

have applied a Persian word designating the cultivated grape to a wild vine which is a native of their country, and which particularly grows in the two Kian provinces of eastern China. The Gazetteer of Su-čou¹ says expressly that the name for the wild grape, *šan p'u-t'ao*, in the Kian provinces, is *yin-yü*. Accordingly it may be an ancient term of the language of Wu. The *Pen ts'ao kan mu*² has treated *yin-yü* as a separate item, and Li Ši-čen annotates that the meaning of the term is unexplained. It seems to me that for the time being we have to acquiesce in this verdict. *Yen-yü* 燕蕒 and *yin-še* 嬰舌 are added by him as synonymes, after the *Mao ši* 毛詩 and the *Kwan ya*, while *ye p'u-t'ao* ("wild grape") is the common colloquial term (also *t'en min* or *mu lun* 藤名木龍). It is interesting to note that the earliest notices of this plant come only from Su Kuñ and Č'en Ts'an-k'i of the T'ang dynasty. In other words, it was noted by the Chinese naturalists more than seven centuries later than the introduction of the cultivated grape,—sufficient evidence for the fact that the two are not in any way interrelated.

It must not be imagined that with Čan K'ien's deed the introduction of the vine into China was an accomplished fact; but introductions of seeds were subsequently repeated, and new varieties were still imported from Turkistan by K'an-hi. There are so many varieties of the grape in China, that it is hardly credible that all these should have at once been brought over by a single man. It is related in the Han Annals that Li Kwan-li 李廣利, being General of Er-ši 二師 (*Ni-š'i), after the subjugation of Ta-yüan, obtained grapes which he took along to China.

Three varieties of grape are indicated in the *Kwan či*,³ written before A.D. 527,—yellow, black, and white. The same varieties are enumerated in the *Yu yan tsa tsu*, while Li Ši-čen speaks of four varieties,—a round one, called *ts'ao lun ču* 草龍珠 ("vegetable dragon-pearls"); a long one, *ma žu p'u-t'ao* (see below); a white one, called "crystal grapes" (*šwi tsin p'u-t'ao*); and a black one, called "purple grapes" (*tse* 紫 *p'u-t'ao*),—and assigns to Se-č'wan a green (綠) grape, to Yün-nan grapes of the size of a jujube.⁴ Su Suñ of the Sung mentions a variety of seedless grapes.

¹ *Su čou fu či*, Ch. 20, p. 7 b.

² Ch. 33, p. 4.

³ *T'ai p'in yü lan*, Ch. 972, p. 3.

⁴ T'an Ts'ui 檀萃, in his valuable description of Yün-nan (*Tien har yü heñ či*, published in 1799, Ch. 10, p. 2, ed. of *Wen yin lou yü ti ts'un šu*), states that the grapes of southern Yün-nan are excellent, but that they cannot be dried or sent to distant places.