

in the northern part of China (北方多種之),— a statement repeated in the *K'ai-pao pen ts'ao*. The *Yu yan tsa tsu*, which is well informed on the cultivated plants of Western and Central Asia, does not contain the tradition relating to Čan K'ien, but, on the other hand, does not speak of the tree as a novel introduction, nor does it explain its name. It begins by saying that "the kernel of the walnut is styled 'toad' *ha-mo* 蝦蟇."¹

Moñ Šen 孟詵, who in the second half of the seventh century wrote the *Ši liao pen ts'ao*,² warns people from excessive indulgence in walnuts as being injurious to health.³ The *T'ai p'in hwan yü ki* 太平寰宇記, by Yo Ši 樂史 (published during the period T'ai-p'in, A.D. 976-981), mentions the walnut as being cultivated in the prefecture of Fuñ-siañ 鳳翔 in Šen-si Province, and in Kiañ čou 絳州 in Šan-si Province.⁴

According to the *Pen ts'ao kañ mu*, the term *hu t'ao* first appears in the *Pen ts'ao* of the K'ai-pao period (968-976) of the Sung dynasty, written by Ma Či 馬志; that is to say, the plant or its fruit was then officially sanctioned and received into the pharmacopoeia for the first time. We have seen that it was certainly known prior to that date. K'ou Tsuñ-ši 寇宗奭, in his *Pen ts'ao yen i* 本草衍義 of 1116,⁵ has a notice on the medicinal application of the fruit.

It is possible also to trace in general the route which the walnut has taken in its migration into China. It entered from Turkistan into Kan-su Province, as stated by Su Suñ (see above, p. 258), and gradually spread first into Šen-si, and thence into the eastern provinces, but always remained restricted to the northern part of the country. Su Suñ expressly says that walnuts do not occur in the south, but only in the north, being plentiful in Šen-si and Lo-yañ (Ho-nan Province), while those grown in K'ai-fuñ (Pien čou 汴州) were not of good quality. In the south only a wild-growing variety was known, which is discussed below. Wañ Ši-mou 王世懋, a native of Kiañ-su, who died in 1591, states in his *Kwo su* 果疏, a treatise on garden-fruits, that "the walnut is a northern fruit (*pei kwo* 北果), and thrives in mountains; that it is but rarely planted in the south, yet can be cultivated there."⁶ Almost

¹ This definition is ascribed to the *Ts'ao mu tse* 草木子 in the *Ko či kin yüan* (Ch. 76, p. 5); that work was written by Ye Tse-k'i 葉子奇 in 1378 (WYLIE, Notes on Chinese Literature, p. 168).

² BRETSCHNEIDER, Bot. Sin., pt. 1, p. 45.

³ *T'ai Sun pai k'un leu t'ie*, Ch. 99, p. 12.

⁴ *T'ai p'in hwan yü ki*, Ch. 30, p. 4; Ch. 47, p. 4 (ed. of *Kin-liñ šu kü*, 1882).

⁵ Ch. 18, p. 6 b (ed. of Lu Sin-yüan).

⁶ Also J. DE LOUREIRO (*Flora cochinchinensis*, p. 702) states that the habitat of *Juglans regia* is only in the northern provinces of China.