

26304 to 26329—Continued.**26317 and 26318**—Continued.

26318. “‘*Avellana*.’ From the Cordillera of central Chile. Soak the seeds well.”

See No. 25611 for previous introduction and distribution.

26319. *GREIGIA SPHACELATA* (R. and P.) Regel.

“‘*Chupones*.’ From the mainland in the Province of Llanquihue.”

Distribution.—In humid situations about Concepcion, Chile, and south to the province of Llanquihue.

See No. 25476 for previous introduction.

26320. *GUNNERA CHILENSIS* Lam.

“‘*Nalea*.’ This grows only in wet places, banks of streams, ravines, etc. It is like a giant pieplant or rhubarb and is very ornamental; it is somewhat different from ‘Pangué’ (S. P. I. No. 25477); the former is eaten raw after the bark or skin is removed and has an agreeable sweet-acid taste; its juice made into ices is eaten with gusto. A decoction for diarrhea, etc., is made from the roots, which are hard and very astringent; the small quantity of juice which they contain is a valuable, permanent black dye for cloths and is estimable for tanning skins. The new sprouts are much esteemed by the Indians; they call them ‘pampancallhue.’ Oxen eat the leaves with relish when accustomed to them.”

See No. 25477 for previous introduction and distribution.

26321. *LAURELIA SEMPERVIRENS* (R. & P.) Tul.

“Indian name ‘el huahuan.’ The evergreen laurel is too well known to need description. The industrial applications, large dimensions and merits of its timber, durability when not exposed to the elements, facility to work, ability to permanently receive any stain, etc., require no comment. It is necessary to cut the tree for lumber when the sap is down. It grows to immense size in the Cordilleran foothills of the south and gradually diminishes in size as it is found north of the river Bio Bio. It has nearly all the medicinal properties of *Laurelia aromatica*, among which are the following: An infusion of the scraped or pounded wood, the leaves or flowers is used to cure pains in the head which are the results of colds; the same and especially an infusion of the leaves is used for affections of the digestive tubes, urinary organs, to combat bronchitis and as baths or lotions to strengthen the nervous system, to alleviate or moderate paralysis, to fumigate the body against spasmodic convulsions; a pomade made of the powdered leaves cures skin diseases. The ground bark being placed in the cavity of a tooth stops the pain; an infusion of the bark is used as a remedy for lockjaw, etc.”

Distribution.—Frequent in the woods in the vicinity of Valparaiso, Chile, and south to the island of Chiloe, rising to an elevation of 8,000 feet on the mountain slopes.

26322 and 26323. *MAYTENUS BOARIA* Molina.

26322. “Large-leaved variety.” **26323.** “Small-leaved variety.”

“An evergreen forest tree, native name ‘el maiten.’ A beautiful, fine-leaved, dense, semidrooping, small-limbed, shade tree of rare excellence, growing naturally in a round form up to a height of 12 meters and about 12 inches thick. It naturally seeks the dryest, poorest, arid lowland soils. It has great value as forage for horses and cattle; in times of drought or grass failure, hungry animals are kept alive by breaking a few branches daily and feeding the leaves. The wood is fine grained, hard, elastic, and mostly plain white and pale yellow, some-