

40139 to 40201—Continued.

Japan; introduced by Sargent to the United States in 1892 and by him sent to Kew in 1895. The tree is interesting and very distinct among cherries because of the conspicuous bracts on the inflorescence, which remain until the fruit is ripe; but neither in flower nor fruit is it particularly attractive, as cherries go. For its autumn coloring it may prove valuable, as it turns a brilliant scarlet both in Japan and North America. It is very hardy." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 243.*)

40190. *PRUNUS SERRULATA SACHALINENSIS* (Schmidt) Makino.
(*Prunus sargentii* Rehd.)

"A deciduous tree, 40 to 80 feet high, with a trunk sometimes 3 feet in diameter; young shoots smooth. Leaves obovate to oval, drawn out at the apex into a long, slender point; rounded; sometimes slightly heart shaped at the base, sharply toothed, 2 to 4 inches long, about half as wide; quite smooth on both surfaces, often reddish when young; stalk smooth, one-half to 1 inch long, with a pair of glands near the blade. Bracts red, oblong, one-half inch long, edged with small glandular teeth. Flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, of a lovely deep blush color, produced two to six together in short-stalked umbels, each flower with a stalk 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; petals obovate, notched at the broad apex; calyx tubular, with five ovate, pointed lobes one-fourth inch long, smooth and entire; stamens deep rose. Fruit a small black cherry, one-third inch wide. Native of Japan; introduced by Sargent to Kew in 1893. This splendid cherry, probably the finest of the true cherries as a timber tree, is also one of the most beautiful in its blossom. It flowers in April. In June, 1910, I saw the trees first introduced to America in the Arnold Arboretum; they were then laden with an extraordinary profusion of small black cherries. The seeds germinate freely after lying dormant a year." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 250.*)

"*Prunus sargentii* is a large, long-life tree of great vigor, perfectly hardy here in New England and, for these reasons alone, ought to be tried as stock for the flowering cherries of Japan, exclusive of *Prunus pendula*, *P. subhirtella*, and their forms.

"My studies in Japan have convinced me that the failure to succeed with Japanese cherries in western lands is due to their being worked on a stock which, though quick growing, is short lived and not suited to the rigors of such a climate as that of New England. I therefore turn to the Japanese species where vigor and hardiness are proved, *P. sargentii*.

"It has yet to be shown that the Japanese cherries will grow on this particular stock, but such evidence as I have accumulated is most encouraging, and I make bold to prophesy that fully 90 per cent will be found to thrive on *P. sargentii*, but they must be worked high enough to prevent them getting off on their own roots.

"*Prunus sargentii* and its varieties are found scattered in woods on the mountain sides throughout the length and breadth of Japan, but are nowhere very abundant. The type is found from the Nikko region northward. Both the type and its forms are commonly planted, and many fine avenues and groves occur in different parts