

## 40000 to 40039—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. F. N. Meyer.)

the mountains at altitudes of 5,000 to 9,000 feet. The natives collect the stones, crack them, take the kernels out, and eat them, after having boiled them. They still taste bitter, however. Of use possibly in extending apricot culture farther north; also as stocks for stone fruits in semiarid regions and as hardy spring-flowering park trees for the cooler parts of the United States."

40013. "(No. 2151a. Near Kwatsa (on the Hsiku River), Kansu, China. November 10, 1914.) Wild apricots, coming from a different district; otherwise the same remarks apply to them as to the preceding number."

40014 and 40015. *PRUNUS* spp. Amygdalaceæ. Plum.

40014. "(No. 2152a. Near Kwanyintang (between Paochi and Fenghsien), Shensi, China. September 15, 1914.) A wild plum, found on somewhat stony mountain slopes at altitudes between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. Grows into a tall bush, densely branched and often spiny on the young shoots. Fruits the size of a large marble, of yellowish green color, flavor very spicy, although sour near the skin and the stone. Of value possibly to supply compotes and for breeding experiments."

40015. "(No. 2153a. Kagoba (south of Hsiku), Kansu, China. October 31, 1914.) A wild plum, growing into a tall bush or even a small tree, found on sloping stretches of loess land at the foot of mountains near the Tibetan frontier at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,000 feet. Of value possibly, like the preceding number."

40016. *JUGLANS REGIA* L. Juglandaceæ. Walnut.

"(No. 2145a. Hsiku, Kansu, China. October 26, 1914.) Wild walnuts, growing on sheltered mountain sides and in narrow valleys at altitudes of 5,000 to 8,000 feet. There is some variation in the size and quality of nuts from various trees, but in general these wild walnuts are small, hard shelled, and not sweet. The trees may, however, be much hardier than the Persian strain of walnuts, and possibly they could be utilized in extending walnut culture farther north."

40017 and 40018. *CEPHALOTAXUS DRUPACEA SINENSIS* Rehd. and Wilson. Taxaceæ.

40017. "(No. 2155a. Near Kwanyintang (between Paoki and Fenghsien), Shensi, China. September 15, 1914.) An evergreen conifer, growing into a tall shrub or rarely into a gnarled small tree. Resembles in general habits *Cephalotaxus fortunei*, but of denser, less open growth, especially beautiful when young, or two or three years after it has been cut down to the ground; for this plant throws up sets of new shoots more compact in growth than the original stems. It withstands a great amount of shade, and thrives even among boulders and stony débris. Of value as an ornamental evergreen, especially for shady places, for those parts of the United States where the winters are not too severe. Collected at an altitude of 4,000 feet."

40018. "(No. 2156a. Near Kwatsa (on the Hsiku River), Kansu, China. November 10, 1914.) The same as the preceding number [40017], but coming from a different locality; collected at 5,000 feet altitude. Locally this shrub is called *Shui pei shu*, meaning 'water conifer.' Its seeds are collected by the people and eaten