

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1266	Press ~~Mis~~
163-164	
Dated 8th May 1869	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1266 *WJ*

No. 163. Read the following letter from Major R. H. BEDDOME, Officiating Conservator of Forests, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Camp at Ootacamund, 7th April 1869, No. 1,295 :—

I HAVE the honor to forward the first number of the *Flora sylvatica*, and with reference to the Government Order, No. 3,113, of 14th of December last, I beg to inform you that I am prepared to bring out one number every six weeks, which is the time required by the publishers. There may be some delay about the second number, as I am very busy with the two last numbers of the Fern Work : the material for which has only lately been received from Kew ; but I hope to bring out the numbers regularly after this latter work is concluded.

2. I have had 250 copies of the first number of the *Flora sylvatica* struck off, and I request sanction for taking 60 copies for our Presidency, as I wish to see it in the hands of all our Officers and Overseers ; the accounts will be regularly kept in my Office, and each Range can pay for the copies they require. Rupees 2 per number will cover all expenses, and the work might be available to the public at that price. I have not yet heard what number of copies will be required by the Forest Departments in Bengal, Bombay, and other Provinces, but probably not less than 100.

3. I request you will let me know if Government require any copies.

No. 164. ORDER THEREON, 8th May 1869, No. 1,266.

Forests, No. 10.

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of the foregoing letter, the Government grant permission for 60 copies of the *Flora sylvatica* being distributed among the Forest Ranges of this Presidency ; but as the work is published departmentally, no charge need be made on account of these copies.

2. Sanction is also granted for the work being made available to the public at the price proposed by the Officiating Conservator, viz, Rupees 2 per number.

3. Adverting to paragraph 3, Major Beddome will be requested to forward 50 copies of the work to this Office.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Officiating Conservator of Forests.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.



PART. I.

Price 2 Rs.

THE

FLORA SYLVATICA:

Being Figures and Descriptions of the Timber Trees

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BY

MAJOR R. H. BEDDOME,

OFFICIATING CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Madras:

PRINTED BY GANTZ BROTHERS,

AT THE ADELPHI PRESS 175, MOUNT ROAD.

1869.



Genl. of 1869; Mysore.

REVENUE.

To

THE OFFICIATING CONSERVATOR
OF FORESTS.

Deputy Secy, Secy.

Recd.

Recd.

G. O., Secy, Secy, No. 1, 2, 3, 4.

MAY.

Nos. 103-164.

Flora sylvestris.—Passing orders with refer-
ence to its distribution and disposal.

Notice.

The letter press of the Flora Sylvatica as now issued is only initiatory, and it is hoped that Forest Officers throughout India will furnish the author with all information procurable about the different trees of their districts.

The following are the main heads under which the history of each tree might be treated.

1. Geographical distribution, influence of soil, aspect, elevation, associates (other trees and bamboos, &c.) Its worth as an avenue tree, or as a tree for ornament or shade.
2. Mode of growth, size, age.
3. Rate of growth.
4. Bark.
5. Time of flowering, ripening and shedding of seed.
6. Germination.
7. Reproduction from seed.
8. " " shoots.
9. Diseases, insects and other enemies, death.
10. The wood and full particulars of its character and uses.
11. All the uses of the tree and its different parts.
12. Vernacular names in different provinces.

The plates and descriptions will make the identification of each tree an easy matter and will supply a want long felt by many in the Forest Department. The letter press only will be reprinted when the plates are finished and further information has been elicited.

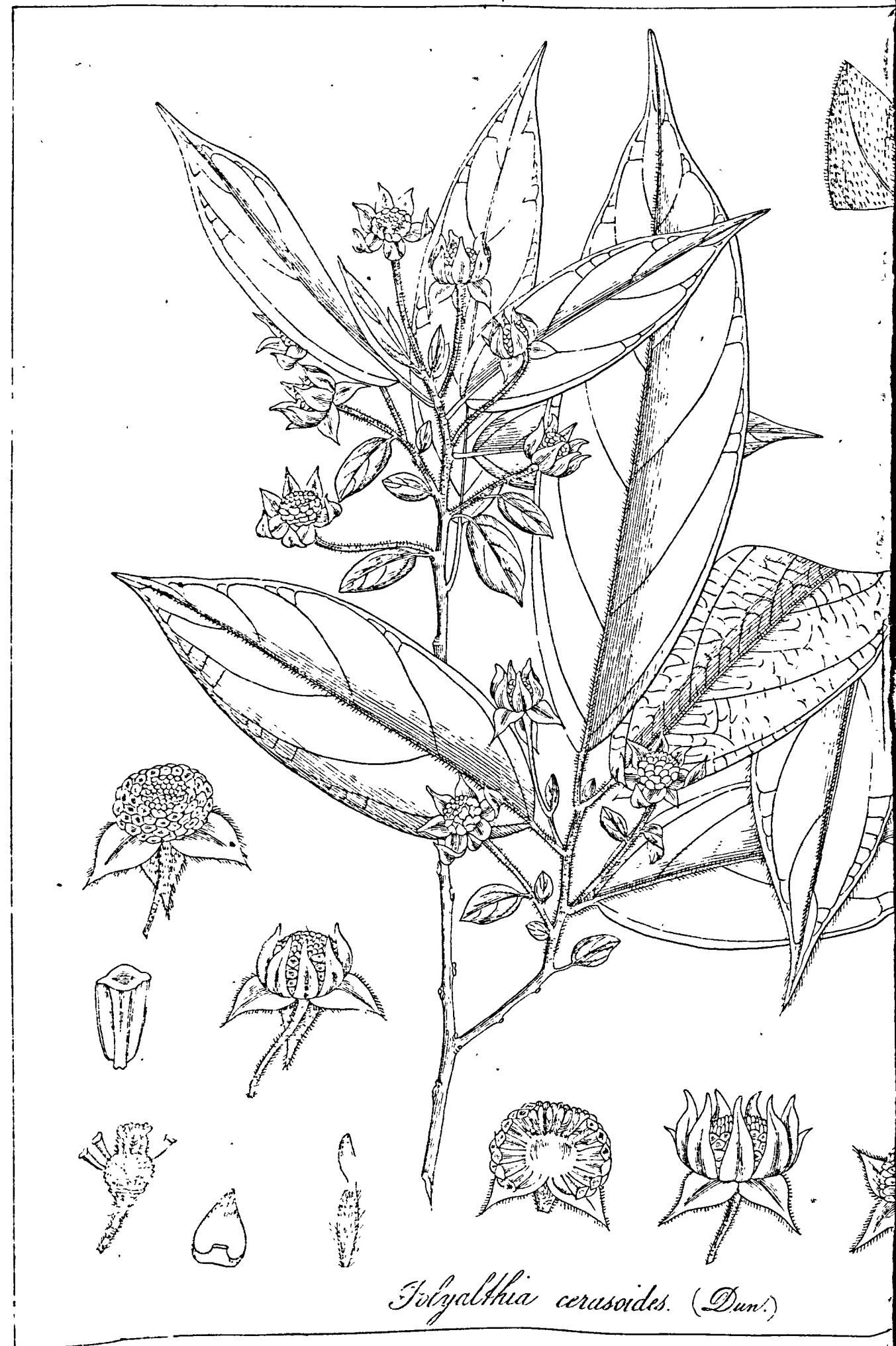
Dried flowering and fruiting specimens of rare or little known forest trees will be thankfully received by the author.

POLYALTHIA CERASOIDES. (Nat. ord. ANONACEAE)

A. (Bl.) Gen. Pl. page 25.—GEN. CHAR. Sepals 2, free or connate below, valvate or slightly imbricate in aestivation; petals 6 in 2 series in aestivation, ovate or linear; stamens numerous linear or cuneate, connective dilated, and thickened beyond the stigma oblong or capitate, ovules one or two usually erect; fruit-carpels stipitate or oblong 1 seeded—trees or shrubs.

IA CERASOIDES. (Dun.) Leaves oblong or lanceolate acute, pubescent beneath: flower bearing shoots almost thick; carpels globose dark red, size of a cherry, on stalks nearly twice their length.—D. C. prod. l. p. 93. V. A. prod. p. 10. Uvaria cerasoides.—Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. p. 666.

Some tree of moderate size, timber whitish and close-grained and of considerable value, much used in the Central Provinces—it is used in carpentry and for naval purposes, such as boat masts and small spars, but apparently little common in dry forests near the foot of all the mountains on the western side of the Madras Presidency, in the Salem, Mysore, Orissa and the Godavery forests—it flowers in the hot months, and the flowers are fragrant and of a greenish yellow. In the Godavery forests it is known by the names of Dudugu and Chula Dudugu, (Telugu) and in the Madras Presidency it is called Hoom, (Mahr.)



Polyalthia cerasoides. (Dun.)

CALOPHYLLUM ELATUM. (Nat. ord. Guftiferæ.)

CALOPHYLLUM. (Linn.) *Gen. Pl.* p. 175.—**GEN. CHAR.** Flowers often polygamous, perianth composed of 4-12, sepals and petals imbricated in 2-3 series, stamens numerous free or scarcely connate at the base; filaments short filiform, anthers erect ovate or oblong 2 celled dehiscing longitudinally; ovary 1 celled, style longish stigma peltate, ovule 1 erect, drupe indehiscent. Trees with leaves furnished with numerous transverse parallel nerves.

CALOPHYLLUM ELATUM. (Bedd.) Young shoots, panicles and outer sepals ferruginous, leaves elliptic acuminate attenuated at the base, very shining, petioles about 1 inch long, panicles terminal and from the upper axils large many flowered; sepals 4, two outer ones sub-rotund small, two inner petaloid; petals 4; fruit ovoid pointed about the size of a thrush's egg.

A very large straight tree with numerous longitudinal cracks down the bark, grows abundantly in most of the moist ghat forests or sholas, in our Western coast from Canara down to Cape Comorin, and in similar forests on the lower Pulneys, Anamallays, Coorg, Mysore and the Sirumallays—it is never found in dry deciduous forests—it yields the ponspar of commerce and is known by the name of Poon or Poone in Malabar, Siri Poone in South Canara, and Pongoo in the Anamallays—thousands of these trees have lately been destroyed by the axe of Coffee planters in Malabar, Coorg and Travancore; large quantities still remain but chiefly in very inaccessible places. In the ghat forests of South Canara they are felled by the Forest Department and floated down rivers to the coast depôts, but the demand for the article does not seem great, though many years ago a single fine spar has fetched as much as 1,000 Rs. The wood is scarcely known, except as a spar, though it is occasionally used for building and bridge-work by planters—it is reddish, coarse grained but ornamental. The tree has never been planted and would not succeed except in the moist forests on the mountains at an elevation of 1,000 to 4,000 feet; it flowers in January and February, and the seed falls early in the rains and germinates freely in the dense shade of the shola forests.

This tree was for some years supposed to be the *Calophyllum angustifolium* of Roxburgh, which is from the Prince of Wales' Island.



PÆCILONE
tube surrounding the ova
anthers linear erect affixed
with close parallel venation

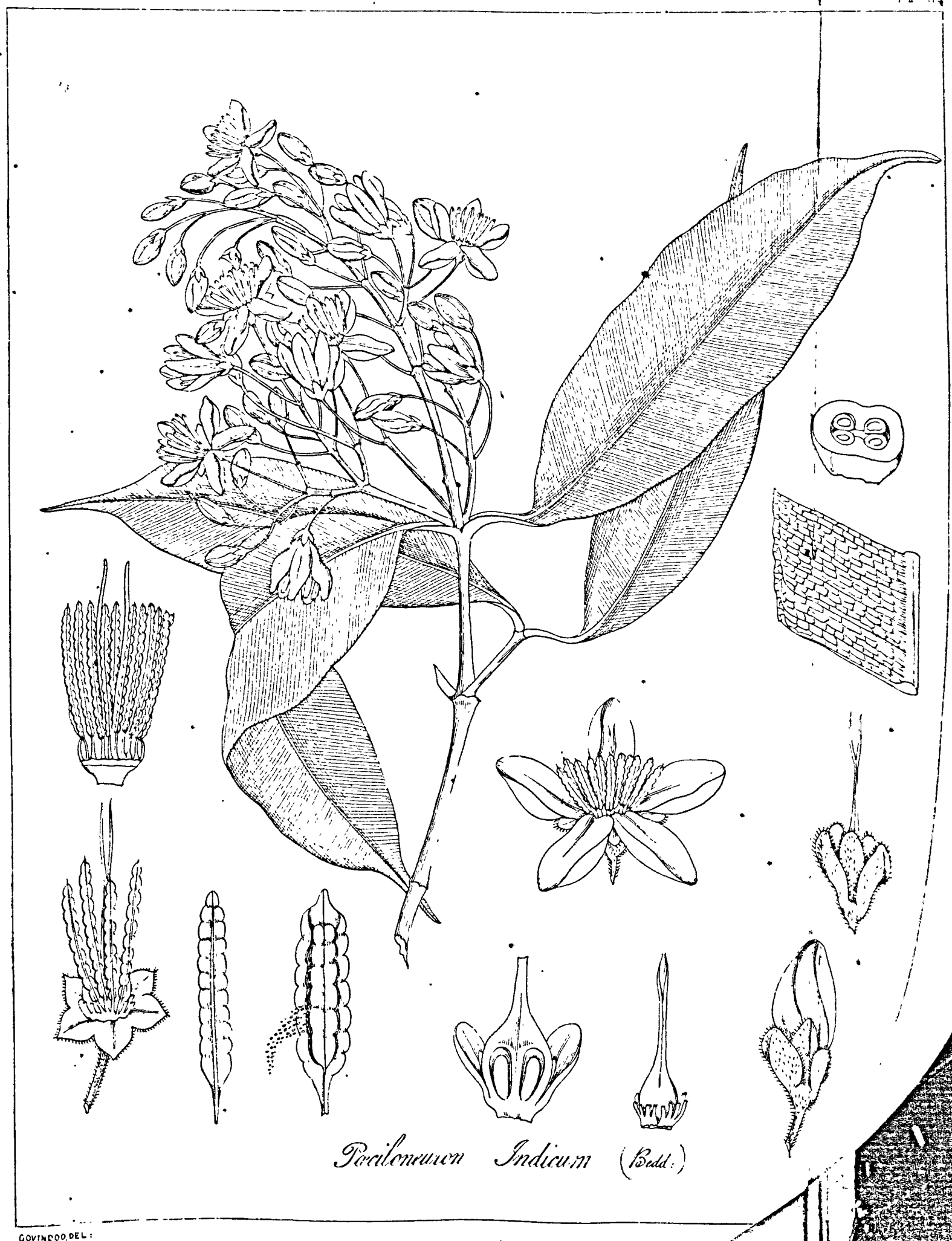
PÆCILON
flowered, flowers yellow

*A good sized tree
the shola forests ; in South
parah ghat and elsewhere
present—it is very hard*

PÆCILONEURON INDICUM, (Nat. ord. Ternstræmiaceæ.)

URON. (Bedd.) *Gen. Pl.* p. 981.—**GEN. CHAR.** Sepals 5 equal imbricate, petals 5 contorted, stamens numerous (about 20) on a
ry which is either inconspicuous and entire or more or less prominent and 5 cleft, so that the stamens are sub-pentadolphous:
by their base, ovary 2 celled, styles 2 subulate, ovules 2 in each cell, erect. Fruit? trees with opposite coriaceous shining leaves
n and minutely reticulated.

EURON INDICUM. (Bedd.) Leaves ovate-oblong with a long acumination glabrous, panicles terminal, many
ish white, calyx peduncles and pedicles slightly puberulous. *Bedd. in Journl. Linn. oc. VIII. 267 to 17.*
e, common in the ghat forests of South Canara and Malabar up to an elevation of 4,000 feet—it is never found except in
th Canara it is well known to the natives under the name of Kibally (Can.), but though I have seen the tree on the Si-
in Malabar, it seems unknown to the natives. The timber appears to be of considerable value, but is almost unknown at
ind is used for Rice-pounders in South Canara—it flowers in March and April.

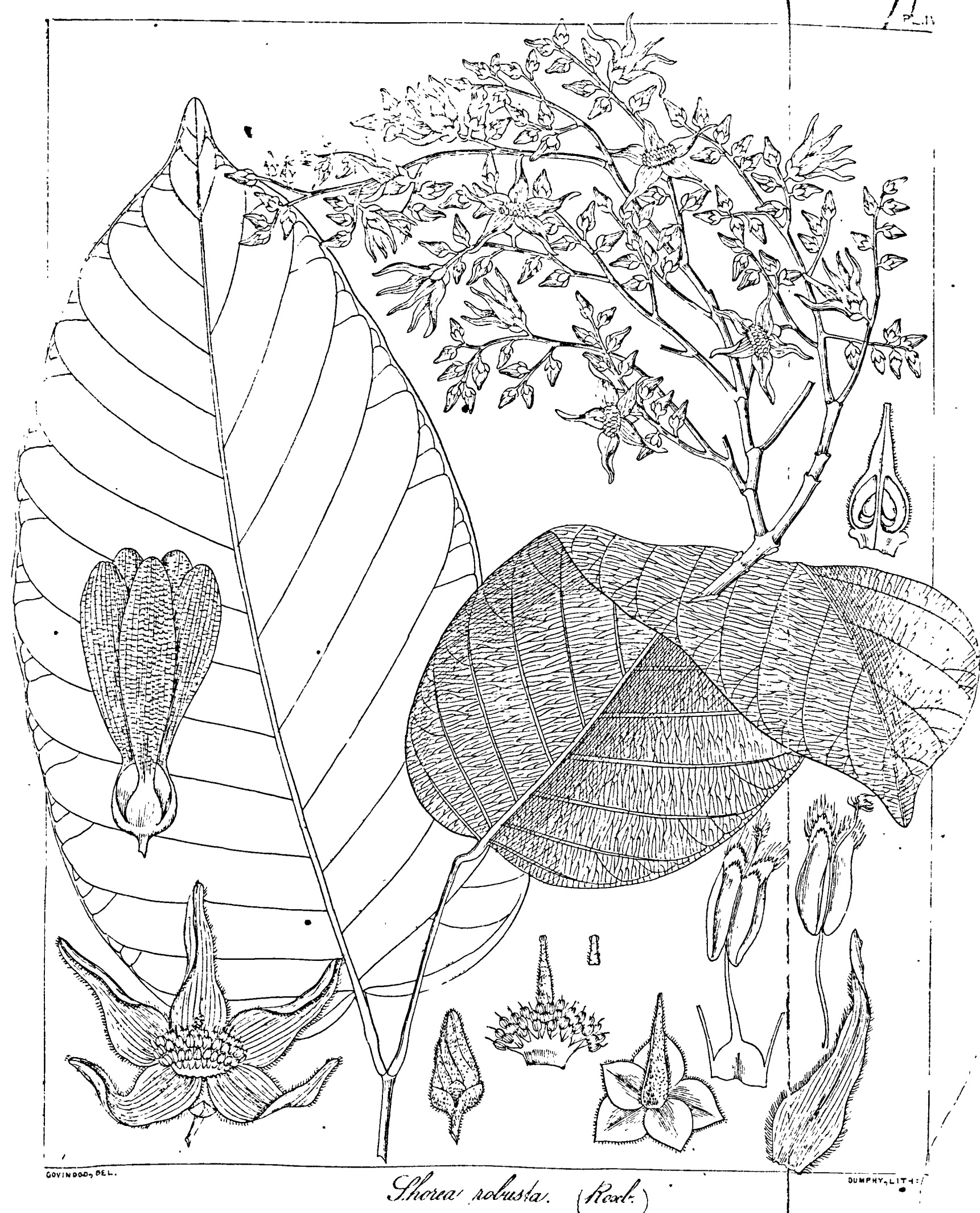


SHOREA ROBUSTA. (Nat. ord. Dipterocarpeæ.)

SHOREA. (Roxb.) *Gen. Pl.* p. 193.—GEN. CHAR. Calyx tube very short adnate to the torus, not increasing in fruit, divisions ovate or lanceolate imbricate wing-like and all or 3 only enlarged in fruit, connivent over the fruit at the base. Stamens numerous or 15, anthers ovate or oblong, rarely linear, connectivum subulato-cuspidate, cells obtuse or rarely cuspidate, valves equal or the exterior valve a little larger—ovary 3 celled, cell 2 ovuled, style subulate, entire or 3 toothed at the apex, fruit coriaceous indehiscent; 1 seeded—seed ovoid, cotyledons thick fleshy unequal. Trees bearing resin, glabrous or tomentose stipules persistent or deciduous, leaves entire or repand panicles axillary or terminal.

SHOREA ROBUSTA. (Roxb.) Leaves short petioled cordato-oblong, 6-10 inches long by 4-6 inches broad, stipules falcate, panicles terminal and axillary, stamens numerous, stigma 3 toothed. *Roxb. Fl. Ind. p. ii. 615.*

An immense timber tree, abundant in the Godavery forests, the Gumsoor and Russelcondah forests, and in Bengal (the Terai, Parasnath and Assam) and in Burmah ? but not known in the South of the Madras Presidency. In some of the Sal tracts in Gumsoor it grows almost to the exclusion of every other tree and the natural forests often have the appearance of plantations—it flowers in March and April, and the seeds often commence germinating before they leave the parent tree early in the rains and eventually come up very thickly in the forests. The tree grows very straight and tall and sometimes reaches 10 or 12 feet in girth. The seed has a vitality of such short duration that all attempts to grow it in the South have failed, though it was attempted several successive seasons—it is also rapidly bored by insects. The timber is one of the most valuable in India for Engineering purposes and is largely used in Gun Carriage Manufactories and for many other purposes, such as house-building and ship-building, but warps in plank—it lasts an immense time under ground or under water and is almost unequalled for sleepers, and seems quite proof against white ants; it is close grained, heavy and hard, of a light brown color—the bark is employed by tanners and yields an abundance of resin or dammer which is used as a substitute for pitch, and burnt by the natives as incense, and an aromatic oil is procured from the resin by dry distillation. It is called Sal and Salwa in Gumsoor and Googul in the Godavery forests. I am not sure that the Birmese tree called Eingg-yin is the same species.



For Gen. Char. s

SHOREA T

1 to 2 inches long, panicle

*I have only met with
known in those districts and
Madras—a dammer exudes*

SHOREA TUMBAGALA (Nat. ord. Dipterocarpaceae.)

See under "Shorea Robusta"

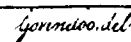
TUMBAGALA. (Roxb.) Leaves long petioled, ovate cordate, 2½ to 4 inches long by 2-3 inches broad, petioles terminal, stamens about 100 with bearded anthers. Roxb. FL Ind. II. 617—Wight's Fl. & 27.
In this tree in the hill forests of Cuddapah and South Arcot; it is a large tree yielding a valuable timber, and is called by the name of Thambā; it is largely used in house building and for rafters, door frames and posts, and is exported to from the trunk. The Kong of Tinnerelly is not this tree, but belongs to the allied genus Hopea.



J. DUMERY, LITH.

rea Robusta."

the hill forests of Cuddapah and North Arcot, and also found in the Mudumullay forests, Anamallays, and North Arcot districts it is well known under the name of Jallari (Tel.), but the tree does not appear to be largely imported into Madras. A species of Lac is procured from the tree.



Shorea laccifera, (wa)

HOPEA. (Roxb.)
often membranaceous on the r
Stamens 15 rarely 10, anther
subulate. Fruit indehiscent,
deciduous, or inconspicuous,

HOPEA PAR
with glands in the axils o
sweet scented, stamens 15

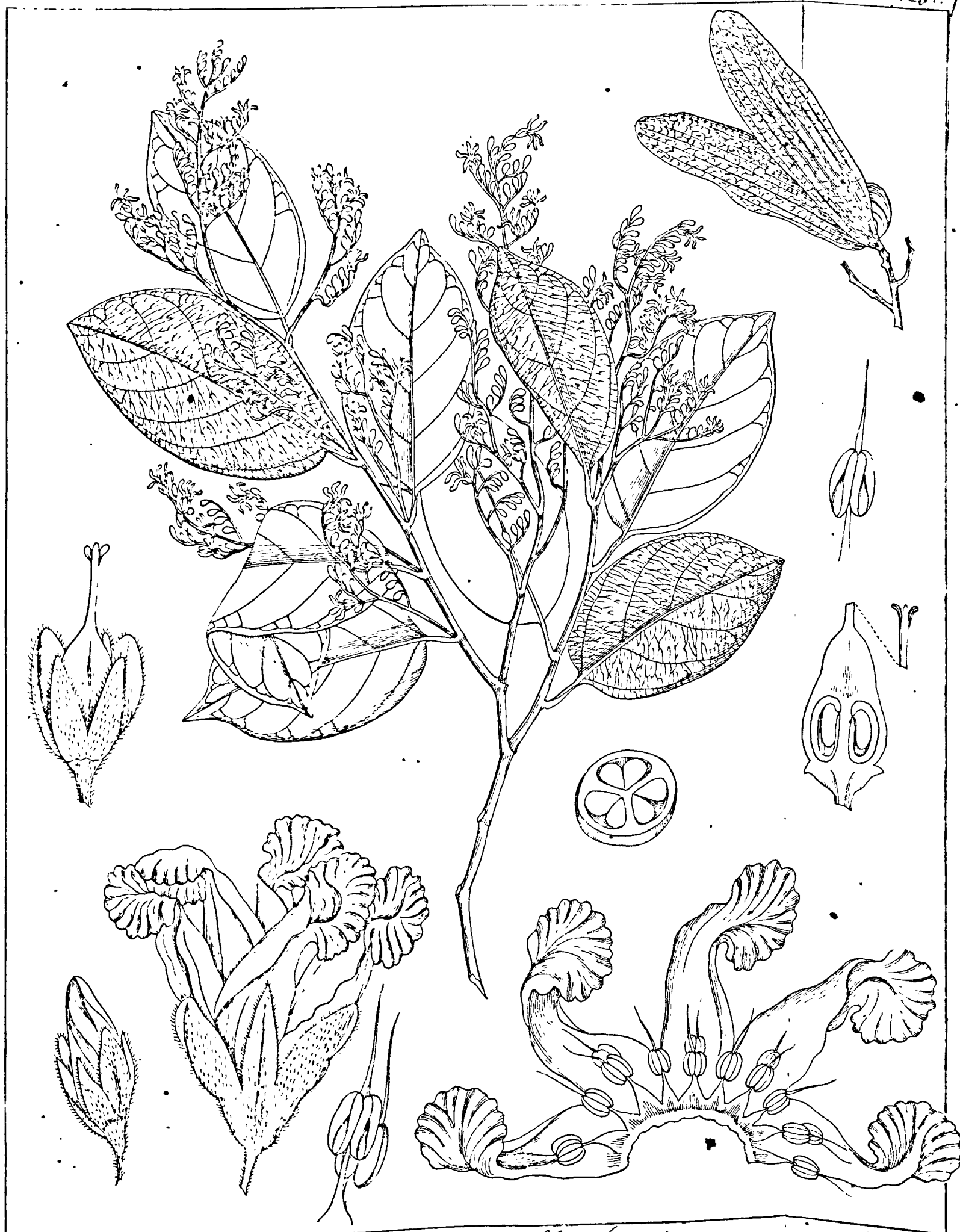
*A large handsome
wood is hardly known comm
carriage purposes, and I ha
and in South Canara Kiral*

HOPEA PARVIFLORA. (Nat. ord. Dipterocarpeæ.)

Gen. Pl. p. 193.—GEN. CHAR. Calyx tube very short adnate to the torus not increasing in fruit, divisions short obtuse margin imbricate, 2 enlarging in fruit large and wing-like erect, the rest small, all connivent over the fruit at the base. Petals ovate, connectivum subulato-cuspidate, cells obtuse equal valved. Ovary 3 celled, cell 2 ovuled, style short terete or 1 seeded, seed ovoid, cotyledons thick fleshy unequal. Trees yielding resin, glabrous or tomentose, stipules small leaves entire coriaceous—a genus nearly allied to *Shorea*.

VIFLORA. (Bedd.) Petioles panicles and calyx hairy, leaves short petioled glabrous ovate to oblong furnished with the veins beneath, 2 to 2½ inches long by 1 to 1½ broad, flowers secund subsessile numerous very minute, alternately single and in pairs, stigma 3 cleft.

tree, common in both the moist and dry forests in Malabar and South Canara, up to an elevation of 3,500 feet. The wood is especially as yet, but it is much valued by the Natives in South Canara, and I believe it will be of great value for gunpowder. We forwarded specimens to Madras and Bombay—it will also answer well for sleepers. In Malabar it is called Irubogam Boghi on the ghats and Tirpu in the plains; in the latter district it is much valued for temple building purposes.



GOVINDOO, DEL:

Hopea parviflora (Bedd.)

J. DUMPHY LITH:

SOYMIDA. (A. Just.)
cupuliform 10 lobed, lobes 2 toothed
ovules numerous in the cells in 2
valve becoming detached from the
axis imbricated in each cell, flat
nearly straight, cotyledons 2 auriculate
pinnate, leaflets opposite 3-6 pair,

SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA

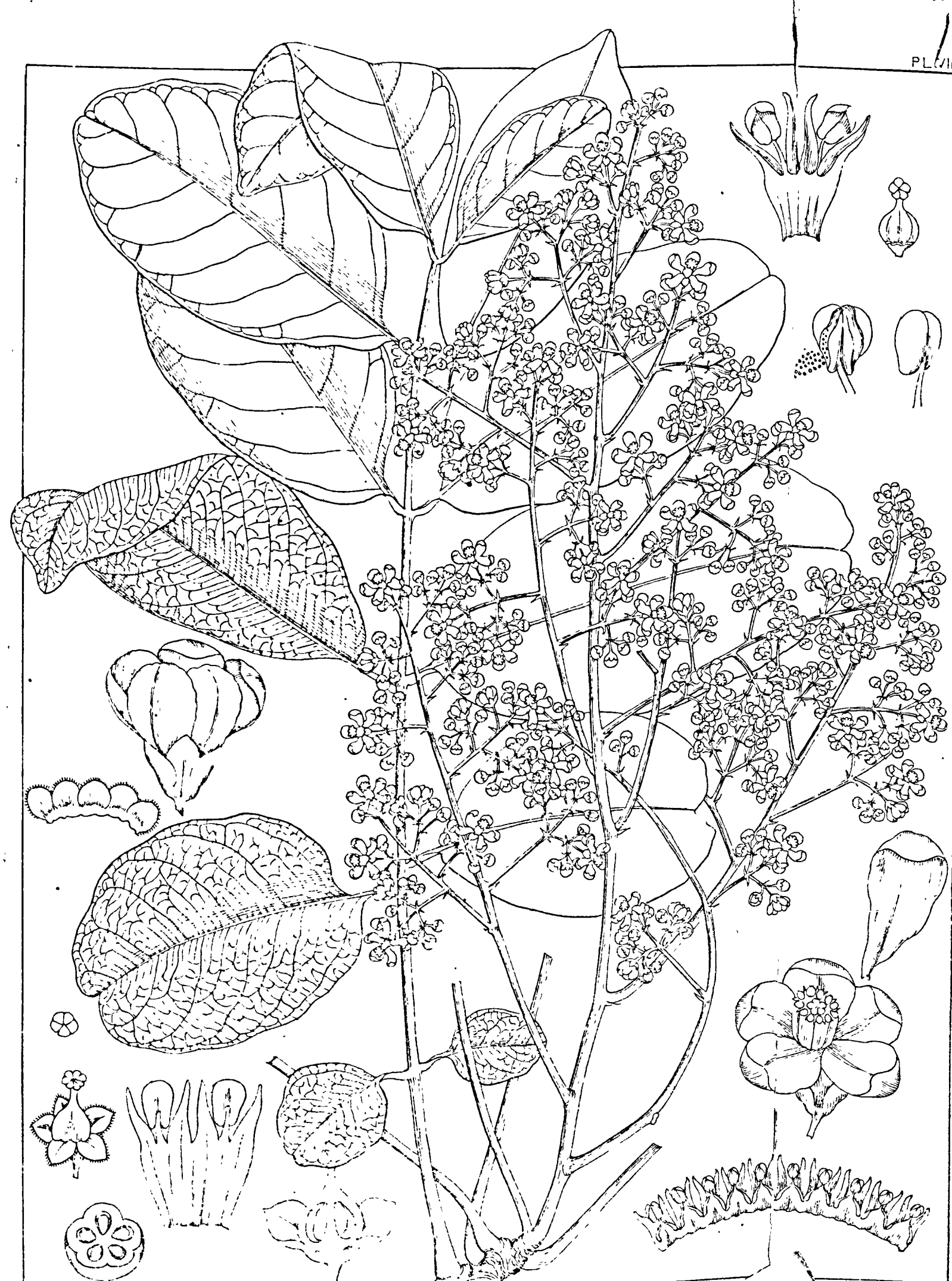
*A tree of considerable
density and in the Central Province
ing purposes and is very durable
as a febrifuge—it is known by the
Mr. Broughton says that the bark
pure—it is sparingly soluble in
completely separate it from foreign*

SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA. (Nat. ord. Meliaceæ.)

Gen. Pl. p. 333.—GEN. CHAR. Sepals 5 short imbricate, petals 5 spreading unguiculate contorted, stamen tube short, anthers sessile between the teeth, disk ring-like, ovary ovoid 5 celled, style short attenuated, stigma dilated 5 sided, series pendulous, capsule woody 5 celled 5 valved, dehiscing at the apex septifragal, the thin woody sarcocarp on each endocarp and both from the persistent axis that is 5 angled by the dissipiments, seeds pendulous from the top of the expanding on all sides but particularly upwards (with the hilum at the extremity) and downwards into a wing; embryo placed at the apex, radicle conical pointing upwards, concealed between the auricles of the cotyledons, leaves abruptly oval-oblong obtuse, panicles large terminal or in the axils of the uppermost leaves.

FEBRIFUGA. (Juss.) Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii. p. 398—prod. p. 122.

Size, not uncommon in the forests of Palghat, Cuddapah, Gumsoor, Mysore and elsewhere in the Madras Presidencies, Bombay and Bengal. It yields a valuable dull red colored wood that is highly prized by the natives for building and strong, but though well adapted for all indoor work, it is apt to split on exposure to the sun. The bark is used in the names of Sohn or Rohn in Bengal, Soomi in Teligoo and Shem in Tamil, and is the red cedar of Europeans. The substance to which the bark owes its bitter taste has the properties of a resin and is of a yellowish white color when pure, but is insoluble if the water contains acids; it is soluble in alcohol, ether and benzol, but these liquids do not contain substances—it contains no nitrogen.



CHICKRASSI
cylindrical 10 crenated the
a style, stigma capitate, ov
from the 3 winged axis, see
the hilum) into a wing, cot
top—leaves abruptly pinnat

CHICKRAS
alternate shortly petioles
of the leaf, hairy in the
or cream color. W. A.

*A tree of large size
bark; found though sparingly
the Eastern parts of Bengalee
in others, Ganti Malle in
for furniture; it has a ced
large scale has yet been made
timber used in the interior*

CHICKRASSIA TABULARIS. (Nat. ord. Meliaceæ.)

A. (Ad. de Juss.) *Gen. Pl.* p. 339.—GEN. CHAR. Calyx short cupular 4-5 toothed, petals 4-5 erect contorted. Stamen tube crenatures each bearing 1 anther, anthers ovate exserted erect, disk none, ovary oblong shortly stipulate 3 celled attenuated into 3 cells numerous in 2 series, capsule ovoid woody 3 celled septically 3 valved at the apex, valves 2 lamellate and separating seeds numerous imbricated in a double series horizontally across each cell, flat expanding downwards (at the opposite extremity of cotyledons orbicular not auricled, radicle superior cylindrical oblong oblique exserted applied to the edge of the cotyledons at their apex, leaflets opposite and alternate acuminate, panicles terminal.

CHICKRASSIA TABULARIS. (Juss.) Leaves alternate, abruptly pinnate 6-18 inches long, leaflets 5-10 pair subopposite or 1, obliquely ovate-oblong, unequal sided obtusely acuminate quite entire and increasing in size towards the apex axils of the nerves beneath, stipules none, panicles terminal erect, flowers numerous rather large of a dirty white prod. 123.—Swietenia Chickrassia. Roxb. *Fl. prod.* ii. 398—Wight. *Ill.*

Swietenia, often 8 to 10 feet in girth with a thick straight trunk 60 or 80 feet to 1st bough and rust colored deeply cracked and angular in most of the hill forests of the Madras Presidency both in shola and deciduous forests, and in Mysore, Bombay and Jerusalem, and in Bengal Chickrassia. The wood is of a light color and prettily veined and close in the grain, and is much used for building, but specimens are met with in Botanical Gardens; in Ceylon it is known under the name of Hoolanghik-gass, and its use in the palace of one of the Kandyan kings is known to have lasted some hundreds of years.



CEDRELA. (L.)
or valvate at the base, disk ad
Stamens 4 6 inserted on the a
bark a little above the base, at
8-12 in each cell in 2 series, p
separating from the axis which
foliaceous, radicle short superi
flowers small.

CEDRELA TO
long $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ broad, slight
ciliated, staminodes none
p. 124.—W. Ic. t. 161.

A large tree with an
Bengal and Birmah—it asce
sometimes met with in sholas.
of Toon in Bengal, Suli and
employed as an avenue tree
Forest Department have now
tolerably light and close-grain
from it. The tree flowers in
ripen towards the end of the r
when powdered externally in
existence of a resinous astring
ka-do in Birmah—it is curio

CEDRELA TOONA. (Nat. ord. Meliaceæ.)

Gen. Pl. p. 339.—GEN. CHAR. Calyx short 5 partite, petals 5 erect keeled inside on the middle, imbricate or contorted with the stalk glandular 5 ribbed concrete between the ribs with the interposed plaits of the petals. 4-6 lobed at the apex of the disk sometimes alternate with as many staminodes, filaments subulate, anthers oblong or cordate attached by their base introrse at length versatile; ovary on the top of the disk, ovoid 5 celled attenuated into a style, stigma dilated, ovaries 5 angled, seeds pendulous compressed imbricate produced downwards into a wing, albumen sparse fleshy, cotyledons suberect. Tall trees, leaves unequally pinnated, leaflets opposite or nearly so, many paired, unequal sided, panicles terminal

NA. (Roxb.) Leaves abruptly pinnate, leaflets from 6 to 12 pair, ovato-lanceolate, acuminate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches undulated on the margin, quite entire or slightly and distinctly toothed glabrous, panicles drooping, petals very short stalk and 8 ovules in each cell, capsule oblong. *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* i. 635.—*W.A. prod.*

ect trunk and light grey smooth bark found in almost all the forests of the Madras Presidency, Bombay, Mysore, the mountains to an elevation of about 4000 feet, confines itself generally to the dry deciduous tracts of forest, but is the white cedar of Europeans, and is often but erroneously called the Chittagongwood; it is known by the name *Chittagong* in the Salem district, *Kal Kilingi* on the slopes of the Nilgiris, and *Sandani Vembu* in Tinnevely. It is often much planted for this purpose in some parts of the Salem district. It grows very readily from seed, and the considerable plantation of it on the Shevaroy near Salem. The timber is well known, it is of a light rose color, strong, and is much used for furniture and cabinet purposes and also for building. In Assam admirable boats are made of it: the bark is a powerful astringent and is used in Mysore for dyeing a red color called *Gulinari*; the seeds are used in the treatment of ulcers. Nees, von Esenbeck has published an account of the analysis of the bark which indicated the presence of a brown astringent gum and a gummy brown extractive matter resembling ulmine. The tree is called *Thit* quite absent from Ceylon.



CHLOROXYLON

pubescent, stamens 10 in
immersed in the disk dep
coriaceous 3 celled, 3 va
hilum) into a wing; emb

CHLOROXYLON

cordate oblong unequa
chloroxylon. Roxb. F

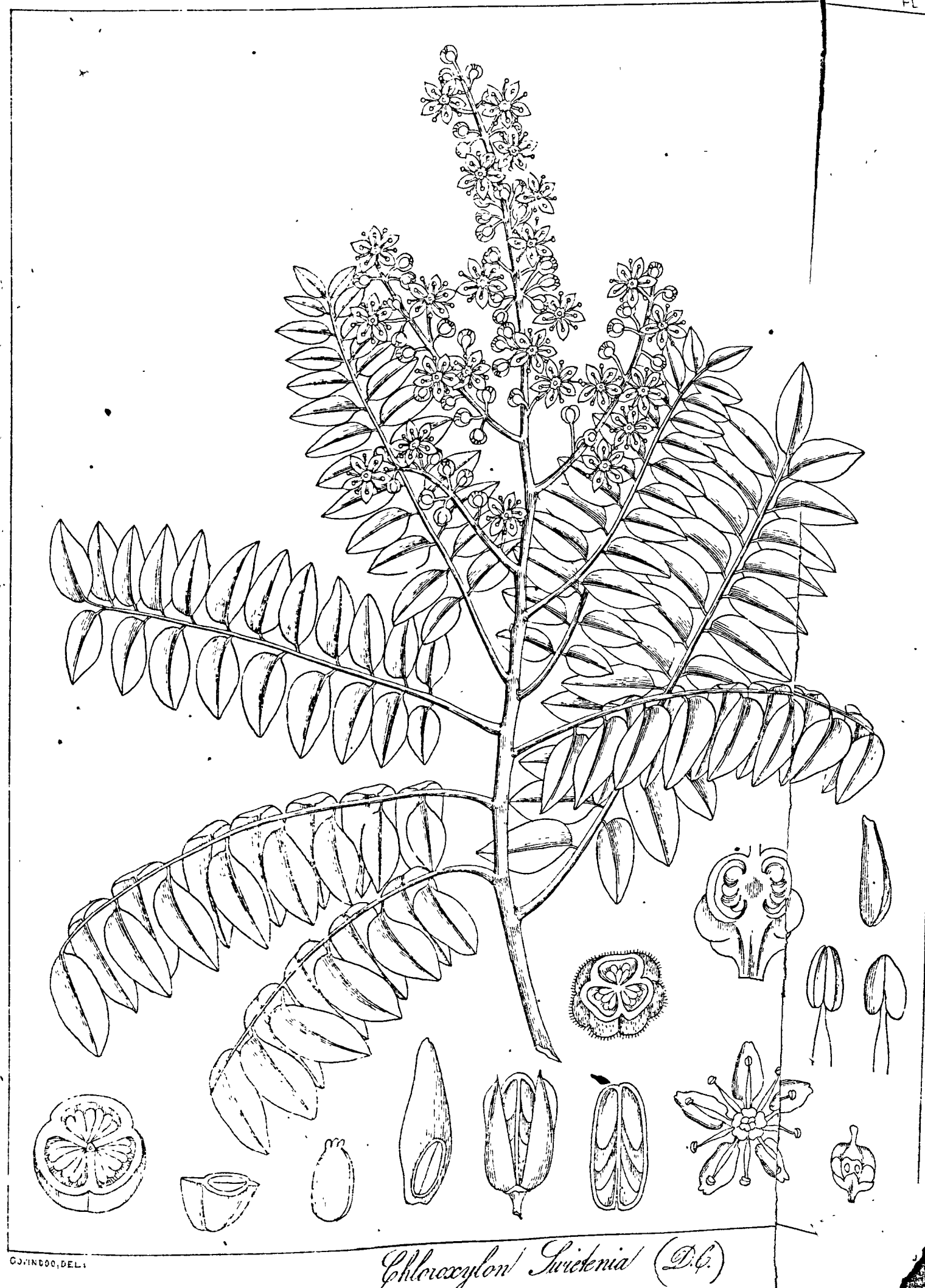
*This is the well
Bombay—it is generally
yellow, very hard and
however very liable to wa
Carriage Manufactory.
but especially the former
feet in girth, but it is fou
Bheyroo (Oorea), in Gun
flowers in the hot season
apply the leaves to wound*

CHLOROXYLON SWIETENIA. (Nat. ord. Meliaceæ.)

LON. (D.C.) *Gen. Pl.* p. 340.—GEN. CHAR. Calyx short 5 parted, petals 5 patent unguiculate imbricate, disk thick 10 lobed
 erted into the sinuses of the disk, filaments subulate alternately longer, anthers cordate apiculate versatile, ovary pubescent half
 ressed 3 lobed 3 celled style short, stigma obscurely 3 lobed, ovules 8 in each cell fixed to the axis ascending, capsule oblong
 ived dehiscing from the apex septifragal, seeds 4-6 in each cell ascending, extending upwards (in an opposite direction from the
 yo exalbuminous, cotyledons plano-convex, radicle short. A tree with abruptly pinnate leaves.

YLON SWIETENIA. (D.C.) Leaflets alternate or nearly opposite pale colored small from 10 to 20 pair, semi-
 sided furnished with minute pellucid dots, flowers in terminal or axillary panicles. *W.A. prod.* p. 123. Swietenia
L. Ind. ii. 400. *W. III.*

known Satinwood tree. It is common throughout the Madras Presidency, Mysore and in Ceylon, and is sparingly found in
 found about the foot of hills and rarely ascends the slopes above a thousand feet or so. The wood is close grained and
 durable and excellent for turning, and is much used for furniture and picture frames as it takes a beautiful polish; it is
 rp and split if not well seasoned in the shade. It stands well under water and is used for various purposes in the Gun
 It is much cut away in the Madras Presidency, as it is highly prized by the natives for ploughs, axil trees, oil presses, &c.
 so that fine trees are rarely met with except in out-of-the-way places (such as the Collegial forests.) I have met with it 8
 nd much larger in Ceylon. A cubic foot weighs about 56lbs. It is called Billu in Teligoo, Burus or Purush in Tamil,
 asoor, Dhoura in Hindustani, Væe mara in Tinnevely, Billu and Huldâ in Bombay, Buruta gass in Ceylon. It
 nd ripens its seeds in the rains. I do not know of any attempts to plant it.—The tree yields a wood oil. The natives
 is. "Flower Satin" is obtained from the root in Ceylon.



Chloroxylon Swietenia (D.C.)

MELIA. (U
restivation. Stamens 10-1
slender, stigma capitate,
pinnate), panicles ample

MELIA C
long, pinnae about 3 p
scarcely half the length
apex, drupe ovate the
Ind. ii. p. 397.—M. su

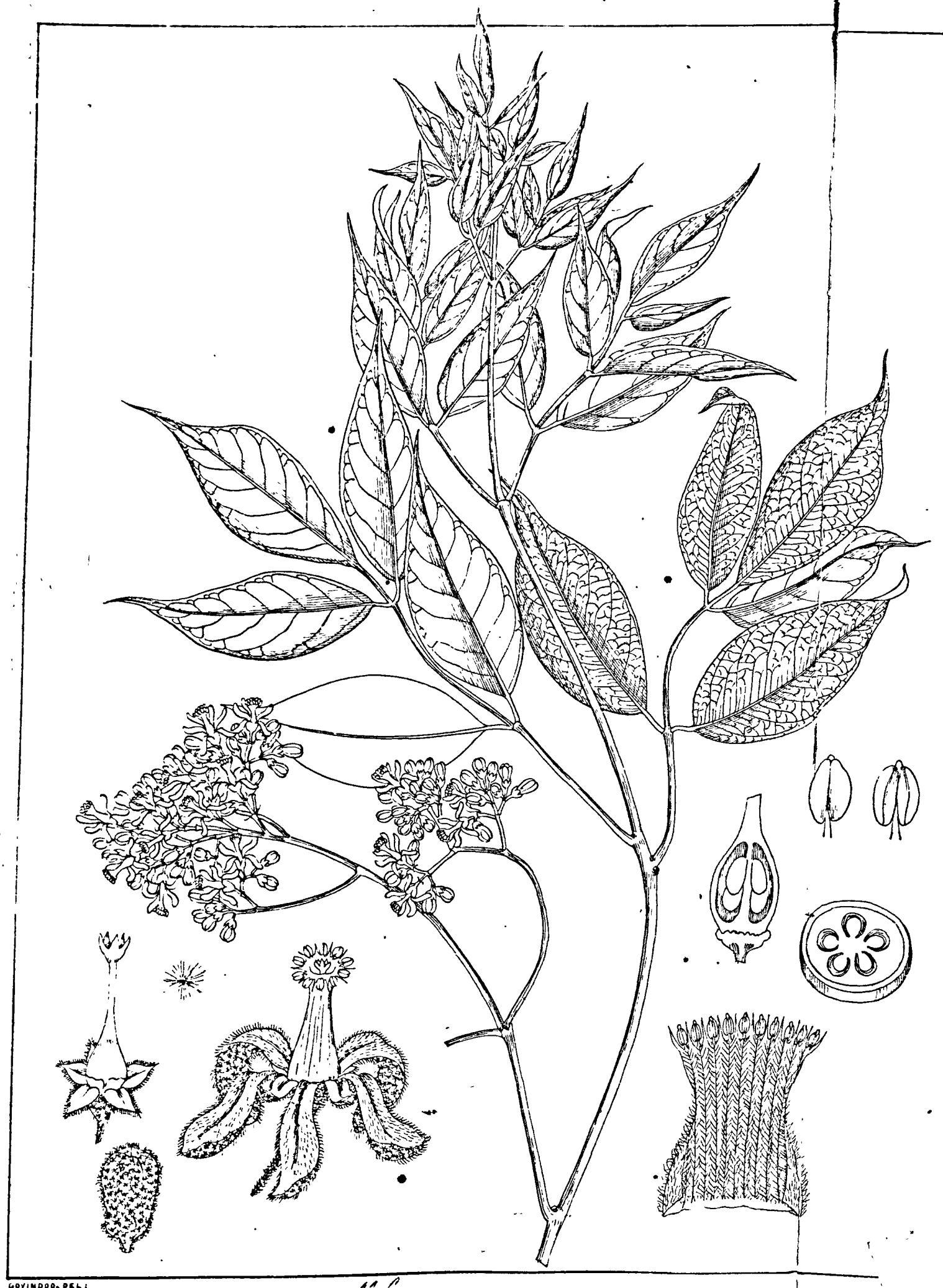
A very large an
and other parts of our P
is often used by planters
ornament it is very desir
from seeds. Seeds sent b
46 feet and a circumfere
Mr. Ferguson of that Isl
white-ants will not attack

MELIA COMPOSITA. (Willd.—Nat. order Meliaceae.)

inn.) *Gen. Pl.* p. 332.—GEN CHAR. Calyx 5-6, partite, lobes imbricate, petals as many as calyx lobes, spreading contorted in 2 monadelphous anthers included within the slightly dilated 10-12 fid-mouth of the cylindrical tube, ovary 3-6 celled, style 2 in each cell superposed, fruit drupaceous with a 1-5 celled bony putamen—trees, leaves alternate 2-3 pinnate (or simply axillary usually collected towards the ends of the branches.

COMPOSIT. (Willd.) Young shoots petioles and panicles very mealy, leaves bi-tripinnate alternate 12 to 18 inches long, leaflets 3-7 pair to each pinnæ, ovate acuminate crenulated glabrous 2 to 3 inches long, panicles axillary size of a large olive, smooth and yellowish green when ripe.—*W. A. prod.* p. 117.—*Melia robusta.* *Roxb. Fl.* perba. *Roxb. l. c.* p. 396.

A most handsome tree with a smooth dark brown bark. Common in Malabar, Wynaad, Coorg, Mysore, and South Canara Presidency. It is known to natives by the name of Mallay Vembo which is applied also to *Melia Azadarach*, and its timber for building purposes; it may however be said to be scarcely known in our Presidency, and as a quick growing tree of great use it should be introduced to Madras and elsewhere for avenues and ornamental planting—it seeds well and grows readily by Dr. Berry many years ago from Mulabar to the Calcutta Botanical Gardens produced in 7 years trees of a height of 44 inches 4 feet from the ground. It is common in Ceylon and is known by the native name of Lunu Midella, and says the timber is very light and cedar-like and in use for outriggers of boats and for ceilings, and that it is said



GOVINDOO, DEL.

Melia composita (Willd.)

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