

40139 to 40201—Continued.

introduced in 1904. A strikingly elegant, free-growing shrub, very hardy and floriferous, showing its flowers to good advantage by producing them on the upper side of the long, feathered branches. It flowers in May and June, and grows probably 8 feet or so high." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 41.*)

40187. *LONICERA QUINQUELOCULARIS TRANSLUCENS* (Carr.) Zabel.

"This is very closely allied to and perhaps only a form of *L. quinquelocularis*. The leaves are longer pointed, more markedly ciliate, and the upper surface rougher than in *quinquelocularis*; the corolla tube also is shorter and more protuberant on one side. A sturdy bush, 10 feet high, that flowers freely." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 54.*)

40188. *PICRAMMA QUASSIOIDES* (Don) Bennett. Simaroubaceæ.

"*Picrasma ailanthoides* Planchon. A slender, deciduous tree, 20 to 40 feet high, with very handsome young bark of a reddish brown, conspicuously marked with yellow spots. Leaves pinnate, 10 to 15 inches long, glabrous, consisting of 9 to 13 leaflets, which are glossy green, 1 to 4 inches long, ovate, unequal at the base, round or pointed at the apex, sharp toothed at the margin, and with a very short stalk. Flowers green, one-third inch across, in a lax, branching corymb 6 to 8 inches long, and often nearly as wide; stalks downy. Fruit a berry, about the size of a pea, rather obovoid, with the calyx still attached. This tree, according to some authorities, is a form of *P. quassioides*, a species which, in that sense, is spread in a wild state from Japan and China through the Himalayas as far south as Java. This is, no doubt, extending the specific limits of *P. quassioides* too far. No tree from Java would be as perfectly hardy in our climate as is this. The above description is based on trees growing at Kew which were introduced from Japan in 1890. They have flowered and borne fruit several times, and young plants have been raised from the seed. They have no beauty of flower or fruit, but of the foliage in autumn Sargent observes, 'few Japanese plants I saw are as beautiful as this small tree.' The leaves turn first orange, then scarlet. The whole tree is permeated by a singularly bitter principle. Its nearest ally among hard trees is *Ailanthus*." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 165.*)

40189 and 40190. *PRUNUS* spp. Amygdalaceæ.

40189. *PRUNUS MAXIMOWICZII* Rupr.

"A deciduous tree, up to 20 or 30 feet high, with a slender trunk; branchlets downy, the down persisting through the first winter. Leaves ovate or oval, pointed at the apex, rounded at the base; 1½ to 3 inches long, three-fourths to 1¼ inches wide; doubly toothed, downy on the midrib and veins beneath and with scattered hairs above; stalk one-third to one-half inch long, downy. Flowers rather dull yellowish white, about five-eighths inch across, produced in mid-May on stalked racemes 2 to 3½ inches long, remarkable for the large leaflike bracts with which they are furnished; from 6 to 10 flowers occur on a raceme, each flower on a downy stalk one-half to three-fourths inch long; calyx hairy, with pointed, toothed lobes. Fruit globose, one-sixth inch wide, shining, at first red, then black; ripe in August. Native of Korea [Chosen], Manchuria, and