
XIII. *Account of a Species of Bark, the Original Quina-Quina of Peru, sent over by Mons. de la Condamine to Cromwell Mortimer, Esq. Sec. R. Soc. about 1749. Communicated to A. B. Lambert, Esq. F. R. S. V. P. L. S. by John Hawkins, Esq. of Dorchester.*

Read December 4, 1794.

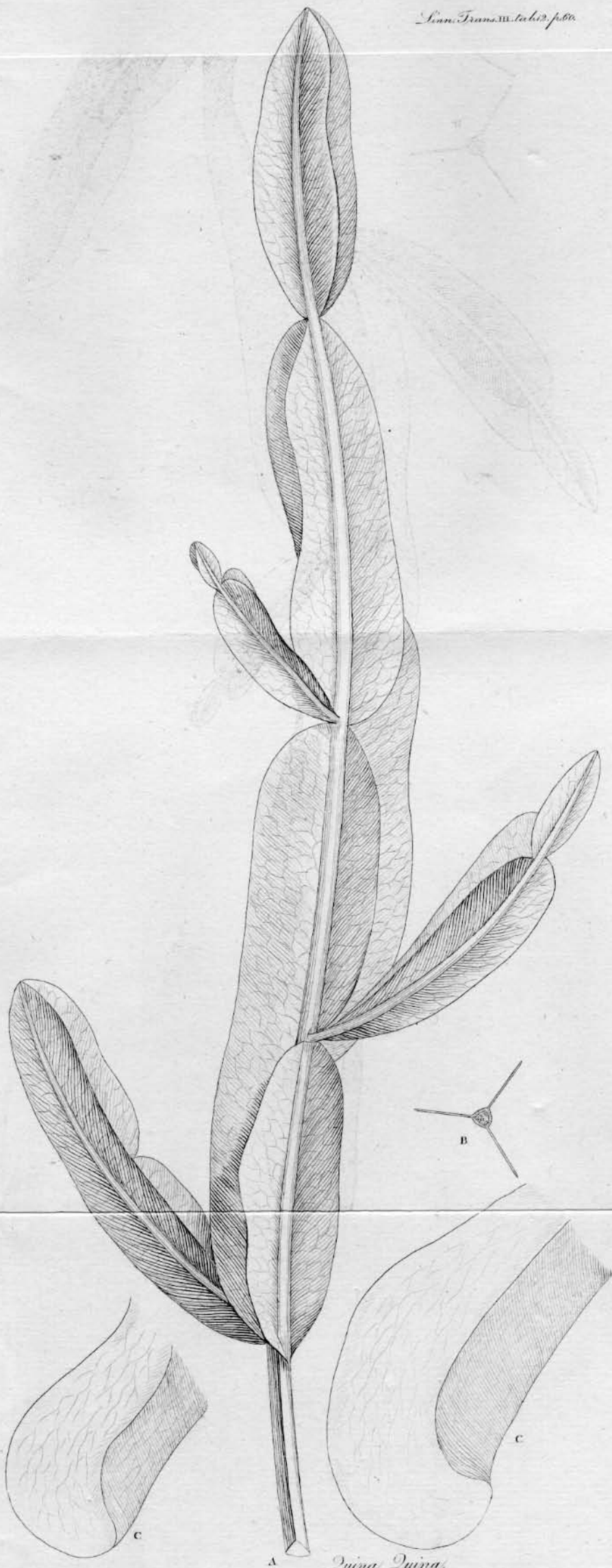
THERE is a famous tree, besides the Peruvian bark (*Cinchona officinalis* of Linnæus), known in several provinces of South America under the name of *Quina-Quina*, and in the province of Maynas on the banks of the river Marannon under that of *Tatchi*. A fragrant resin distills from the trunk by means of an incision. The seeds, called by the Spaniards *Pepitas de Quina-Quina*, have the form of beans, or of flat almonds, and are enclosed in a kind of doubled leaf, between which and the seed is found a little of the same resin that distills from the tree. Their chief use is to make fumigations, which are reputed cordial and wholesome, but their reputation is much less now than formerly.

This tree grows plentifully in several provinces of High Peru, as in the neighbourhood of Chucuisaca or La Plata, Tarija, Misque, Lipes, &c. The natives make rolls or masses of the resin, which they sell at Potosi and Chucuisaca, where they serve not only to fumigate or perfume with, but also for several other uses in physic, sometimes under the form of a plaister, sometimes under that of a compound oil made from the resin. This substance is supposed to

promote perspiration, strengthen the nerves, and to restore the motion of the joints in gouty people, by barely carrying in the hand and continually handling it, without any preparation, of which many instances are recorded. The Turks apply their *Caddarum* to the very same use.

It is wonderful, that the bark of *Loxa* (*Cinchona officinalis*) should have been called in Europe, and every other part of the world except its native place, by the name of *Quina-Quina*, which name properly belongs to the tree we are mentioning, always called *Quina-Quina* by the natives, and afterwards by the Spaniards when they first became acquainted with it. Among the several virtues attributed to this tree, the most considerable is that of its bark, which passed for an excellent febrifuge, and before the discovery of the tree of *Loxa* was in great repute for curing tertian agues, &c. The jesuits of *La Paz* or *Chucuyapu* gathered its bark, which is intensely bitter, very carefully, and used to send it to Rome, where it was distributed under the true name of *Quina-Quina*, and used for the cure of intermittent fevers. It seems that the bark of *Loxa* having passed into Europe, particularly to Rome, by the same means, the new febrifuge has been confounded with the old one, and that of *Loxa* having been most used, has retained the name of the first, which is now-a-days almost entirely forgotten. The name *Cascarilla*, or small bark, given to that of *Loxa*, seems to have been invented in order to distinguish it from some other, undoubtedly the ancient *Quina-Quina*.

TAB. 12 represents the ancient *Quina-Quina* etched by Mr. Hawkins from the original specimen in 1741, and which is here re-engraved, the old plate being lost. The stalk (A) is triangular, furrowed and pithy, emitting branches alternately, with a leafy wing



Quina, Quina.

wing running along every angle, like a three-edged sword-blade, terminating here and there in a rounded form. These wings are thick, and curiously veined. When steeped in hot water, in order to expand them, they became covered all over with a white powdery substance (probably from the resin which the water could not dissolve). (B) is a transverse section of the stem and leaves ; (C) the seeds, of a brown colour and woody substance.