

38142 to 38168—Continued.

- 38156.** *CAMPYLOTROPIS MACROCARPA* (Bunge) Rehder. Fabaceæ.
(*Lespedeza macrocarpa* Bunge.)

(Wilson No. 576.)

"A bush 1 to 2 meters high, flowers pale purple, from thickets at an altitude of 1,000 to 1,600 meters, Hingshanhsein, western Hupeh, November, 1907." (*Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 2, p. 113, 1914.*)

- 38157.** *PRUNUS CERASIFERA DIVARICATA* (Ledeb.) Schneider. Amygdalaceæ. **Cherry.**

See S. P. I. Nos. 37463, 37464, and 37688 for previous introductions and description.

"A deciduous tree with the same habit and general aspect as *P. cerasifera*; neither does it appear to differ in the flowers or foliage. The fruit, however, is smaller (about three-fourths of an inch across), yellow, and not indented at the junction with the stalk. Probably this tree and *P. cerasifera* are only varieties of one species. They flower at the same time, and are not distinguishable then. There is an old specimen near the Cactus House at Kew which is probably one of the largest in the country. It is 25 feet high, 27 feet through, and its trunk is 3 feet 8 inches in girth. Quite possibly trees may be growing in various gardens as *P. cerasifera*. The trees at Kew have rarely borne fruits, but these are quite distinct from cherry plums (*P. cerasifera*). The species is said to be a native of the Caucasus, Persia, Macedonia, etc., and to have been introduced in 1822." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 235.*)

- 38158.** *RHUS PUNJABENSIS SINICA* (Diels) Rehder and Wilson. Anacardiaceæ. **Sumach.**

(Wilson No. 275.)

"From woodlands, north and south of Ichang, at altitudes of 1,000 to 1,600 meters, September, 1907. A small tree 5 to 8 meters tall; flowers whitish, fruit crimson. This variety differs from the type chiefly in the slightly winged upper part of the rachis of the leaf, and in the usually fewer and more sessile leaflets. The fruits agree exactly with those of *R. punjabensis*. In cultivated plants from 4 to 6 years old the wing on the rachis is very pronounced and continues down its whole length. The differences, however, are not always obvious, but until more is known of the distribution of these plants it is convenient to keep the Chinese as a distinct variety. This sumach is abundant in the thickets and margins of woods in western Hupeh and Szechwan as a small tree with a short, relatively thick trunk covered with dark-gray, moderately smooth bark. The numerous branches are spreading and form a flattened round head. In autumn when laden with pendulous panicles of dark red or crimson this tree is very attractive. Colloquially this tree is known as the *Hung fu yang* and the galls which are produced on the leaves and at the ends of the young shoots are sometimes distinguished as *Tu pei tzu*, but more usually are called *Wu pei tzu*, though this name strictly speaking belongs to the galls produced on the leaves of *R. javanica*." (*Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 2, p. 176-177, 1914.*)