

**44660 to 44670—Continued.**

numerous, slender, short, and horizontally spreading, giving a lax pyramidal appearance to the tree. The leaves, usually dark green above, are frequently more or less glaucescent. After trees are felled sprouts spring from the old stumps and develop into new trees. This peculiarity explains why this tree is still common in regions near densely populated areas.

“Cunninghamia is the *Shan shu* of the Chinese and is esteemed the most useful of all their timber trees. The wood is fragrant, soft, and easily worked; and it is extensively employed in all branches of carpentry, in general construction work, for pillars and planking, and as masts for native boats. It is also the principal coffin wood of central and western China, the fragrant properties being considered to act as a preservative. In parts of western Szechwan, notably in the Chienchang Valley, and in the valley of the Tung River a few days' journey west of Fulin, whole forests of this tree were engulfed by an earthquake two or three centuries ago. The wood of these trees is to-day mined and furnishes the most valuable of all coffin material. From these logs, known as *Hsiang-mu* (fragrant wood) or *Yin-chén-mu* (long-buried wood), planks of huge size can be cut, and a coffin made of them sells for a thousand to fifteen hundred ounces of silver. This buried wood is pale brown, close in texture, but easily worked and pleasantly fragrant. Trees of this conifer equaling in size those buried giants can not be found in China to-day except as rare and isolated specimens associated with temples or shrines.” (*Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 2, p. 51.*)

**44666. LIQUIDAMBAR FORMOSANA** Hance. Hamamelidaceæ.

“From open land, Chekiang, November 14 to 30, 1916. Chinese name *Fêng hsiang* (fragrant maple).” (*Baillie.*)

A handsome tree 20 to 40 m. (65 to 130 feet) in height, with a straight trunk, a much-branched head, and, frequently, buttressed roots. The leaves turn to a chestnut brown or red in the autumn and are retained late into the winter. In juvenile plants the leaves are five lobed, while in the adult trees the leaves are only three lobed and are smaller. In Kiangsi the wood is used for making tea chests. This is one of the most widely distributed trees in China, being particularly abundant in western Hupeh. It is cultivated in Japan. (Adapted from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 1, p. 421.*)

**44667. PLATYCARYA STROBILACEA** Sieb. and Zucc. Juglandaceæ.

“Collected on a mountain, Anhwei, November 14 to 30, 1916, by students of the university. Chinese name *Hua kuo shu*.” (*Baillie.*)

A bush, small tree, or rarely a tree up to 65 feet in height, with thick, dark, and deeply furrowed bark. The branches are moderately thick and form a rounded or flattened head. The leaves, which are 8 to 12 inches long, are composed of 9 to 17 sessile, doubly serrate leaflets; the fruiting cones are oval, brown, and up to 1½ inches in length. In Hupeh, China, a black dye for cotton is prepared from the fruit. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 5, p. 2708*, and from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 3, p. 180.*)

**44668. QUERCUS** sp. Fagaceæ.

Oak.

“From Kiangsi, November, 1916. Collected by Miss Holt.” (*Baillie.*)

As many Chinese oaks have proved hardy and desirable trees in the United States, this may also prove of value.