

NAT. ORD. RUTACEÆ.

A useful and widely distributed family in both tropical and temperate regions. It is represented in Yezo by two genera, *Evodia* and *Zanthoxylum*, both of which are limited in their distribution through northern regions, especially the former. *Evodia* has no representative here, and *Zanthoxylum* is represented in southern Canada by only one indigenous species (*Z. Americanum*) which is found in low ground along streams.

ZANTHOXYLUM PIPERITUM—D.C. JAPANESE PEPPER.

Syn.: *Fagara piperita*—THUNB.

Japanese: Sansho.

Hab: Mountains of Kiushiu and central Honshiu. About Hakodate and sparingly distributed through southern Yezo.

A low, shrubby tree of no very special ornamental value, but bearing a pungent berry which constitutes the so-called Japanese pepper of commerce.

EVODIA GLAUCA—MIQ.

Japanese: Kise-wata.

Hab: Kiushiu and northward through Yezo.

A tree 20 to 35 feet high, with whitish flowers and nine—foliate leaves about nine inches in length. The height and general habit of growth make it very much resemble our common butternut. It is therefore not to be considered an acquisition to ornamental resources. The bark contains a very large amount of bright yellow pigment, which is readily extracted and is frequently employed by the Japanese. It may find a more extended use.

 NAT. ORD. ANACARDIACEÆ.

This somewhat interesting family of about 450 species, is largely tropical in its distribution, though it also embraces several important species peculiar to temperate regions. The most important Japanese members of this family are included in the genus *Rhus*, chiefly confined to the island of Honshiu and south, though one or two indigenous species appear in Yezo, where also, some of the more desirable and useful of the southern species have been introduced. The European connection of this genus is established through the Caucasus