

by the ladies of that nationality. The economic question is fully discussed in the paper and it will be advisable to abstract this portion separately; for the systematic part see Bot. Cbl. Cl. p. 136.

The wood is exported regularly from Mergui, the average annual quantity between 1887 and 1903 being 28,295 lbs. of the value of £ 195—2—0. It was formerly supposed that Kalamet wood might prove to be an undescribed species of *Santalum*, as it generally resembles the wood of *S. album* but differs in having more prominent medullary rays. Efforts were made by Mr. J. S. Gamble and Sir Dietrich Brandis to settle the identity of the wood, and the latter has pointed out how it has been confused with Young Kalamet (*Cordia fragrantissima* Kurz) which possesses a very different structure and scent. From fruiting specimens collected in 1902 by Mr. Manson the plant was provisionally referred to *Sterculiaceae* and possibly to the genus *Tarrietia*. At the same time it appeared probable that there were at least two species of Kalamet; one with a dark brown wood the other of a golden brown, both deliciously scented. In 1904 this surmise was confirmed by specimens, in leaf only, of two species of trees both called Kalamet by the Burmese. The matter is further complicated by the fact that in the Burmese market a wood of Malayan origin is also sold as Kalamet, and there is as yet no evidence to show whether it is the product of one of the Burmese species or not.

Flowering specimens have now been obtained of one of the Burmese species and this *Sterculiad* proves to be closely allied to the African genus *Triplochiton* but with sufficiently marked differences to warrant it being placed in a separate genus *Mansonia* which together with *Triplochiton* now forms the new tribe *Mansonieae*. *Mansonia Gagei* J. R. Drumm is thus established as the source of one kind of Kalamet wood, but as noted above the question of the source of the other two woods also known as Kalamet, one Burmese and the other Malayan, remains unsolved. W. G. Freeman.

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Corrigendum: Auf p. 80 ist statt Dr. A. W. Weber zu lesen Dr. A. Weberbauer.

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