

26304 to 26329—Continued.**26310 and 26311**—Continued.

different places are contained in this shipment and may or may not be all of the same variety. They are not of the Valdivia class."

Distribution.—The Chilean coast from Valparaiso to Chiloe.

26312. CITRULLUS VULGARIS Schrad.**Watermelon.**

"A watermelon that was harvested in February and eaten in July."

26313. CUCUMIS melo L.**Muskmelon.**

"A melon that grew without water in the poorest arid soil."

26314 and 26315. EMBOTHRIMUM COCCINEUM Forst.

26314. "'Notru,' 'el ciruelillo.' A beautiful, flowering ornamental tree fit for any place. Has bunches of bright crimson flowers in early October and dark-green leaves, which are pale green beneath. It grows in the south up to 22 feet and 12 to 16 inches in diameter. A decoction of the bark or leaves is used to cure glandular affections; infusion or smoke cures dental neuralgia, and is also used to cicatrize wounds."

26315. "'Lirhuerillo.' From the Province of Llanquihue. Useful as a timber tree."

Distribution.—The southern part of Chile.

See Nos. 25491 and 25492 for previous introductions.

26316. EUCRYPHIA CORDIFOLIA Cav.

"North of Valdivia this is called 'Ulmo;' at the south 'Muermo.' An evergreen tree with dense foliage, very beautiful on account of its abundant bunches of beautiful, white, fragrant flowers; it grows 50 feet high and 2 feet in diameter. Its hard wood is tan colored, of good quality for charcoal and bright blazing fuel, extra-durable railroad ties, heavy timbers, planks or boards, casks and vats, furniture, or any inside work; it becomes a darker red from exposure and age. Its wood and bark are highly impregnated with tannic acid. The bark contains about 35 per cent of tannin of great excellence, which quickly tans leather of superior quality and of much flexibility. The tanned product has a clean, light-buff color and an increased weight over the crude skins. The tannin of the wood serves for tanning, but is not used on account of its giving leather a blue cast. Ulmo bark is better than lingue and has been successfully applied in the form of concentrated extracts; its superiority as a tanning compound is of recent knowledge. It flowers in November and December and seeds in March and April."

Distribution.—The region around San Carlos, Chile, and extending south to the island of Chiloe.

See No. 25490 for previous introduction.

26317 and 26318. GEVUINA AVELLANA Molina.

26317. "'Avellana.' One of the handsomest trees in the world; its glossy, evergreen leaves, bunches of white, fragrant flowers and crimson nuts all at the same time, and its general symmetrical grace and beauty, make a very impressive sight. It grows in the Cordilleras of south and central Chile to the thirty-fourth degree of latitude and not beyond; is also found in the low coast range of the Cordillera Maritima. These seeds were found growing in latitude 44°; they need to be soaked in water a long time to germinate; they thrive in any soil, dry or wet, high or low lands here, but moist land is best for them. The wood of this tree is tough and elastic, takes a high polish, and is good for furniture."