

35918 to 35975—Continued.

sent from Santiago. Millions of these plants grow on the sands of the shore, sometimes hardly beyond the reach of the waves. West coast of Chiloe."

35954 and 35955. GEVUINA AVELLANA Molina. **Avellano.**

35954. From southern Chile. Received June 10, 1913. "(No. 229. February 16, 1913.) The nuts are edible and the tree is a remarkably handsome one. It should prove a very desirable ornamental wherever it can be grown in the United States. Found between Petrufquen and Villarica, but widely distributed in southern Chile."

35955. From Chile. Received May 7, 1913. "(No. 56.) An evergreen tree with very handsome foliage, and when loaded with its bright-red nuts it is particularly fine as an ornamental. The nuts are about five-eighths of an inch in diameter and are agreeable in taste. The tree grows well on the hills near Concepcion, but is probably more abundant and reaches its greatest development in the province of Valdivia, where the rainfall is greatest. Its maximum height is about 25 feet."

35956. GREIGIA SPHACELATA (Ruiz and Pavon) Regel.

From Quilan, Chile. Received June 10, 1913. "(No. 227.) *Chuno*. Perhaps a species of Bromelia. The natives eat the seed capsule, which contains a sweet juice, and consider it a delicacy. Should not be confused with the dried potato called *chuño* in Peru."

35957 and 35958. GUNNERA CHILENSIS Lam.

Received June 10, 1913.

35957. "From Panguipulli, Chile. (No. 93.) *Nalea*. An araceous plant growing in very wet, springy ground at Panguipulli. It is sometimes called Chilean rhubarb, and the leaf stalks are utilized in the same way that rhubarb is. The natives are quite fond of it, but North Americans and Europeans do not consider it quite equal to rhubarb. I was told that an excellent jelly could be made from the juice. In some other parts of Chiloe, notably on the island of Chiloe, the plant attains a large size, the leaves standing considerably above a man's head, and the leaf stalks are 4 or 5 inches in diameter. These large plants were found on high, sandy bluffs near the sea. The plant seems to adapt itself to a variety of situations."

35958. From Valdivia, Chile.

"(No. 195.) Market at Valdivia, but obtained wild in several other places."

35959. LAPAGERIA ROSEA Ruiz and Pavon.

From Concepcion, Chile. "(No. 319.) Copihue."

"Stems many feet in length, climbing, terete, branched, naked below, here and there scaly. Leaves petiolate, ovate-lanceolate, coriaceous, glossy, acuminate, five nerved, and reticulated. Peduncles axillary and solitary, longer than the petioles, bearing a single, handsome, lilylike pendulous flower, of a deep-red rose color, internally especially spotted with white. Outer sepals spatulate, with a gibbosity at the base, inner ones resembling them, but broader and more spotted. Stamen and style shorter than the perianth. The roots are used by the Chilenos as a substitute for sarsaparilla (*Smilax sarsaparilla*). The large, oblong, pulpy berry is prized as an esculent fruit, having a sweet and most agreeable flavor." (*Botanical Magazine*, pl. 4447, 1849.)