

all the district and prefectural gazetteers of Šen-si Province enumerate the walnut in the lists of products. The "Gazetteer of Šan-tuñ"¹ mentions walnuts for the prefectures of Ts'i-nan, Yen-čou, and Ts'in-čou, the last-named being the best. The Gazetteer of the District of Tuñ-ño 東阿² in the prefecture of Tai-nan in Šan-tuñ reports an abundance of walnuts in the river-valleys. An allusion to oil-production from walnuts is found in the "Gazetteer of Lu-nan," where it is said, "Of all the fruits growing in abundance, there is none comparable to the walnut. What is left on the markets is sufficient to supply the needs for lamp-oil."³ Also under the heading "oil," walnut-oil is mentioned as a product of this district.⁴

Juglans regia, in its cultivated state, has been traced by our botanists in Šan-tuñ, Kiañ-su, Hu-pei, Yün-nan, and Se-č'wan.⁵ Wilson nowhere saw trees that could be declared spontaneous, and considers it highly improbable that *Juglans regia* is indigenous to China. His opinion is certainly upheld by the results of historical research.

A wild species (*Juglans mandshurica* or *cathayensis* Dode) occurs in Manchuria and the Amur region, Či-li, Hu-pei, Se-č'wan, and Yün-nan.⁶ This species is a characteristic tree of the Amur and Usuri valleys.⁷ It is known to the Golde under the name *kočoa* or *košoa*, to the Manāgir as *korčo*, to the Gilyak as *tiv-alyš*. The Golde word is of ancient date, for we meet it in the ancient language of the Jurči, Jučen, or Niüči in the form *xušu*⁸ and in Manchu as *xôsixa*. The great antiquity of this word is pointed out by the allied Mongol word *xusiga*. The whole series originally applies to the wild and indigenous species,

¹ Šan tuñ t'uñ č'i, Ch. 9, p. 15.

² Ch. 2, p. 32 (1829).

³ Quotation from *Lu-nan č'i* 淮南志, in the *Šan čou tsuñ č'i* 商州總志 (General Gazetteer of Šan-čou), 1744, Ch. 8, p. 3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Ch. 8, p. 9. Oil was formerly obtained from walnuts in France both for use at table and for varnishing and burning in lamps, also as a medicine supposed to possess vermifuge properties (AINSLIE, *Materia Indica*, Vol. I, p. 464).

⁵ See particularly C. S. SARGENT, *Plantae Wilsonianae*, Vol. III, pp. 184-185 (1916). J. ANDERSON (Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan, p. 93, Calcutta, 1871) mentions walnuts as product of Yün-nan. According to the *Tien hai yü heñ č'i* (Ch. 10, p. 1 b; above, p. 228), the best walnuts with thin shells grow on the Yañ-pi or Yañ-p'ei River 漾濞江 of Yün-nan.

⁶ FORBES and HEMSLEY, *Journal of the Linnean Society*, Botany, Vol. XXVI, p. 493; SARGENT, *op. cit.*, pp. 185 et seq. J. DE LOUREIRO (*Flora cochinchinensis*, p. 702), writing in 1788, has a species *Juglans camirium* (Annamese *deđu lai*) "habitat agrestis cultaque in Cochinchina;" and a *Juglans catappa* (Annamese *cây mo cua*) "habitat in sylvis Cochinchinae montanis."

⁷ GRUM-GRŽIMAILO, *Description of the Amur Province* (in Russian), p. 313.

⁸ W. GRUBE, *Schrift und Sprache der Jučen*, p. 93.