

## 42183 to 42199—Continued.

so happily hit off; many other peculiarities attend this charming shrub, of which its long deciduous bractæ are not the least remarkable. It is a native of the Canary Islands, where it was found by Mr. Masson and introduced in 1779; if suffered to grow it will acquire a great height, become indeed too large for a small greenhouse, and more fit for a conservatory, for which it would appear to be a most desirable plant; it produces flowers abundantly during May and June, which are not only ornamental but deliciously fragrant. Strong-established plants usually produce perfect seeds, by which this shrub is increased; cuttings rarely succeed." (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, vol. 11-12, pl. 426, as *Cytisus foliolosus*.)

42184. *BERBERIS* sp. Berberidaceæ.

Barberry.

Received as *Berberis vilmoriniana*, for which a place of publication has not yet been found.

42185. *BERBERIS* *HOOKERI* *VIRIDIS* C. Schneid. Berberidaceæ. Barberry.

"An evergreen shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, producing a dense thicket of erect, angled stems which branch near the top. Leaves in tufts, 1 to 3 inches long, one-half to 1 inch wide; leathery, dark green above, glaucous white beneath. Flowers two-thirds inch across, pale yellow. Berries narrow, black purple, often remaining on the plant until the following spring. Native of the Himalayas. This shrub has been so much confused with *Berberis wallichiana* that it is difficult to disentangle the histories of the two. The true *B. wallichiana* is probably not in cultivation; it differs from *B. hookeri* in the larger leaves (3 to 4½ inches long) and especially in their veining; the veins branch out from the midrib, parallel with each other, but never reach the margin, becoming merged in a vein which runs parallel with it. In *B. hookeri* the veins fork near the margin, but do not merge into one another. *B. hookeri* flowers in April and May and as a rule is quite hardy. The only time I have known it to suffer much was during the trying winter of 1908-09, when it lost most of its leaves, and the upper portion of the stem was killed. Leaves uniformly bright green beneath. Although a marked characteristic of some plants, the white under surface of typical *B. hookeri* is not a wholly reliable distinctive character. I have seen young plants partly bright green and partly blue white beneath. The best way to increase this species and its varieties is by the seeds it so plentifully bears; they may be sown in shallow boxes or in pots and the young plants pricked out the following year into nursery rows. The type and the variety *viridis* are useful shrubs for planting in places where an evergreen is wanted that will keep fairly dwarf without pruning." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 243.)

42186. *CARAGANA* *ARBORESCENS* *REDOWSKI* Bean. Fabaceæ. Pea tree.

"A remarkable shrub, with long, serpentine branches, which will sometimes grow for several years without dividing. It thus acquires a thin and open but not ungraceful habit and is altogether a striking plant. Whether the *Caragana redowski* mentioned by De Candolle in his Memoir of Leguminosæ, published in 1825, is the same as this is uncertain. It appears never to have been properly described. The plant is at Kew, but its history is not known." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 288.)