

42861 to 42878—Continued.

42870. ESCALLONIA REVOLUTA (Ruiz and Pav.) Pers. **Escalloniaceæ.**

Frequently called *siete camisas* (seven-bark) in Valdivia. It is rare in the central valley of Chile, but frequent in the mountains of Santiago. In Valdivia it grows in moist soils and rarely reaches 5 meters in height, sending out branches from the base of its thin trunk. Its light white wood is used only for firewood.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 34405.

42871. FAGELIA sp. **Scrophulariaceæ.**
(*Calceolaria* sp.)

42872. KAGENECKIA OBLONGA Ruiz and Pav. **Rosaceæ.** **Bolen.**

A Chilean tree which grows in arid places throughout the country. Its leaves are used for treating intermittent fever, and it is also employed at a tonic.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 34400.

42873. LAGENARIA VULGARIS Seringe. **Cucurbitaceæ.** **Gourd.**

42874. MAYTENUS BOARIA Molina. **Celastraceæ.** **Maiten.**

This Chilean tree, known as *huirpo* to the Araucanians, attains 12 meters in height, with a slender trunk. It is undoubtedly the most beautiful native tree in its foliage, which trembles and waves in the slightest breeze. Its leaves, which have a great forage value, are most eagerly sought by hungry cattle, like those of the weeping willow. Its wood is often yellow and is hard and elastic. There are varieties the wood of which is finely streaked with red and olive.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 34621.

42875. PERSEA LINGUE (Ruiz and Pav.) Nees. **Lauraceæ.** **Lingue.**

This is a very valuable industrial forest tree of large size, handsome, compact, evergreen, has glossy gray-blue-green leaves, and is an extra quick grower; here it is not a delicate plant, but grows quickly in any soil that is wet or very moist, also in water. The wood is light and tough like elm, but takes a very high finish. Its lumber is highly esteemed and is lasting if protected from the wet; it is used for furniture, bodies and poles of carts, ox yokes, etc. The wood is the color of white ash, finishes with a yellowish tinge, takes any stain. Its bark is used solely for tanning and is largely exported to Europe. Every station south is filled to overflowing with thousands of bags of broken bark awaiting transportation. The forests are being stripped, and in a very few years this tree will be very scarce. It is an extra beautiful shade tree. Its leaves are poisonous to animals, especially sheep, which are very fond of them. Medicinally it is a powerful astringent.

See S. P. I. Nos. 3393 and 24208 for previous introductions.

42876. PSORALEA GLANDULOSA L. **Fabaceæ.** **Culen.**

A medicinal plant, which grows along the river banks, and reaches a uniform height throughout Chile of 2 to 5 meters. Its leaves are used in the preparation of *aloja* (a popular beverage).

42877. QUILLAJA SAPONARIA Molina. **Rosaceæ.** **Quillay.**

"The *quillay* or *cullay* of the Chileans is a tree from 50 to 60 feet high, with smooth, shining, short-stalked, oval leaves and usually terminal white flowers, either solitary or from three to five upon a stalk. Its bark, called *quillay* or soap-bark, is rough and dark colored ex-