

**40677 to 40770**—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. F. N. Meyer.)

of pale waxy color; very sour. Occurring in mountain ravines and on pebbly creek bottoms, sometimes to the exclusion of almost everything else. Of value as an ornamental park tree, suited especially for the cooler and drier sections of the United States. Collected at an altitude of 7,000 feet above the sea. Chinese name *Suan tz'ü*, meaning 'sour thorn.'

**40716 and 40717.** RHUS spp. Anacardiaceæ.

Sumac.

**40716.** RHUS JAVANICA L.

"(No. 2241a. Near Yuyinchen, between Liangtang and Hweihshien, Kansu, China. September 25, 1914.) A sumac, found on stony mountain slopes, in ravines, and in wild places, becoming a tall shrub or small tree. Leaves large, light green, pubescent, winged. Fruits borne in large spikes; berries coated with a sticky whitish wax which burns readily. The Chinese do not seem to utilize this wax in any way. Of value as an ornamental park shrub for the mild-wintered sections of the United States."

**40717.** RHUS POTANINI Maxim.

"(No. 2242a. Mountains near Kwanyintang, between Paoki and Fenghsien, Shensi, China. September 15, 1914.) A sumac with medium-sized, glossy green leaves and reddish petioles, becoming a tall shrub or even a tree up to 60 feet high. Assumes most brilliant colors in fall. Produces many spikes of reddish bronze-colored berries, which persist on the trees for a long time. On this sumac a gall insect makes its home, producing large inflated galls, which the Chinese utilize much for dyeing black. The foreigners, however, found that they contain a great percentage of tannin, vast quantities being exported from Hankow, especially under the name of Chinese gallnuts. This sumac possibly might be cultivated on cheap lands in the Southern States for its gall production. It is not very particular as to soil requirements, but it loves good drainage. Care should be taken, however, to keep it well under control, as it has decidedly weedy tendencies. Chinese name, *Wu pei tzü shu*, meaning 'five-folded seed tree.'"

**40718.** HOVENIA DULCIS Thunb. Rhamnaceæ.

"(No. 2243a. Siku, Kansu, China. November 12, 1914.) A tree growing to be 40 to 60 feet high, cultivated in gardens for its peculiar looking swollen fruit stalks, which are very sweet and much beloved by the Chinese as a delicacy. They are believed to undo the effects of having had too much wine at a dinner or a feast. This tree is not particularly ornamental, with its elmlike leaves and its rather open growth. It might be cultivated, however, on a small scale in the Southern States, so as to supply the large Chinese colonies in America with one of their favorite sweetmeats. These fruit pedicels can be eaten fresh or dried; in the latter way they can be shipped over long distances. Chinese name *Kua tsao*, meaning 'warming jujube.'"

**40719.** EVODIA RUTAECARPA (JUSS.) Hook. f. and Thoms. Rutaceæ.

"(No. 2244a. Near Chaolienli, near Fenghsien, Shensi, China. September 17, 1914.) A medium-sized tree, with handsome pinnated leaves, bearing large umbels of whitish flowers, followed by big bunches of fruits, which, at first green, later on turn to a dark-red color. Found in some-