

56390 to 56398—Continued.

A large tree with decidedly sweet nuts."

For an illustration of this chestnut, see Plate III.

56395. *CHAETOCLOA ITALICA* (L.) Scribn. Poaceae. (*Setaria italica* Beauv.) Millet.

"(No. 60c. Peking, Chihli.) Millet forms one of the most important cereal foods of the natives of northern China. I consider it delightful as a breakfast food, although among the Chinese it is classed with sweet potatoes as 'coolie food.' There are many varieties ranging in height up to 3 or 4 or even 6 feet, and there are said to be two distinct groups, the ordinary kind and the glutinous kind."

56399 and 56400.

From Darjiling, India. Seeds presented by G. H. Cave, curator, Lloyd Botanic Gardens. Received January 8, 1923.

56399. *ACER STERCULIACEUM* Wall. Aceraceae. (*A. villosum* Wall.) Maple.

A handsome tree with gray bark, native to the northwestern parts of the Himalayas at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 feet. It sometimes reaches a height of 80 feet. The thin shining-green leaves are occasionally used for fodder, and the white close-grained wood is beautifully mottled.

56400. *BETULA UTILIS* D. Don. Betulaceae. (*B. blajpatra* Wall.) Birch.

A tree about 60 feet in height, with creamy white trunk and branches and bark which peels off in papery flakes. It is native to subtropical regions of the Himalayas. The oval, coarsely toothed, sharp-pointed leaves are dark green above and paler beneath, and 3 inches long. In winter the orange-chocolate color of the twigs is very striking.

56401 to 56437.

From China. Seeds presented by C. A. Reed, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 10, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Reed, unless otherwise stated.

56401 to 56402. *CORYLUS* spp. Betulaceae. Filbert.

56401. *CORYLUS* sp.

"(No. 34ac. Shihkiachwang, Chihli.) Typical nuts from the market, said to have come from trees growing 100 miles south of the town."

56402. *CORYLUS* sp.

"(No. 45fc. Hangechow, Chekiang.) Nuts bought in the local market, but evidently brought from some distance, presumably western China."

56403. *CORYLUS* sp.

"(No. 65c. Hwailai, Chihli.) Nuts collected from wild plants growing along the mountainous roadway southeast of the Trappist Monastery."

56404. *HOLCUS SORGHUM* L. Poaceae. (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.) Sorghum.

"(No. 42c. Taiyuan, Shansi.) Typical specimens from the market."

56405 to 56426. *JUGLANS* spp. Juglandaceae.

56405 to 56408. *JUGLANS MANDSHURICA* Maxim. Manchurian walnut.

56405. "(No. 10c. Nankow Pass, near Nankow, Chihli.) Obtained through J. Hers, of Peking. An uncultivated species with small thick-shelled nuts, not valued very highly by the natives. None of the

56401 to 56437—Continued.

trees were of large size, 30 feet being the maximum height, with an average height of less than 20 feet. In habit this species resembles *Juglans sieboldiana*."

56406. "(No. 19c. Hsinghuang, Chihli. August, 1922.) Collected in a valley north of the Ming tombs."

56407. "(No. 45ac. Nanking, Kiangsu.) Nuts taken from a tree near the residence of the president of the University of Nanking. The nuts of this species are known here as 'butternuts,' as they are also throughout Chosen and Manchuria."

56408. "(No. 63c. Hwailai, Chihli.) Nuts obtained from wild trees growing southeast of the Trappist Monastery not far from the Great Wall of China."

56409 to 56425. *JUGLANS REGIA* L. Walnut.

56409. "(Nos. 1c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 53c, and 54c. Hwailai, Chihli.) Nuts obtained from thrifty seedling trees in the vicinity of the Trappist Monastery. This place, which has an altitude of about 2,500 feet, is near the northernmost limit at which Persian walnuts are found in China. With these walnut trees were apricots, plums, pears, and peaches."

56410. "(No. 2c. Piensih, Shansi.) Nuts obtained from a farmer living near Piensih, a half day's travel west of Fenchow. This is an arid mountainous region with loess soil, subject to severe winters with little precipitation. The temperature falls gradually in the autumn, however, and rises gradually in the spring, which may account for the successful raising of walnuts here and in other parts of northern China."

56411. "(No. 6c. Yihsien, Shantung. October 15, 1922.) Nuts from a young seedling tree in the garden of K. M. Gordon. These nuts ripened on the tree and are of good quality. Usually the walnut crop of China is clubbed from the trees two to five weeks before ripening and the nuts covered with straw and left to sweat and wilt for a period of five to eight days. The hulls are then removed, the nuts superficially cured and then placed on the market."

56412. "(No. 7c. Tsinghua, Honan.) Nuts selected in the market by J. L. Buck, of the University of Nanking, as being typical for that locality."

56413. "(No. 8c. Sinsiang, Honan.) Nuts selected by J. L. Buck, of the University of Nanking, as being typical for that locality."

56414. "(No. 9c. Peking.) From the curio stands on Hattamen Street. Nuts large, very rough, with exceedingly thick, hard shells."

56415. "(No. 11c. Tsingchow, Shantung.) Nuts with very hard shells, purchased in the market and said to have come originally from western China."

56416. "(No. 12c. Tsinan, Shantung.) Typical nuts from the market."