

37809 to 37812—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. F. N. Meyer.)

are used as fuel after having been roughly crushed and partly dried. The wood occasionally is employed in carpentering work and for tool handles and carrying poles, but it is not much thought of. The plant seems to be able to stand a great amount of drought and some alkali also, and it might prove to be of great value as a hedge plant for sections of the semiarid United States where the winters are not too severe. The fruits of this orange are often quite large and elongated near the peduncle. May possibly be a different and perhaps hardier variety than the ordinary Japanese form. Chinese name *Ch'ou ch'eng tzü.*"

37810. ULMUS PARVIFOLIA Jacq. Ulmaceæ.**Elm.**

From the village of Nantotchu, south of Sianfu, Shensi. Received April 14, 1914.

"(No. 2010a. January 21, 1914.) A small-leaved species of elm, growing in favorable localities into a tall tree with a heavy trunk; on dry, exposed loess cliffs, however, it remains in the nature of a tall shrub. The bark is scaly and thrown off in small patches, making the trunk and limbs quite smooth; the trees flower in late summer and the ripe fruits, together with the dead, brown foliage, are retained in sheltered spots until springtime. This elm is very drought resistant and stands a fair amount of alkali. It is much planted by the Chinese for its lumber, which is durable and tenacious and in special demand by cart builders. Of value for the mild-wintered semiarid sections of the United States as a useful lumber tree and as an ornamental tree for parks and along roads. Chinese name *Kuang kuang yü shu*, meaning 'lustrous' or 'shiny elm tree.'

37811 and 37812. DIOSPYROS LOTUS L. Diospyraceæ.**Persimmon.**

37811. From Fuping, Shensi. Received April 14, 1914.

"(No. 2011a. February 3, 1914.) An improved variety of the ordinary *lotus* persimmon of North China, used extensively by the Chinese as a stock for their cultivated *kaki* varieties. To obtain the best results, the practice of patch budding in late spring should be followed, and the Chinese as a rule set two or three buds on the same stock, so as to make sure. This *lotus* persimmon occurs naturally in dry loess ravines, along steep edges of loess tablelands, and on pebbly and rocky inclines. It seems to be able to withstand a truly amazing amount of drought and also a fair percentage of alkali, but the trees do not thrive on low places or on lands which are not properly drained. The use of this *lotus* persimmon as a stock in America may possibly make persimmon culture successful, even in regions with a summer rainfall of 10 to 12 inches only. Local name *Juan tsao tzü*, meaning 'soft jujube.'

37812. From Ishih, Shansi. Received April 4, 1914.

"(No. 2012a. February 12, 1914.) The ordinary form of the wild *lotus* persimmon, the fruits of which are a sweetmeat for children. For further information see preceding number. Local name *Juan tsao tzü.*"

37813 to 37818.

From Guayaquil, Ecuador. Presented by Mr. Frederic W. Goding, American consul general. Received April 11, 1914. Quoted notes by Mr. Goding, except as otherwise indicated.