

JUGLANS SIEBOLDIANA—MAX.

J. nigra—THUNB.

J. mandshurica—MIQ.

Pterocarya sorbifolia—MIQ.

Hab : Kiushiu, Yokohama, Hakodate and through Yezo.

This tree is found abundantly distributed through the woods of Yezo, and is one of the most highly prized timber trees, rising to a good height with a fairly straight and clear trunk. The wood, which is somewhat darker (?) than that of *J. regia*, is highly prized for cabinet work and indoor finishing. It is not uncommon for the principal woodwork of house interiors, to be composed chiefly of this material, large timbers often being introduced into the structure. The grain is about the same as that of our black walnut (*J. nigra*), but the wood is somewhat softer.

NAT. ORD. CUPULIFERÆ.

This valuable though rather small family is somewhat generally distributed through the northern hemisphere. The oaks are represented in northern Japan by at least three species, and in southern Japan by several species which furnish more valuable and durable timber, the difference in the wood being about equivalent to the difference which we observe between the red oak (*Q. rubra*) of the north, and the live oak (*Q. virens*) of the south. In fact, Yezo may be regarded as about the northern limits of growth, since in Siberia, Maximowicz makes mention of none in the Amoor district, and the most northern species cited by Ledebour is the *Q. mongolica*, Fisch., found in north-western Mantchuria, about 52° N. lat.

On our own continent the oaks are abundantly represented, but chiefly in the middle and southern States, though a fair number are indigenous to Canada, including the bur, red, gray and white oaks, and possibly also the black oak, which extends at least as far as northern New Hampshire. Of these, the bur oak (*Q. macrocarpa*), reaches the highest limit, about 53° 30' N. lat. The red oak (*Q. rubra*) and gray oak (*Q. borealis*) find their northern limit at about 48° N. lat., while the most southern of all, the white oak (*Q. alba*) is not found north of 46° 30'. All of these enter Canada in the south-east and do little more than gain a footing on the southern borders.

The beeches are represented in Japan by the Old World species, *F.*

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