

## 45941 to 45951—Continued.

but grows naturally into a densely branched bush. It bears masses of double rose-colored flowers in May and is a fine little shrub for borders and near door entrances in those regions where it is perfectly hardy. Obtained from the garden of the Customs Compound."

45945. CITRUS ICHANGENSIS Swingle. Rutaceæ. Ichang lemon.

"(No. 2455a. Santsako, Hupeh, China. November 24, 1917.) A very spiny wild tree, found in a field on a mountain slope at an altitude of about 4,000 feet above sea level. Height 18 feet; foliage dense, but individual leaves small; winged petioles quite minute. Fruits fairly juicy, the size and shape of tangerines; rind of bright-yellow color and corrugated, but not excessively so; odor very pleasing. Seeds large but not very numerous. In regions where this wild Ichang lemon occurs one also finds coir palm, loquats, bamboos, large-leaved evergreen privets, and *Cunninghamia lanceolata*. Temperatures probably never go lower than 10° F. The local name of this wild lemon was given me as *Chü gan tze*, meaning 'maggot orange,' since maggots are said to be attracted by the very sour juice. No other cultivated citrus fruits occurred near-by, though a few hundred feet lower down several large pummelo trees were seen. The natives have little use for the fruit; they keep a few in the room to perfume the air, and occasionally they use the dried rind in a medicinal tea. In breeding experiments it may be of value, since it seems to be the hardiest of all the true species of citrus (*Poncirus trifoliata* not being a true citrus)."

45946. ACTINIDIA CHINENSIS Planch. Dilleniaceæ. Yang-tao.

"(No. 2456a. Near Lungtoping, Hupeh, China. November 23, 1917.) A variety of *yang-tao* bearing smooth fruits of various sizes ranging from that of a gooseberry to a good-sized plum. It possesses a good flavor, though setting one's teeth on edge, as does the use of nonselect pineapples and some wild blueberries. This fruit really is of high promise for the United States and especially so for the mild-wintered sections. It should preferably be grown as an arbor vine. In its native habitat one finds it bearing most heavily when climbing over low scrub and rocks on northeast exposures, where the plants are subjected occasionally to strong twisting winds, which seem to check their tendency to excessive vegetative growth. Where this *yang-tao* occurs one also finds around the farmsteads coir palms, loquats, bamboo clumps, tea plants, tung-oil trees, etc. The fruits when properly handled keep fresh for a long time; they ship and keep especially well after having been subjected to a slight frost. As to their uses, they can be eaten out of hand or as a dessert when skinned, sliced, and sprinkled over with sugar; excellent preserves can also be made from them. The Chinese, with their extensive vegetable diet and their abhorrence of sour fruits, do not care for this fruit and let it waste mostly; Caucasians, however, seem universally to enjoy highly this unique berry, which combines the flavor of the gooseberry, strawberry, pineapple, guava, and rhubarb. Possibly in some of the Southern States new industries could be built up by cultivating this fruit for the northern city markets. The meaning of *yang-tao* is 'male peach,' which is as inappropriate as our name *pineapple* is for the ananas."

45947 and 45948. CASTANEA MOLLISSIMA Blume. Fagaceæ. Chestnut.

45947. "(No. 2457a. Ichang, Hupeh, China. December, 1917.) *Ta pan li tze* (large board oak seeds), a classical name for the chest-