

38991 to 39101—Continued.

It is quite hardy near London, and is undoubtedly one of the loveliest of all climbers. The flowers appear in May, and being produced singly on long stalks, can only be confused with the white variety of *C. alpina*, and that is not only very different in habit and vigor, but has the petal-like parts of the flower characteristic only of the Atragene group. *C. montana* is a valuable plant for covering arbors, pergolas, and especially verandas, where its long shoots can be allowed to hang down and form a sort of curtain." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 363-364.*)

39008. COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA Wallich. Malacæ. Cotoneaster.

"This is an ornamental plant which has recently been introduced into our gardens. It is known as *Khariz lûni* in Kashmir and *Garri* in Kumaon. The wood of this species is used in the manufacture of walking sticks and baskets. When mixed with *Parretia* it is used in the construction of twig bridges in Kashmir. The fruit of this species is sweet." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

"An evergreen shrub, of low, spreading, or even prostrate habit, rarely more than 2 to 3 feet high unless trained. Branches often slender but rigid, woolly when young. Leaves one-fourth to one-half inch long, half or less than half as wide, ovate or obovate, deep glossy green above, grey and woolly beneath, pointed, rounded, or notched at the apex. Flowers white, one-third inch across, generally solitary (occasionally two or three). Fruit round, scarlet red, one-fourth inch in diameter. Native of the Himalayas up to 11,000 feet, introduced in 1824. This pleasing evergreen is nearly related to *C. buxifolia* on one side, and *C. thymæfolia* on the other. They may be forms of one species, but from *buxifolia* this and *C. thymæfolia* are distinguished by fewer flowers in the cluster and the dwarf habit. The present plant makes a very pretty covering for sloping banks, forming eventually a dense low thicket. Single plants make a pretty evergreen furnishing for the rock garden, but *C. thymæfolia* and *C. congesta* are to be preferred." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 413.*)

39009. CREMANTHODIUM OBLONGATUM C. B. Clarke. Asteracæ.

"This is usually a robust species and is found growing in the Sikkim Himalayas, near the Tibetan frontier, at altitudes ranging from 12,000 to 16,000 feet. The leaves of this species are 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, pale beneath, with coarsely reticulated nerves. The petioles are stout, 1 to 2 inches in length, and not inflated at the base. The alternate nerves of the leaf distinguish this species from all others except *C. pinnatifidum*." (*Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 331.*)

39010. ERIANTHUS RUFIPILUS (Steud.) Griseb. Poacæ.

(*Erianthus fulvus* Nees.)

39011. POLLINIA FULVA (R. Br.) Benth. Poacæ.

(*Pollinia cumingiana* Nees.)

"From the interior of Australia. It is a sweet perennial grass, of which the cattle are so fond that they eat it closely down, thus causing it to die out. It is easily raised by redissemination." (*Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, p. 181.*)