

52586 to 52594—Continued.

52590. LAURELIA SEMPERVIRENS (Ruiz and Pav.) Tulasne. Monimiaceæ.
(*L. aromatica* JUSS.) **Chilean laurel.**

"A handsome tree of southern Chile, with durable wood, which is never bored by insects and is much used for flooring. An excellent tree for our northwest coast." (*W. E. Safford.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49272.

52591. MAYTENUS BOARIA Molina. Celastraceæ. **Maiten.**

"An ornamental Chilean tree of weeping habit, with small gray-green and orange fruits. Superficially it resembles the pepper tree (*Schinus molle*). It thrives well as far north as San Francisco and should be exploited as a shade tree for dry regions. The young branches are much relished by cattle." (*Fairchild.*)

52592 to 52594. NOTHOFAGUS spp. Fagaceæ.

52592. NOTHOFAGUS DOMBEYI (Mirb.) Oerst. **Coigüe.**
(*Fagus dombeyi* Mirb.)

A majestic tree, with leathery, oval, or elliptic short-stemmed leaves which are of an intense shining-green color. It is native to Chile, where it will grow in soil too damp for cultivation. The wood is quite valuable for building purposes. (Adapted from *Castillo and Dey, Jeografía Vegetal del Río Valdivia, p. 39.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49274.

52593. NOTHOFAGUS OBLIQUA (Mirb.) Blume. **Roble.**
(*Fagus obliqua* Mirb.)

A tall deciduous tree, with oval-oblong clear-green leaves and 3-seeded fruits. The wood, which is considered a valuable timber, varies in quality with the nature of the soil. The streets of the city of Valdivia are paved with blocks of wood of this tree. It is said to be the most northerly of the Chilean beeches. (Adapted from *Castillo and Dey, Jeografía Vegetal del Río Valdivia, p. 35.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49275.

52594. NOTHOFAGUS PROCERA Oerst. **Rauli.**
(*Fagus procera* Poepp. and Endl.)

A deciduous Chilean timber tree, once abundant in the province of Valdivia, but now comparatively scarce owing to the great demand for its wood which is reddish and compact, and is used for parquet flooring, cabinetwork, etc. (Adapted from *Castillo and Dey, Jeografía Vegetal del Río Valdivia, p. 36.*)

52595. CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM L. Clusiaceæ.

Alexandrian laurel.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by Adn. Hernandez, director, Manila Bureau of Agriculture. Received February 26, 1921.

This tropical tree is widely distributed throughout India, where a greenish oil is extracted from the seeds and is used for burning by the poorer classes. It is also used as an application in rheumatism.

An analysis of Queensland-grown fruits follows: Shells, 62.5 per cent; kernels, 37.5 per cent; greenish yellow oil, 43 per cent; dry residue, 27 per cent; moisture, 30 per cent; ashes of whole kernels, 1.66 per cent; ashes of exhausted residue, 6.15 per cent. The green oil on saponification yields a