

## 42861 to 42878—Continued.

ternally, but internally consists of numerous regular whitish or yellowish layers and contains a large quantity of carbonate of lime and other mineral matters. It is also rich in saponin, a vegetable soap principle found likewise in plants belonging to the cloverworts, soapworts, and a few other orders; and on this account it is commonly used as a substitute for washing clothes, 2 ounces of the bark being sufficient to wash a dress. It is also said to remove all spots or stains and to impart a remarkable luster to wool; and is used to wash the hair, for which purpose it is powdered between stones, then rubbed with the hands in water, making a foam like soap. A preparation of it has been brought into use in this country for promoting the growth of the hair." (*Lindley, Treasury of Botany, vol. 2, p. 952.*)

See S. P. I. No. 3360 for previous introduction.

42878. SCHINUS HUIGAN Molina. Anacardiaceæ. **Huigan.**  
(*S. dependens* Orteg.)

This characteristic spiny shrub of the arid hills in Chile has fragrant leaves and hard resistant wood, which is much used whenever the size of development permits. The seeds are scattered by the breaking of the epidermis of the fruit. It makes an excellent hedge plant.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 3323.

## 42879. HIBISCADELPHUS GIFFARDIANUS Rock. Malvaceæ.

**Hau Kuahiwi.**

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. J. F. Rock, botanist, College of Hawaii. Received June 5, 1916.

"You may know that of this species there is only one tree in existence and consequently seed is very scarce. I have a number of young trees growing in Honolulu and thus hope to perpetuate the species." (*Rock.*)

"The *Hau Kuahiwi* is a remarkable tree. At first appearance one would think it to be the common Hau (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), but at closer inspection one can not but wonder at the most peculiar shape of the flowers, which are of a deep magenta, and the large yellowish tuberculate capsules. It is rather a low tree with a not-erect, but rather inclining, trunk of a foot in diameter, with a many-branching round crown. The genus *Hibiscadelphus*, meaning brother of *Hibiscus*, was described by the author and the species named in honor of Mr. W. M. Giffard, of Honolulu, in whose company the writer collected his first specimens. It differs from the genus *Hibiscus* in its very peculiar flowers and mainly in the calyx, which is not persistent with the capsules, but drops together with the bracts as soon as the capsules are formed. Unfortunately, the tree is the only one in existence. It is unique among all Hawaiian plants, and the author is sorry to relate that nothing has been done to protect it. Like many other Hawaiian trees, it will succumb to the ravages of cattle, which inhabit a great many of our native forests. This single tree is found on a small kipuka of 56 acres called Puaulu, on the land of Keauhou, near Kilauea Volcano, at an elevation of 4,200 feet, on the island of Hawaii. It is surrounded by a great many rare trees, which will share its fate sooner or later. Among them are beautiful trees of *Sapindus saponaria*, Pelea, *Zanthoxylum*, *Urera*, *Straussia*, *Ochrosia*, etc. The genus consists of three species, the above described one in Hawaii, one on Maui with only a single tree left, and a third on Hualalal, Hawaii." (*J. F. Rock, Indigenous Trees of the Hawaiian Islands, p. 299.*)