

43451 to 43461—Continued.

roasted and ground to make the Paraguay tea of commerce, which is said to possess the good properties of tea and coffee without their after-effects. In the hospitals of Paris it is used as a stimulant. The yerba groves are located in remote regions and grow best on high land at an elevation of 1,000 to 2,000 feet in soft alluvial soil or soil rich in humus. The seed is very difficult to germinate and without special treatment requires a year before it will come up. An opinion prevails that these seeds will germinate only after being eaten by birds, and a substitute for the gastric juice of the bird has been sought. By a method in use at San Ignacio, Argentina, seedlings have been obtained in five weeks. This plant might be grown in Texas and California. (Adapted from *Friderici, Tropenpflanzer, 1907, pp. 776-783.*)

43457. LONCHOCARPUS sp. Fabaceæ.

The species of this genus are either trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves and opposite leaflets. The papilionaceous flowers are white, pink, or purple, and occur in simple or branched racemes. The membranous or coriaceous pods are flat and dehiscent, containing one to four, or rarely more, flat kidney-shaped seeds. An indigo is said to be obtained from this genus, but it is not known in the trade and is little cultivated. (Adapted from *Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, Nova Genera et Species, vol. 6, pp. 182, 383*, and from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 4, p. 1904.*)

43458. PIPTADENIA EXCELSA (Griseb.) Lillo. Mimosaceæ.

(*P. communis excelsa* Griseb.)

"An important timber tree; also planted as a shade tree in Buenos Aires." (*Curran.*)

An unarmed tree, almost 100 feet high, with 15 to 20 pairs of leaflets in each leaf and spikes of flowers 2 or 3 inches long. The pods are linear. The rather thin bark is not used in tanning, as is that of the other species. The rosy wood, which resembles that of *Piptadenia macrocarpa*, is tough and straight grained and is used by the carpenters of Jujuy for various kinds of work. It is indigenous to the northern part of Argentina and is not exported to the south. (Adapted from *Grisebach, Plantae Lorentzianae, p. 121*, and from *Venturi and Lillo, Contribución al Conocimiento de los Arboles de la Argentina, p. 48.*)

43459. PIPTADENIA MACROCARPA Benth. Mimosaceæ.

"Used the same as above number." (*Curran.*)

An unarmed tree, native of Brazil, with grayish tomentulose twigs and branches and 10 to 25 pairs of pinnæ, each with 20 to 40 pairs of pinnales, hardly 2 millimeters long. The flowers occur in peduncled heads in the axils of the leaves, sometimes at the ends of the branchlets. The pods are half a foot long and more than an inch wide, with thickened margins. (Adapted from *Hooker's Journal of Botany, vol. 4, p. 341*, and from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 5, p. 2647.*)

43460. SACCELLIUM LANCEOLATUM Humb. and Bonpl. Boraginaceæ.

A tree, 2 to 4 meters in height, with many branches, and a trunk 3 decimeters in thickness. The alternate, lanceolate leaves are 10 to 16 centimeters in height, and the terminal racemes of inconspicuous dioecious flowers resemble minute bouquets. The fruit is a small drupe. The wood of this tree is about the same in color and texture as that of