 narrow subequal suboblongaceous, subimbricate, inserted on to the mouth of the calyx and alternate with its shorter lobes; stamens 5 free alternate with the petals, filaments broad at the base subulate elongate, anthers oblong linear versatile, cells dehiscing longitudinally; ovary stipitate, style free, many ovuled, style short inflexed, stigma small terminal, legume unknown. An unarmed tree, leaves very large bipinnate, leaflets ovate acuminate herbaceous, racemes axillary solitary or 2-3 at the apex of the branches.—*Wight's Icones Pl.* 254.

ACROCARPUS FRAXINIFOLIUS. (Wight.) An immense deciduous tree, often with very large buttresses, bark light grey colored, young parts aureo-pubescent, leaves glabrous bipinnate, pinnæ 3 pairs with a terminal pinnæ, leaflets equally pinnate 4-6 opposite pair ovate acuminate herbaceous 3-3½ inches long by 1½ broad, racemes many flowered, flowers dull greenish red, calyx and corol minutely aureo-pubescent on the outside.

One of the largest and loftiest trees in our Presidency, generally of very straight growth, with large buttresses at the base. It is very general about the western forests, as I have observed it on the Tinnevely and Travancore Hills, on the Anamallays, Nilgiris, Wynad, and in Coorg and South Canara. It ascends from the plains up to nearly 4,000 feet. I have measured a tree 27 feet in girth above the buttresses: the flowers appear in December or January with the young leaves, or when the tree is quite destitute of foliage, but I have never yet been able to procure the legume or seed. The timber is flesh colored and shrinks in seasoning; it is light and much resembles that of the *Ocotelea toona*, and has a cedraceous smell; it is much used by the planters at Coonoor and in the Wynad for building purposes, furniture, &c., and in Coorg is called *Red fir* shingles. It is known to planters by the names of shingle tree, pink cedar, and red cedar, and is called *Mallay hana* in *Tinnevely*, and *Kittay* by the *Burghers* on the *Nilgiris*; it is of rapid growth, and well worthy of cultivation by the Forest Department.

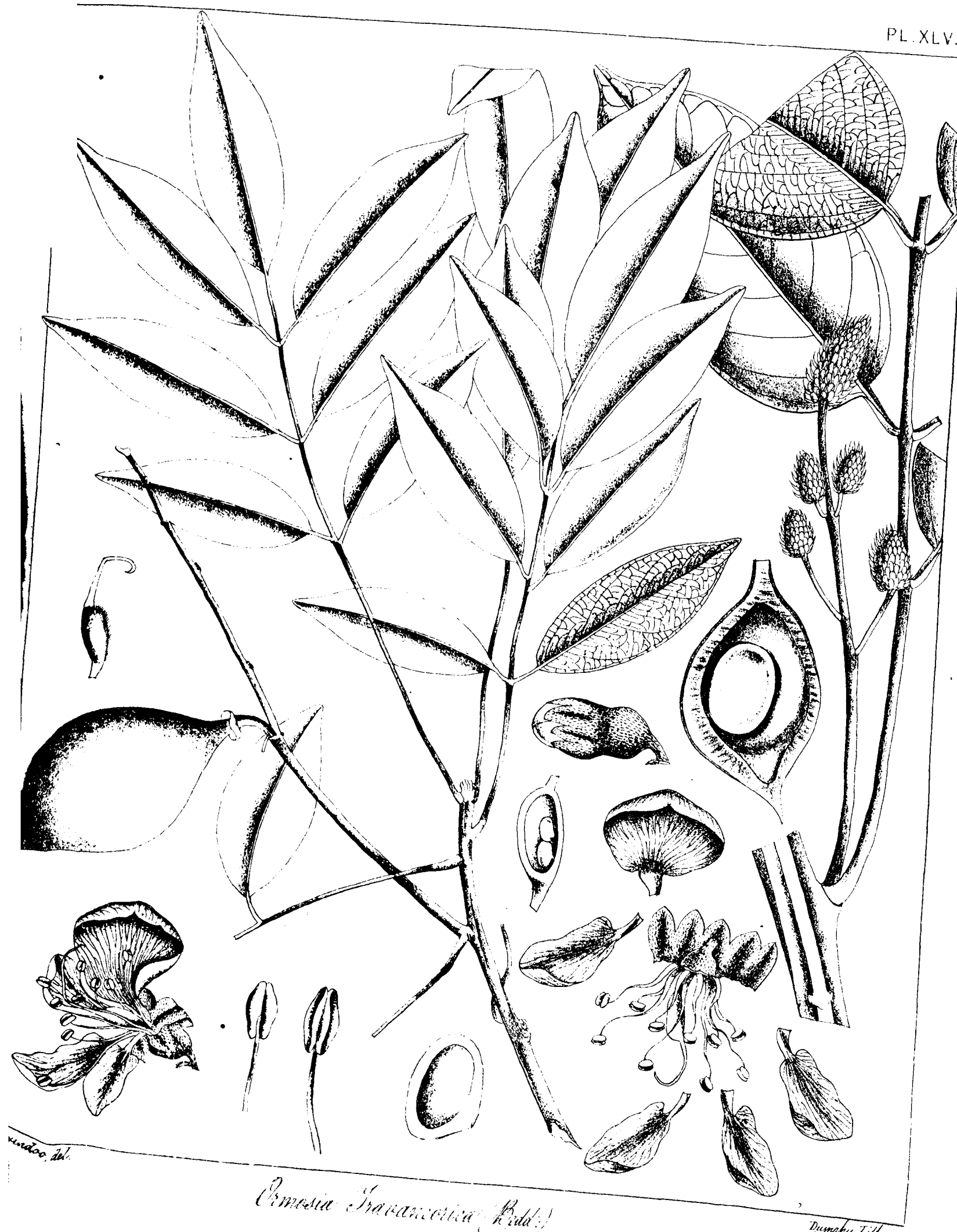


ORMOSIA TRAVANCORICA. (Nat. ord. Leguminosæ; Sub-ord. Papilionacæ; Tribe Sophoræ.)

ORMOSIA. (Jacks.) *Gen. Pl.* 1, p. 556.—Calyx campanulate 5 cleft, or the 2 upper lobes often united into one, standard broad, keel petals not longer free, stamens free, often very unequal, and one sometimes without any anther, ovary sessile or nearly so, with two or few ovules, style rolled inwards at the top with a lateral stigma, pod flattened 2-4 seeded, opening in two thickly coriaceous or woody valves, seeds shining scarlet or scarlet and black, rarely brown-red, the radicle very short; trees, leaves pinnate, the leaflets usually opposite with a terminal odd one, flowers in terminal panicles, or rarely in simple racemes in the upper axils.

ORMOSIA TRAVANCORICA. (Bedd.) A tree, young parts fulvo-tomentose, leaves glabrous, 8-14 inches long by 4-7 broad, leaflets about 5-6 pairs with a terminal one oblong to elliptic with acute or obtuse point at the apex 2-6 inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches broad, petioles $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, panicles in the upper axils shorter than the leaves, fulvo-tomentose as is the calyx and bracteoles, many flowered, flowers very shortly peduncled in pairs along their branches, legume very hard woody, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 1-2 seeded, seed bright scarlet.

A middling sized tree.—Travancore and South Tinnevely Hills (up to 3,500 feet), S. Canara ghats, and probably elsewhere on the Western Ghats of our Presidency. The timber appears to be remarkably good, but at present is almost unknown.



Ormosia Travancorica (Bedd.)

Dumochet T.H.

ADENANTHERA PAVONINA. Linn. (Nat. ord. Leguminosæ; Sub-ord. Mimosæ; Tribe Adenanthereæ.)

ADENANTHERA. (Linn.) *Gen. Pl.* 1, p. 589.—**GEN. CHAR.** Flowers pentamerous, shortly pedicelled, calyx campanulate shortly toothed, petals cohering below the middle, or at length free, valvate, stamens 10 free scarcely exerted, anthers of the fertile flowers bearing a shortly stalked deciduous gland, ovary sessile many ovuled, style filiform, stigma small terminal legume linear often incurved or falcate compressed or swollen at the seeds 2 valved, valves entire, generally incurved at length contorted, seeds thick and hard, testa scarlet or two colored. Trees unarmed, leaves bipinnate, leaflets small in many pairs, racemes elongate slender axillary or panicled at the apex of the branches, flowers white or yellowish, hermaphrodite or polygamous.

ADENANTHERA PAVONINA. (Linn.) A large tree, trunk erect, bark dark colored, scabrous when old, smooth when young, leaves alternate abruptly bipinnate 1-3 feet long, pinnae opposite 4-6 pair, 4-12 inches long, leaflets alternate short petioled 4-12 pairs, oval with the margins waved smooth on both sides 1-2 inches long, petioles round smooth, colored, racemes terminal and from the upper axils solitary cylindrical about a span long, flowers numerous, small yellowish fragrant, bracts minute caducous.

This large timber tree is said to be wild in the forests of the Northern Circars and elsewhere, but I have myself never met with it wild. It is very common in a cultivated state, particularly in gardens at Madras, and is abundant in Birmah. The timber, when fresh cut, much resembles the red sanders, and has a pleasant smell; it is strong, but not stiff, hard, durable, tolerably close and even grained, and takes a good polish. When fresh it is of a beautiful red color with streaks of a darker shade, but afterwards turns purple and resembles rosewood. A cubic foot unseasoned weighs 62 lbs., and when seasoned 56 lbs.; its specific gravity is .896, it is used for house building and cabinet making purposes; it is known to Europeans as the red wood tree, and is called ani kundamani in Tamil, Bandi gurinda in Teligoo; Manjati in Malayalam; Thorta goony in the Bombay Presidency, Madateya in Ceylon, and y-wai gyi in Birmah. The wood yields a red dye used by Brahmans in marking their foreheads. The seeds weigh 4 grains each, and are used as weights by jewellers. A cement is made by beating them up with borax and water, and the pulp is used medicinally. The tree is easily raised from seed, and is of rapid growth, and has been largely planted in some of our plantations.

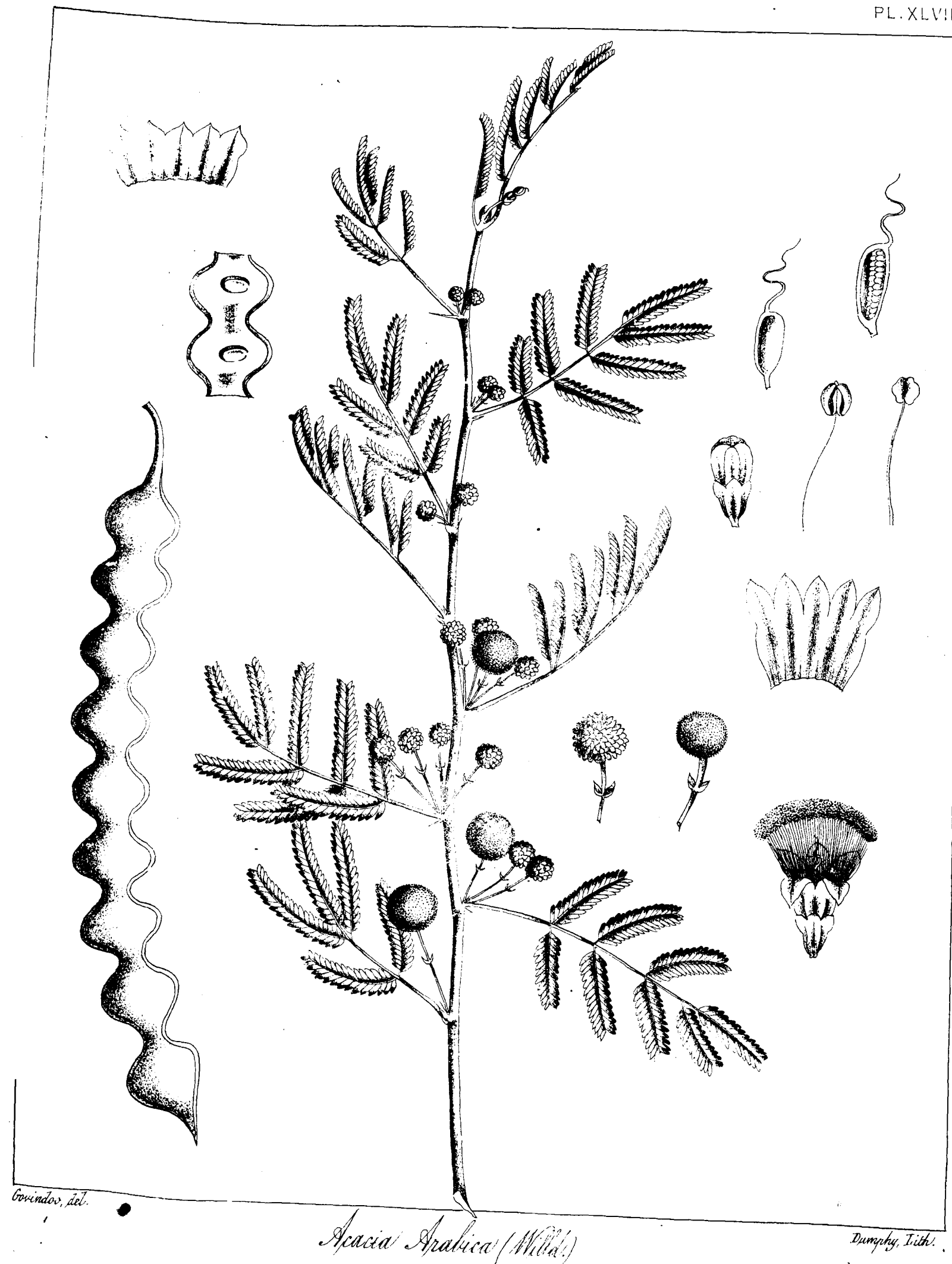


ACACIA ARABICA. Willd. (Nat. ord. Leguminosæ; Sub-ord. Mimosæ; Tribe Acaciæ.)

ACACIA. (Willd.) *Gen. Pl.* 1 p. 594.—Corol regular, sepals 5-4 or 3 free or united; petals as many, small valvate in the bud free or united; stamens indefinite usually very numerous, free or slightly connected at the very base, pod linear or oblong flat or nearly cylindrical, opening in 2 valves or indehiscent; leaves twice pinnate or in some species (Australian) reduced to a simple dilated petiole, (phylloid.) Flowers usually yellow or white in globular heads or cylindrical spikes often polygamous.

ACACIA ARABICA. (Willd.) Subarborescent, armed, branches terete glabrous, thorns stipulary sometimes long sometimes short or almost wanting, leaves bipinnate, pinnae about 5 pairs with a gland between the first and last pairs, leaflets 15-20 pairs glabrous; peduncles aggregated axillary or forming a terminal raceme by the abortion of the leaves, heads of flowers globose yellow, corol 5 cleft, stamens numerous distinct; legumes stalked compressed thickish contracted on both sutures between the seeds. *Willd. Sp.* 4, p. 1085;—*W. A. Prod.* p. 277;—*Mimosa Arabica.* Lam.

This is the well known Babul tree. It is common all over India, and also inhabits Ceylon; but I have never seen it truly wild in the forests of the peninsula. Dr. Stewart however mentions that it is truly indigenous in Sind. The wood is close grained and tough, of a pale brownish red color. It is used for building purposes, axles and the naves, spokes and felloes of wheels, plough shares, sugar-cane rollers, kneed timbers for ship building, and many other purposes, but should be seasoned in water to exempt it from the attack of insects. It makes excellent charcoal, and is one of our best trees for locomotive fuel. When seasoned it weighs 54 lbs. the cubic foot, and its specific gravity is .864; it is called Babul and Keekar in Hindustan, Nallā toomā in Teligoo, and Kurroo vaylum in Tamil. The tree delights in black cotton soil, in which it grows very rapidly if irrigated, but it stands drought better than most trees, and will grow, though of course not so rapidly, without water, and in almost any soil. It is easily raised from seed, but rats often destroy the roots of the seedlings. The tree is sometimes raised from cuttings; it will not answer well at any elevation over 3,000 or 3,500 feet. It is not often seen of any great size, but trees of 9 and 10 feet girth are sometimes met with. It is being extensively raised in all our fuel plantations in the plains. A transparent gum is procured from incisions in the bark, which is used as a substitute for the true Gum Arabic; the bark is used medicinally and also as a brown dye, and to a great extent for tanning purposes, and a decoction of it makes a good substitute for soap. The pod and leaves are good fodder for sheep, goats and cattle.



ACACIA LEUCOPHLEA. Willd. (Nat. ord. Leguminosæ; Sub-ord. Mimosæ; Tribe Acaciæ.)For Gen. Char. see under *Acacia Arabica*.

ACACIA LEUCOPHLEA. (Willd.) A good sized tree, armed with stipulary thorns, leaves bipinnate, pinnae 7-12 pairs with a gland below the first and between some of the last pairs, leaflets 16-30 pairs oblong linear pubescent or nearly glabrous, panicles large terminal, or from the upper axils, branches and peduncles shortly tomentose, heads of flowers globose shortly peduncled, corol 5 cleft, stamens numerous distinct, legume narrow linear long curved shortly tomentose. *Willd. Sp. 4, p. 1083*; — *W. A. Prod. 277*; — *Mimosa leucophlea. Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. p. 558.*

This white barked *Acacia* is readily distinguished by its panicled globular inflorescences, and stipulary thorns; it is a common tree throughout the three Presidencies and in Ceylon. The timber is hard and strong, much like Babul, but closer grained and of a deeper color; it is used for the same purposes. A cubic foot unseasoned weighs 62 lbs., and 55 lbs. when seasoned; its specific gravity is .880. It makes excellent fuel for locomotive purposes. It is called *Sufaed Keekar* in Hindustanee, *Velvaylum* in Tamil, *Tellâ tumâ* in Teligoo, *Hewar* in Bombay, and *Katu andara* in Ceylon. The bark is largely used in the distillation of arrack from Jagiri; it also yields a fibre which is tough and strong, and used for fishing nets and cordage.

