

40000 to 40039—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. F. N. Meyer.)

late, hairy outside, smooth within. Fruit egg shaped, one-fourth to three-eighths inch long, at first dark red, blue-black when ripe, smooth, crowned by the persistent calyx; 5-seeded.

"Native of Yunnan and other parts of China; originally raised in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris from seed which had been sent from Yunnan by the Abbé Delavay in 1888; introduced to Kew in 1892. Forms nearly allied to this Chinese plant occur throughout the southeast Pacific region as far as the Sandwich Islands and New Zealand. The whole were at first included under *O. anthyllidifolia* Lindley, but the west Chinese plant has been separated on the strength of its smooth fruit, less hairy calyx lobes, and usually but not always narrower leaves, thus leaving Lindley's name for the tropical and subtropical woolly fruited plants. They are extremely closely allied, but perhaps the latter could not be grown out of doors with us.

"*O. schwerinae* is a shrub of distinct appearance, its foliage very suggestive of some of the Leguminosæ; it is also very elegant in habit and attractive in blossom. But we do not find it hardy in the open, although it survives mild winters. It makes a very delightful wall plant. It can be increased by cuttings made of moderately ripened wood placed in gentle heat. Seed ripens only in favorable years." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 113.*)

40034. POLYGONUM sp. Polygonaceæ.

"(No. 2172a. Tung Tung (near Tangchangpu), Kansu, China. November 19, 1914.) A Polygonum of slender woody growth; a vine, found on open places here and there, covering often whole blocks of scrub or rocky cliffs with its masses of showy white flowers, which appear in late summer and are produced in the greatest profusion. Foliage relatively small and resembling leaves of buckwheat. Able apparently to withstand much drought and adverse conditions. Of decided value as a porch, arbor, pergola, and trellis vine for the greater part of the United States. Collected at an altitude of 5,000 feet."

40035 and 40036. CASTANEA sp. Fagaceæ.

Chestnut.

40035. "(No. 2173a. Huihsien, Kansu, China. September 28, 1914.) A species of chestnut of medium tall growth; trunk more slender, and bark smoother than in *C. mollissima*, while the leaves, burs, and nuts are smaller. Loves apparently shady situations and damp soil. Of value as a nut-bearing tree, especially for the southeastern United States. Obtained like No. 2166a [S. P. I. No. 40028]."

40036. "(No. 2174a. Chenghsien, Kansu, China. October 4, 1914.) A species of chestnut, said to occur wild in the mountains; apparently the same as the preceding number, 2173a [S. P. I. No. 40035]. Where these chestnuts grow in gardens one also finds some of the following trees, showing how mild the climate is: *Ligustrum lucidum*, *Trachycarpus (Chamaerops) excelsus*, *Hovenia dulcis*, *Diospyros kaki*, *Punica granatum*, *Phyllostachys bambusoides (P. quilloi)*, etc."

40037. AESCULUS WILSONII Rehder. Æsculaceæ.

Horse-chestnut.

"(No. 2175a. Chishan, near Chenghsien, Kansu, China. October 1, 1914.) A Chinese horse-chestnut growing into a large tree with an enormous spread of head. Of value as a beautiful shade tree, especially