

40139 to 40201—Continued.

oval, three-fourths to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, one-fourth to five-eighths inch wide; margins incurved, apex usually rounded, downy on the lower surface when young, ultimately quite smooth on both sides; stalk one-eighth to one-fourth inch long; veins in four to six pairs. Flowers solitary, occasionally in pairs, on downy stalks one-fourth inch long, pure white, one-third to one-half inch in diameter; calyx downy, with broad triangular lobes. Fruit coral red, globose, or rather top shaped, one-fourth inch wide. Native of central China; found by Henry near Ichang, and introduced in 1900 by Wilson from western Hupeh, where it occurs at 5,000 to 7,000 feet altitude. It is quite hardy and is very distinct among cotoneasters for its perfectly prostrate habit. Its fruits are brightly colored, and the plant will no doubt prove useful as an evergreen carpet shrub; also for covering sunny slopes, as it is very vigorous. It occurs wild on heaths and rocky ground." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 411.*)

40164. COTONEASTER DIVARICATA Rehd. and Wilson.

"A deciduous shrub up to 6 feet high, of spreading habit; young shoots clothed with grayish hairs, becoming the second year smooth and reddish brown. Leaves roundish oval, sometimes ovate or obovate, tapered abruptly toward both ends, the apex mucronate; one-third to 1 inch long, one-fourth to five-eighths inch wide, smaller on the flowering shoots; dark glossy green, and soon smooth above, sparsely hairy beneath; veins in three or four pairs; leafstalk one-twelfth inch or less long. Flowers usually in threes at the end of short twigs, often supplemented by solitary ones in the axils of the terminal leaves, rosy white; calyx lobes triangular; they and the tube loosely woolly. Fruit red, egg shaped, one-third inch long, carrying two stones. Native of western Hupeh and western Szechwan, China; first found by Henry in the latter Province about 1887; introduced to the Coombe Wood nursery by Wilson in 1904. It is one of the handsomest in fruit of Chinese cotoneasters and was given a first-class certificate by the R. H. Society in the autumn of 1912. It is allied to the Himalayan *C. simonsii*." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 409.*)

40165. COTONEASTER FOVEOLATA Rehd. and Wilson.

"A deciduous shrub, 10 to 20 feet high; young shoots covered with yellowish gray, bristly hairs, becoming smooth and grayish the second year. Leaves oval to ovate, slender pointed, usually wedge shaped, sometimes rounder at the base; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, three-fourths to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide; dull green and soon smooth above, sparsely hairy beneath, more so on the midrib and veins; margins downy, veins in 3 to 6 pairs, the blade often puckered between them; stalk woolly, one-sixth inch or less in length. Corymbs three to seven flowered, on a stalk about one-half inch long, and hairy, like the young wood; flowers one-third inch wide; petals rose-tinted white; calyx tube woolly, the lobes triangular and woolly only on the margins. Fruit red, finally black, roundish, one-fourth to one-third inch wide, carrying usually three or four stones. Native of western Hupeh, China; introduced by Wilson in 1908. It has not flowered under cultivation but is growing vigorously." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 409.*)