

narcotic and in certain religious ceremonies. It has recently been cultivated on the island of Montserrat, British West Indies, as a source of scopolamin, an alkaloid with the properties of *atropin*." (W. E. Safford.)

52584. Received as *D. stramonium*, but does not agree with that species.

52585. Received as *D. fastuosa alba*, but does not agree with that species.

Obtained from Sr. Don Rodolfo Godinez, ingeniero director de la Granja Agrícola.

### 52586 to 52594.

From Santiago, Chile. Seeds presented by F. Albert, consulting forester, Forestry Department, through the United States Forest Service. Received March 5, 1921.

52586. AEXTOXICON PUNCTATUM Ruiz and Pav. Euphorbiaceæ. **Tique.**

A Chilean tree belonging to the spurge family, with small colorless scales covering all of its parts, and with dense foliage. The leaves, quite stiff and narrowly oblong in shape, are very dark green on the upper surfaces and light green or even whitish below. The small white flowers are borne in short axillary racemes, and the fruits are small black olive-shaped drupes. By reason of its beauty the wood is admirably suited for the making of furniture, etc. (Adapted from *Castillo and Dey, Jeografía Vegetal del Río Valdivia*, p. 68.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49268.

52587. CAESALPINIA PECTINATA Cav. Cæsalpiniaceæ. **Tara.**  
(*C. tinctoria* Domb.)

A tall upright spiny shrub or small tree, often planted for hedges in Peru. Here it grows under much the same conditions as the *molle*, or *pepper tree*, but extending into somewhat lower and drier situations. In the market of Lima *tara* pods are a regular article of trade, and are said to be used for dyeing, tanning leather, and making ink. The immature seeds of the *tara* contain underneath the skin a layer of edible flesh. It has a rather pleasant, slightly sweetish taste, like the arillus of the seeds of Inga and other leguminous trees. (Adapted from O. F. Cook, note to S. P. I. No. 41323.)

52588. CALDCLUVIA PANICULATA (Cav.) D. Don. Cunoniaceæ. **Tiaca.**

*La Tiaca*, also called *triacá* by the natives of Chile. The tree may reach a height of 15 meters. The leaves, up to 14 centimeters long, are elliptic, serrate, short stemmed, and frequently opposite. The white aromatic flowers which appear in spring are borne in axillary corymbs. The wood is excellent for carriage making. (Adapted from *Castillo and Dey, Jeografía Vegetal del Río Valdivia*, p. 57, and from *Johnson, Gardener's Dictionary*, p. 155.)

52589. EUCRYPHIA CORDIFOLIA Cav. Eucryphiaceæ. **Muermo.**

An ornamental and also useful Chilean tree which attains a height of about 15 feet, with thick, leathery, shining leaves and aromatic white flowers which appear in the spring and make the tree a beautiful sight. Because of the abundance of nectar, this tree is a favorite with the bees. The bark, rich in tannin, is utilized in dyeing and also in medicine. (Adapted from *Castillo and Dey, Jeografía Vegetal del Río Valdivia*, p. 81.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49270.