

45941 to 45951—Continued.

nut. Large Chinese chestnuts from trees cultivated in neighboring mountain districts."

45948. "(No. 2458a. Wantiaoshan, Hupeh, China. November 30, 1917.) *Wa li tze* (bean chestnut). Chestnuts from wild trees occurring at altitudes between 3,000 and 6,000 feet above sea level. There is considerable variation among the trees and bushes from which these seeds were collected, and perhaps there is more than one species among them. If so, there may be the chinquapin, *Castanea seguinii*, which seems to be wholly resistant to the chestnut blight, *Endothia parasitica*. Purchased from a local collector."

45949. *CASTANEA SEGUINII* Dode. Fagaceæ. Chinquapin.

"(No. 2459a. Ichang, Hupeh, China. November 16, 1917.) *Moh pan li* (hairy board oak). A shrubby chinquapin, occasionally growing into a tree 25 to 40 feet high; it occurs on mountain slopes here and there in Central China, often in great quantities. Sprouts only 2 feet high often produce seeds. It appears to be totally resistant to the bark fungus, *Endothia parasitica*, and may be of considerable value in breeding experiments such as Dr. Walter Van Fleet has been conducting for several years. This species seems to be more moisture loving than *Castanea mollissima*, but it grows well on the most barren mountain slopes."

For an illustration of a fruiting branch of this shrub, see Plate III.

45950. *EUCOMMIA ULMOIDES* Oliver. Trochodendraceæ.

"(No. 2460a. Suilokua, Hupeh, China. November 13, 1917.) *Tu chung shu* (ease of heart tree) and *Sheh mien shu* (floss silk tree). The so-called Chinese rubber tree, which has proved to be more hardy and more drought resistant in the United States than was at first expected. In China the bark, with its silky threads (when broken), is used as a high-class drug."

45951. *CITRUS ICHANGENSIS* Swingle. Rutaceæ. Ichang lemon.

"(No. 2461a. Ichang, Hupeh, China. December, 1917.) Cultivated strains of Ichang lemons. To be sown to obtain bearing trees for all-round purposes. There is considerable variation in the Ichang lemon, and some seedlings might produce remarkably good fruits."

45952. *TAMARIX APHYLLA* (L.) Karst. Tamaricaceæ. Athel.
(*T. articulata* Vahl.)

From Tucson, Ariz. Cuttings presented by Prof. J. J. Thornber, University of Arizona. Received March 26, 1918.

"The *athel* or *evergreen tamarisk* of northern Africa. Trees with erect habit and ascending branches. Branchlets numerous, threadlike, drooping, bluish green, and appearing as if jointed or segmented on account of the character of the small leaves. The plants grow readily from cuttings, which may be made at almost any season. Cuttings often develop into trees 6 to 10 feet tall in a year, while trees 4 to 6 years old under favorable conditions attain heights of 40 to 50 feet. Thrives in sandy and calcareous soils and in those with considerable alkali and is very drought and heat resistant. Young trees with well-matured wood were only slightly injured with a temperature of 6° F. Excellent for windbreaks and very popular on account of its rapid growth, symmetrical form, and evergreen foliage." (J. J. Thornber.)