

54622 to 54643—Continued.

54638. "(No. 660. Santa Ines, Chile. October 7, 1921.) *Reina Cristina* apple. This variety is considered by Sr. Izquierdo the best aphid-resistant apple in Chile. It is said to be a fruit of much better quality than *Huidobro* and worthy of cultivation on a large scale. I doubt if it will prove to be as good as many of our North American apples, but it is worthy of a trial. It should also be tested as a rootstock for other varieties."

54639. *PEUMUS BOLDUS* Molina. Monimiaceæ. **Boldo.**

"(No. 668. Santa Ines, Chile. October 6, 1921.) A small tree esteemed in Chile for its ornamental and medicinal value. The dried leaves are exported to Europe, where they are employed in diseases of the liver. An infusion of the flowers is also used medicinally. The fruits are eaten, but are not of great value.

"The tree is dioecious and very aromatic in all its parts. It has opposite, rough, short-petioled, ovate leaves; flowers in small axillary racemes; and fruits the size of our northern haws."

54640. *POPULUS* sp. Salicaceæ. **Poplar.**

"(No. 669. Santa Ines, Chile. October 6, 1921.) Giant poplar of Santa Ines. This tree, more vigorous in growth and ultimately larger than the common poplar of Chile, originated at Santa Ines as a bud sport or mutation. Sr. Izquierdo says of it: 'It grows very rapidly when planted on good soil. Its wood is equal to that of the common poplar, but has few knots because of the rapidity of growth.' Of interest for our Southwestern States."

54641. *POPULUS* sp. Salicaceæ. **Poplar.**

"(No. 671. Santa Ines, Chile. October 6, 1921.) *Alamo de hoja persistente*. Evergreen poplar. The commonest tree in southern Chile is the *alamo*, or poplar. It is used in place of fences to mark the boundaries of many farms and is planted along numerous roads and avenues. It is commonly a deciduous species, but occasionally trees hold their leaves longer than others and a few are nearly evergreen in character. Sr. Izquierdo has selected one of the latter and has propagated it by cuttings. It seems worthy of trial in our Southwestern States and on the Pacific coast, where it may be of value as a quick-growing ornamental. Its lumber is much used in Chile for rough purposes."

54642. *PRUNUS AVIUM* L. Amygdalaceæ. **Sweet cherry.**

"(No. 661. Santa Ines, Chile. October 7, 1921.) *Precoz del Salto* cherry (Salto early). This is recommended by Sr. Izquierdo as the best early cherry grown in Chile. It is probably of European origin, but its early history is not known; Sr. Izquierdo found the variety growing at Cascada del Salto when he bought the property a few years ago. Its fruits, which are said to ripen two to three weeks earlier than other cherries cultivated in the same region, are described as medium sized, sweet, and of good quality. The variety is worthy of trial on the Pacific coast."

54643. *TIPUANA TIPU* (Benth.) Lillo. Fabaceæ. **Tipu.**
(*T. speciosa* Benth.)

"(No. 670. Santa Ines, Chile, October 6, 1921.) *Tipu*. Sr. Izquierdo describes this plant as follows: 'A handsome ornamental tree from the Argentine Republic. It has compact, delicate foliage and is excellent for parks and for planting along streets and avenues. In its native country it is said to grow nearly as rapidly as *Eucalyptus globulus*. In the Botanic Gardens at Buenos Aires it has reached a height of 4½ meters (15 feet) in 31½ months. Plants imported from Argentina have shown much vigor at Santa Ines and have grown even during the winter months. Its wood is useful for furniture and rough purposes. Its horizontal branches make it an excellent shade tree.' For trial on the Pacific coast and in our Southwestern States."