

## 40139 to 40201—Continued.

40140. *BERBERIS HOOKERI VIRIDIS* Schneider.

Differs from the typical form in having the leaves bright green underneath.

40141. *BERBERIS SUBCAULIALATA* Schneider.

See S. P. I. Nos. 37497 and 39575 for previous introductions and description.

"This species belongs to the same group as *B. stapfiana* [S. P. I. No. 37975], but it has globose fruits ripe in November, more distinctly angled branchlets, and larger leaves; the general aspect is otherwise very similar." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 249.*)

40142. *BERBERIS AGGREGATA* Schneider.

See S. P. I. Nos. 34550 and 39574 for previous introductions and description.

"A small, spreading bush. Leaves in rosettes about nine together, ovate to oblanceolate, entire or with a few teeth or spiny hairs in the upper half, dull green above, gray-green beneath, usually about one-half inch long and one-fourth inch broad. Berries small, creamy green, suffused with coral, in dense sessile clusters. China." (*Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, 1914, Appendix, p. 58.*)

40143. *BERBERIS ANGULOSA* Wall.

See S. P. I. Nos. 27115 and 33016 for previous introductions.

"A deciduous shrub, 4 feet or more high, with erect, grooved branchlets covered when young with a short, dark down. Leaves dark, glossy green, clustered in the axils of stiff spines, which are sometimes single, but usually wedge shaped, 1 to 1½ inches long, leathery, narrowing at the base to a very short stalk or none at all, the apex either rounded or pointed, often terminating in a short tooth; the slightly curled back margins are either entire or have 1 to 3 spiny teeth at each side. Flowers solitary, on stalks one-half to 1 inch long, or on short two to four flowered racemes; orange-yellow, globose, one-half to two-thirds inch across; outer sepals narrow oblong, inner one twice as wide; petals obovate. Fruit elliptical, two-thirds inch long, scarlet.

"Native of north India; first discovered in Kumaon early in the 19th century and in 1849 by Hooker in the Sikkim Himalayas, at 11,000 to 13,000 feet. It is absolutely hardy at Kew, and, although not one of the showiest barberries, is noteworthy for its unusually large flowers and berries. The latter are eatable, and, being less acid, are more palatable than most barberries." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 234.*)

"*Berberis angulosa* is a rare Himalayan species and one of the largest flowered and fruited of the 13 found in that mountain range; it is also one of the most distinct. In Sikkim it forms a shrub 4 feet high and more . . . and forms a striking object in autumn from the rich golden yellow and red coloring of the foliage." (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 7071.*)

40144. *BERBERIS ARISTATA* DC.

See S. P. I. Nos. 27116, 32789, and 33017 for previous introductions.

"A very handsome shrub, of spreading, elegant habit, as much as 10 feet high and 15 feet in diameter, with smooth young branchlets