

## 40139 to 40201—Continued.

the shoots; the largest are thin, flattened, triangular, one-half inch long, reddish, and translucent." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 429.*)

40193. *ROSA SERTATA* Rolfe.

"A shrub of elegant habit, up to 5 feet, perhaps more, high; branches glaucous, graceful, and slender, armed with spines up to one-half inch long, in pairs or scattered. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, composed of 7 to 11 leaflets, which are stalkless, oval to oblong, sharply toothed; one-third to three-quarters inch long, three-sixteenths to three-eighths inch wide; gray-green above, glaucous beneath; stipules edged with glandular hairs. Flowers few or solitary, on short twigs, 2 to 2½ inches across, flower stalk two-thirds to 1¼ inches long, glandular-hairy or smooth; petals broadly obovate, delicate purplish rose; calyx lobes ovate-lanceolate, tapering to a long, narrow point, minutely downy, sometimes glandular downy, sometimes smooth; anthers deep yellow. Fruit deep red, egg shaped, three-quarters inch long, the sepals persisting at the top. Native of central China; introduced by Wilson in 1907 and flowered at Kew in June, 1910. It is an extremely elegant and pretty rose, allied to *R. webbiana* and *R. wilmottiae*. From the former of these it differs 'in its laxer habit, its few, slender, straight, stipulary thorns, and its more slender, beaked fruit.' (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine.*) *R. wilmottiae* is smaller in its leaves and flowers." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 443.*)

40194 and 40195. *RUBUS* spp. Rosaceae.40194. *RUBUS GIRALDIANUS* Focke.

"A vigorous deciduous shrub up to 8 or 10 feet high; its biennial stems much branched toward the summit, pendulous at the ends, covered with a vividly white, waxy covering, not downy, armed rather sparsely with broad-based spines. Leaves pinnate, consisting of usually nine leaflets, and from 5 to 8 inches long; the main stalk downy and armed with hooked spines. Leaflets 1½ to 2½ inches long, three-quarters to 1¼ inches wide, the terminal one the largest; ovate or rather diamond shaped; lateral ones oval-lanceolate; all unequally and rather coarsely toothed, slender pointed, smooth above, white beneath with a close felt. Inflorescence a terminal panicle; the flowers small and of little beauty, purple. Fruit black. Native of China; first found in the Province of Shensi by Giraldi, later in Szechwan by Wilson, who introduced it in 1907. Its claims to recognition in the garden are its remarkably white stems, which are as striking in this respect as those of *R. biflorus*, and its pendulous branches, which give a remarkable fountainlike aspect to the shrub." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 458.*)

40195. *RUBUS OMEIENSIS* Rolfe.

"A large, straggling shrub, with round stems, unarmed, but furnished with small, stellate hairs. Leaves of maplelike form, five or obscurely seven lobed, with a heart-shaped base; 3 to 7 inches long and as much wide; irregularly toothed, stellately downy beneath, less so above; stalk 2 to 3 inches long; stipules one-half to three-quarters inch long, cut up into deep, narrow segments. Panicles many