

are three tannins at least in *Eucalyptus* kinos and all are determinable by reagents. The one which gives the violet coloration and precipitate with ferric chloride gelatinizes the most rapidly, the one giving a green coloration with ferric chloride also gelatinizes but not so rapidly as the other. The tannin which gives a blue coloration with ferric chloride does not gelatinize in tinctures. The kinos which give this coloration, also a sparse precipitate slow to form, with iodine in potassium iodide, and a comparatively small amount of the copper salt insoluble in ammonia, all contain in excess this tannin, and the tinctures from these do not gelatinize. The astringency value of the several kinos also varies considerably, those giving the green coloration being the least astringent. The same species of *Eucalyptus* always gives a similar kino, and in this constancy follows the rule found to be characteristic of the essential oils of identical species. Those *Eucalypts* which give oils containing phellandrene, all appear to exude kinos which give the violet coloration with ferric chloride, and they, of course, gelatinize in tinctures most readily. All kinos contain mixed tannins, although as the tannins diminish in amounts either in one direction or another. The author shows that the addition of a small amount of formaldehyde to the tincture will determine in a few days whether a kino will gelatinize or not. Acetaldehyde also acts in the same way, but is slower in its action, and as a test not so satisfactory. So far, four *Eucalyptus* kinos have been found which do not gelatinize in tinctures, and they all have a high astringency value. They are obtained from *E. microcorys*, *E. calophylla*, *E. eximia* and *E. maculata*. The tinctures of the two last, however, give precipitates when diluted with water, that of *E. calophylla* gives a turbidity only, while that of *E. microcorys* does not give a turbidity even on the addition of a large amount of water. It thus appears that the difficulty of gelatinized tincture of kinos may be overcome by using these *Eucalyptus* kinos, and that without the addition of corrigents like glycerol. The paper includes tables illustrating the reactions of the several kinos and also giving full data in reference to the gelatinization of the tinctures.

The author also announced the presence in most *Eucalyptus* kinos of a well defined organism which will grow in aqueous solutions of these kinos. To this organism may perhaps be traced the marked alteration in some kinos. It is being investigated by Mr. S. J. Johnston, B. A., B. Sc., of the Technological Museum.

Smith.

Personalnachrichten.

Ernannt: Prof. **J. W. Harshberger** zum Ass. Professor of Botany in Philadelphia. — Prof. Dr. **Benecke** zum a. o. Prof. in der philos. Fakultät d. Univ. Kiel.

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