

**35162 to 35171.**

From Albano, Stockholm, Sweden. Presented by the director of the Botanic Gardens. Received March 31, 1913.

Seeds of the following:

**35162. BERBERIS CRETICA L.****Barberry.**

"The flower raceme of this species is usually rather shorter than the leaves, the racemes generally being 3 to 8 flowered, and flower in spring. The leaves are oblong, reticulated, and the spines 3 to 5 parted. The species attains a height of 4 to 5 feet. Propagation may be effected by suckers or layers put down in the fall; by ripened cuttings, taken at the same time and planted in shady soil, in a cold frame; or by seed sown in the spring or preferably in the autumn when it is fresh from the pulp. They will germinate in the open in the following spring. The last-named method is generally adopted." (*Nicholson, Dictionary of Gardening.*)

**35163. BERBERIS THUNBERGII MAXIMOWICZI Regel.****Barberry.**

"This plant is chiefly used as a hedge plant, and surely no worthier one for the purpose could be named, combining as it does a partly defensive character earned by its prickles, its close, neat growth, pretty leaves, and lovely scarlet berries. This *Berberis* is particularly effective when planted at an elevation where its scarlet berries can be seen to the best advantage. At Christmas time and throughout the winter, sprays of these berries interspersed with hardy and other graceful fern fronds arranged in a lily bowl make a graceful table centerpiece; this combination has the added value of remaining in good condition for several days." (*Florists' Exchange, December 10, 1910.*)

**35164. CARAGANA ARBORESCENS CUNEIFOLIA (Dipp.) Schneid.****Siberian pea tree.**

"By this is understood a form which has more or less conspicuously wedge-shaped leaflets, short petioled leaves, and smaller fruit with seeds more or less spotted, which forms a shrub only 2 meters high. The formation of stipule thorns is greater, so that this form approaches *C. boissii* in many respects. However, more definite delimitation of the variety is at present questionable, inasmuch as the spontaneous forms are not cleared up. The leaf texture in degree of firmness and the more or less variable sharp relief of the veins apparently vary according to the nature of the location." (*Schneider, Laubholzkunde, vol. 2, p. 95.*)

**35165. EREMURUS ROBUSTUS Regel.**

"The finest *Eremurus* so far introduced, and an exceedingly vigorous plant, surpassed in stately magnificence only by its variety *elwesianus*. It is a plant one can not grow too well, for it prefers a deep, sandy loam, and appears to resent soils containing any quantity of chalk or lime, such as would grow *E. bungei* well. The rootstock has a conical crown (differing in this respect from *elwesianus*) set in a depression of the roots, which ascend abruptly as they leave the rootstock, the thongs being rigid and fleshy, not more than a dozen around each crown. The leaves are deeply channeled, pale green, 2 feet long or more, ascending for half their length, the tips always drooping when fully grown. The flower spikes are 8 to 10 feet high, stouter than a man's wrist when fully developed, bearing on the upper third a dense array of soft, pale-pink flowers, 1½ inches across each, the petals of which are broad and rounded, the anthers reddish, and the ovaries orange tinted. It is a splendid species, succeeding admirably in a shrubby clearing and other sheltered place, where its growing