

42183 to 42199—Continued.

42187. *CARAGANA MICROPHYLLA* Lam. Fabaceæ.

Altavana.

"Native of north-central Asia from Siberia to China; introduced in 1789. It flowers in May and June and is readily distinguished from all other species by the number and small size of its leaflets, the smallest scarcely one-eighth inch long. It is a shrub of graceful habit, much wider than high (16 feet in diameter at Kew), the branches being long, slender, but little divided, and ultimately more or less pendent. Grafted on standards of *Caragana arborescens* it makes a small tree, but sucker growths from the stock are often troublesome. It is suitable as a specimen for a lawn." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 291.*)

42188. *CORNUS BRETSCHEIDERI* Henry. Cornaceæ.

"A species with the young wood of a blood-red color; leaves opposite, lanceolate-ovate, dark green above, glaucous beneath; fruits blackish blue. China." (*Kew Bulletin, 1900, p. 41.*)

42189. *HYDRANGEA BRETSCHEIDERI* Dipp. Hydrangeaceæ.

"A deciduous shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, forming a sturdy bush, old bark peeling; young branches smooth. Corymbs flattened, 4 to 6 inches across, with a considerable number of large sterile flowers at the margins; these are three-fourths to 1½ inches across, the three or four sepals rounded or obovate, white, afterwards rosy. The small, perfect flowers are dull white. Native of China; introduced from the mountains about Peking in 1882, by Dr. Bretschneider. Planted in a sunny position in good soil, this makes a really handsome shrub, flowering in June and July, perfectly hardy and always vigorous." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 624.*)

42190. *HYDRANGEA XANTHONEURA WILSONII* Rehder. Hydrangeaceæ.

"A deciduous shrub, 8 feet or perhaps more high, of loose, thin habit, sending out long slender branches. Leaves in threes, ovate or oval, with a short, slender point, dark green and smooth above, pale beneath. Inflorescence a flattish, corymbose panicle, 5 or 6 inches across, margined with creamy white, sterile flowers 1½ inches across. Perfect flowers one-fourth inch across, dull white. Native of central China; introduced for Messrs. Veitch by Wilson about 1904. It is a shrub of elegant and distinct habit and with considerable beauty in flower. It has, perhaps, some affinity with *Hydrangea bretschneideri*, but is, as yet, imperfectly known in gardens." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 631.*)

"The variety differs from the species (which has bright reddish brown bractlets with the bark without lenticels and soon separating into thin flakes) in having the new bractlets of each year grayish yellow while those of the previous year are grayish or light brown and marked with pale lenticels and the young leaves slightly appressed pubescent beneath." (*Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, part 1, p. 27.*)

42191. *HEDYSARUM ESCULENTUM* Ledeb. Fabaceæ.

"An erect Siberian Hedysarum with yellowish white flowers. According to Gmelin, the root is eaten by the natives of Jakutsk.

42192. *HEDYSARUM FLAVESCENS* Regel and Schmalh. Fabaceæ.

A suberect branching Hedysarum with yellow flowers, closely related to *Hedysarum neglectum* and *H. dasycarpum*. From the mountains of Kokan at Lake Iskander-Kul, at 7,000 feet altitude.