

## 40066 to 40068—Continued.

"Native of Japan and China; introduced in 1870. It is a very pretty shrub where it thrives, but it is not so hardy as *C. alnifolia*, although it will survive all but the severest winters near London. The leaves have usually two more pairs of veins than the American species." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 372.*) ▲

40067. *PRUNUS SSIORI* Schmidt. Amygdalaceæ.

Bird cherry.

Wilson No. 7648.

*Distribution.*—A wild cherry found on Sakhalin Island, in Honshu and Hokushu in Japan, and in southern Manchuria and western China.

"Although, according to Sargent, this bird cherry is a common tree in Yezo [Hokushu] and in the mountain forests of Hondo [Honshu], Japan, it has only recently been brought into cultivation. The same author (*Forest Flora of Japan, p. 38*) observes that it is always easily distinguished by its pale, nearly white bark. Young shoots smooth. Leaves oblong, often inclined to obovate, the apex drawn out into a long slender point, the base more or less heart shaped, the margin closely set with fine, almost bristlelike teeth; thin membranous, smooth above and the same beneath except for the tufts of brownish down in the vein-axils; stalk slender, 1 to 1½ inches long, with one or two glands near the blade. Flowers small, white, produced in slender, glabrous, cylindrical racemes 4 to 6 inches long and about 1 inch wide. The species has been found in Manchuria and Sakhalin. 'The wood is very hard and close grained, and is used by the Ainos for numerous domestic purposes.' (*Sargent.*)" (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 254.*)

40068. *SCHIZOPHRAGMA HYDRANGEOIDES* Sieb. and Zucc. Hydrangeaceæ.

Wilson No. 7671.

"A deciduous climbing shrub, reaching 40 or more feet high in a wild state; young stem smooth, reddish, and furnished with aerial roots. Leaves broadly ovate with a rounded, heart-shaped or tapering base; 4 to 6 inches long, 2½ to 4 inches wide; strongly veined, coarsely and angularly toothed, deep green and smooth above, but paler, rather glaucous, and with silky hairs beneath; stalk 1 to 2 inches long. The leaves near the inflorescence are tapered at the base; those on sterile shoots heart shaped. Flowers small, yellowish white, slightly scented, produced during July in a broad, flattish, cymose inflorescence 8 or 10 inches across. The chief feature of the inflorescence is the bracts, one of which terminates each main branch of the cyme, and is heart shaped or ovate, pale yellow, 1 to 1½ inches long; flower stalks furnished with a thin, loose down.

"Native of Japan, where, along with *Hydrangea petiolaris*, it forms a conspicuous feature in the forests, often covering the trunks of large trees. In gardens it is rare, the plant grown under the name being almost invariably *Hydrangea petiolaris*, which it resembles in habit, but in respect to leaf and inflorescence it is quite distinct. It flowered with the late Mr. Chambers at Haslemere in 1905 for the first time, so far as I am aware, in this country. It has since flowered with Miss Willmott at Warley and with Sir E. Fry near Bristol. The floral bracts are variable in size and shape." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 505.*)

This vine will cling to a brick or cement wall just as English ivy will, and it forms a beautiful cover with its white bracts. It is hardy and deserves a place in all gardens. (*Fairchild.*)