

40139 to 40201—Continued.

are 3 to 5 inches long, bearing short-stalked, pea-shaped flowers one-half inch long, rosy purple, two dozen or more on each raceme. Calyx downy, with lance-shaped lobes. Pod deflexed when ripe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, one-eighth inch wide, cylindric, 6 to 10 seeded. Native of the north-western Himalayas. Commencing to blossom about the end of June and continuing until the end of September, having also foliage of great beauty and luxuriance, this is one of the most ornamental of late-flowering shrubs. It has the disadvantage of starting late into growth, and it is not until June that the stools become well furnished. For this reason it is not suitable for planting alone in masses. It likes abundant sunshine, and does not flower so freely in dull seasons." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 655.*)

Distribution.—Temperate and subtropical slopes of the western Himalayas from the Salt Range to Kumaon, in India, and west to Afghanistan.

40184 to 40187. LONICERA spp. Caprifoliaceæ.

Honeysuckle.

40184. LONICERA ORIENTALIS LONGIFOLIA Dippel.

(*Lonicera kesselringi* Regel.)

"It has oblong or oval-lanceolate leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, rarely more than three-fourths inch wide. Flowers pink, smaller than in *orientalis*, the corolla tube only slightly swollen, stalk one-third inch long. Introduced from Kamchatka in 1888." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 51.*)

40185. LONICERA TRICHOSANTHA Bureau and Franchet.

"A deciduous bush, of vigorous growth and rounded, dense, leafy habit, probably 8 feet or more high, the whole plant with a pale grayish aspect; young shoots at first downy, becoming smooth later in the season. Leaves oval, often inclined to obovate, rounded or broadly wedge shaped at the base and short pointed or rounded at the apex, 1 to 2 inches long, one-half to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; dull gray-green above, paler beneath, both sides at first downy, becoming almost smooth, especially above; stalk one-eighth to one-fourth inch long. Flowers pale yellow, fading to a deeper shade; corolla one-half to three-fourths inch long, hairy outside. Calyx bell shaped, but split into two parts. Berries red. Native of Szechwan, China; discovered by the Russian traveler Potanin. Introduced in quantity by Wilson about 1908. A robust species of the same class as *deflexicalyx* and *quinquelocularis*." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 59.*)

40186. LONICERA DEFLEXICALYX Batalin.

"A deciduous shrub of elegant spreading habit; branches often horizontal or drooping, the branchlets in opposite rows; young shoots purple, downy. Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, scarcely half as wide, rounded at the base, narrowly ovate, pointed, dull green and downy above; grayish and hairy beneath, especially when young; stalk one-third inch long. Flowers in pairs from each axil along the branchlets, all expanding upwards; corolla yellow, five-eighths inch long, downy outside, the lower lip much deflexed, tube shorter than the lobes; stamens hairy at the base; style wholly hairy; stalk one-fourth inch long; fruit orange-red. Native of China and Tibet;