

## 40139 to 40201—Continued.

becoming gray the second season. Ordinarily it is deciduous, but young plants or vigorous sucker growths will retain their foliage through the winter. Leaves 3 to 7 in a tuft, 1½ inches long in each tuft, obovate, green on both sides, or often whitish beneath; always spine tipped, but varying from few or numerous teeth on the margins to none at all. Each tuft of leaves springs from a single or triple spine, sometimes 1¼ inches long, and produces one drooping raceme 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers numerous, bright golden yellow. Berries spindle shaped or oblong, up to one-half inch long, red, covered with blue-white bloom.

“Native of the Himalayas, and represented by a great number of slightly varying forms, all of which are valuable garden plants. Of all deciduous barberries this is the strongest growing; it is also one of the most ornamental. It is an admirable shrub on a spacious lawn, almost as striking when loaded with its fine trusses of blue-white berries as when it is in bloom. So well adapted to our climate is it that it has been found wild in English hedgerows, having grown there, no doubt, from seeds deposited by birds.” (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 235-236.*)

## 40145. BERBERIS CONCINNA Hook. f.

See S. P. I. Nos. 27117 and 33018 for previous introductions.

“The seeds (of the original collection) were gathered from small bushes growing in the Lachen Valley of the Sikkim Himalayas, at an elevation of 12,000 to 13,000 feet; it there formed a small, low bush, 1 to 3 feet high, with spreading almost prostrate branches, thickly covered with small leaves of a deep-green hue and polished above, snowy white and glaucous below; these colors, the large oblong scarlet berries, and red branchlets giving the shrub a singularly neat and pretty appearance when in fruit.” (*Hooker. In Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 4744, 1853.*)

“A low, deciduous bush, 3 feet high, of close, compact habit, branches furrowed. Leaves lustrous green above, white beneath, obovate, 1 inch or less long, tapering at the base to a short stalk, the midrib ending in a tuft of leaves. Flowers solitary, on a slender stalk 1 to 1½ inches long, pendent, globose, deep yellow, one-half inch across. Berries oblong, fleshy, red, one-half to three-fourths inch long.

“Native of the Sikkim Himalayas, at 12,000 to 13,000 feet; introduced to Kew by Sir Joseph Hooker about 1850. A very pretty barberry, and distinct through the vivid whiteness of the under surface of the leaves. It is best propagated by seeds, which it produces most seasons.” (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 238.*)

## 40146. BERBERIS DIAPHANA Maxim.

Scarlet-fruited, yellow-flowered bush, 1 to 2 meters high, from western Szechwan, China, nearly related to *B. macrosepala* of the Sikkim Himalayas, which has puberulous branchlets and is not found in China, and to *B. yunnanensis*, which has thinner, mostly entire, leaves, three to eight flowered, often rather elongated inflorescences, and only three to four ovules and seeds. This barberry may be distinguished by its chartaceous leaves, distinctly reticulate on