

40139 to 40201—Continued.

allied to *E. europæus*, but is distinguished by the brown-purple anthers. I have not seen it in flower, but there is a fine bush in the vicarage garden at Bitton, near Bristol, where its leaves turn a brilliant red in early autumn." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 543-544.*)

40181. HELIANTHEMUM FORMOSUM (Curt.) Dunal. Cistaceæ.

"A low shrub with wide-spreading branches, growing 2 to 3 feet high, but more in width, the young shoots erect, the whole plant gray with short down, intermixed with which are numerous whitish, stellate, or long simple hairs. Leaves oblong, oval, or obovate; one-half to 1½ inches long, one-fourth to one-half inch wide; 3-nerved at the narrowed base, the apex rounded or abruptly pointed. Flowers borne at the end of short side twigs, clustered, but appearing successively; each flower is 1½ inches in diameter, bright rich yellow, each petal with a conspicuous brownish purple blotch near, but not reaching to, the base. Sepals three, ovate, taper pointed, very hairy. Native of central and south Portugal; introduced in 1780; perhaps the most beautiful of all the sun roses we cultivate. It is perfectly hardy, and I have never seen it permanently injured by frost, even 30° to 32°. It is admirable for covering a dry, sunny bank, and remains well furnished with foliage through the winter. It commences to flower in May." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 612.*)

40182. HYDRANGEA BRETSCHNEIDERI Dippel. Hydrangeaceæ.

See S. P. I. No. 38812 for previous introduction and description.

"A deciduous shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, forming a sturdy bush, old bark peeling; young branches smooth. Leaves oblong to ovate, 3 to 5 inches long, 1 to 2½ inches wide; rounded or wedge shaped at the base, slender pointed, regularly toothed; dull and smooth above, hairy on the veins and sometimes over the whole surface beneath. Corymbs flattened, 4 to 6 inches across, with a considerable number of large sterile flowers at the margins; these are three-fourths to 1½ inches across, the three or four sepals rounded or obovate, white, afterwards rosy. The small, perfect flowers are dull white; flower stalks clothed with erect bristly down. The seed vessels are egg shaped, the persistent calyx forming a raised band round the middle. Native of China; introduced from the mountains about Peking, in 1882, by Dr. Bretschneider. Planted in a sunny position in good soil, it makes a really handsome shrub, flowering in June and July, perfectly hardy and always vigorous." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 624.*)

40183. INDIGOFERA GERARDIANA Wallich. Fabaceæ.

"A deciduous shrub with downy, slightly ribbed branches. At Kew, where it is almost invariably cut back to the ground each winter, it sends up a dense thicket of erect, scarcely branched shoots, 2 to 4 feet high, clothed from top to bottom with leaves. Where the climate is milder the shoots survive, and it then becomes a much-branched shrub, perhaps 6 or 8 feet high. On a wall at Kew it is 10 feet high. Leaves pinnate, 2 to 4 inches long, composed of 6 to 10 pairs of leaflets and an odd one; leaflets three-eighths to five-eighths inch long, obovate or oval, clothed with gray appressed hairs on both sides, the apex notched or rounded and having a short, bristlelike tip. Racemes produced from the leaf axils in succession from below upward, on the terminal part of the shoot. They