

40139 to 40201—Continued.

posed of 11 to 17 leaflets. Racemes produced from the leaf axils of the current year's growth, 3 to 5 inches long, very downy, carrying four to nine flowers toward the end. Flowers yellow, pea shaped, three-fourths to 1 inch long, each on a stalk one-eighth inch long; calyx downy, one-third inch long, with slender, pointed teeth. Pod three-fourths to 1½ inches long, cylindrical, covered with glandular hairs, one or two seeded. Blossoms in June and July. Native of the southeastern part of European Russia, in the regions of the Rivers Volga (from which it takes its name) and Don. It is frequently found in arid places and on dry hillsides. Introduced in 1756. It is quite hardy in the south of England, but may need the protection of a wall in the north. It likes abundant sunshine, and during hot summers flowers profusely. It is only after such seasons that seeds ripen. As a rule, it is grafted on standards of laburnum or Caragana, when it forms a big, mop-headed plant with semipendent branches. Plants raised in that way are sometimes short lived, but it is probably the best and easiest way, for plants raised from seed are not easy to rear. They are very liable to decay through damp during the winter, and should for two years be kept in pots, then planted out on a well-drained site. When grafted on the laburnum, no special precautions are needed." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 282.*)

40157 and 40158. CARAGANA spp. Fabaceæ.

40157. CARAGANA AURANTIACA Koehne.

"A deciduous shrub about 4 feet high, with graceful, ultimately pendulous, leafy branches, long, slender, but little divided, and armed with triple spines. Leaves very short stalked, consisting of four narrow, linear leaflets, one-third to one-half inch long, one-eighth inch wide. Flowers three-fourths inch long, produced singly on a stalk one-fourth inch long, orange yellow; calyx three-sixteenths inch long, bell shaped, with five triangular, minutely ciliated teeth. Pod 1 to 1½ inches long, smooth, rather cylindrical, pointed, carrying four to six seeds.

"Native of central Asia; introduced in 1887 as a variety of *C. pygmaea*, of which it was at first regarded merely as a deeper colored form. It differs also in the more taper-pointed leaflets and in the shorter calyx. This and *C. pygmaea* are probably the prettiest of all Caraganas. Its habit is graceful, and it blossoms with great profusion, the flowers hanging thickly from the under side of the branch in a long row, three or four to the inch. It blossoms in May and June and can be easily propagated by late summer cuttings." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 288.*)

40158. CARAGANA FRUTEX (L.) Koch.

"A deciduous shrub up to 10 feet in height, with long, often erect, supple branches, not much divided except near the ends. Leaves composed of two pairs of leaflets, which are attached near the end of the common stalk, being themselves stalkless; they are obovate, rounded at the end, one-half to over 1 inch long, smooth, dull green. Flowers bright yellow, three-fourths to 1 inch long, produced singly on a stalk somewhat shorter than itself. Calyx one-third inch long, bell shaped, smooth. Pod 1½ inches long, one-eighth inch wide,