

42183 to 42199—Continued.

42193. HEDYSARUM SEMENOWII Regel and Herd. Fabaceæ.

An erect Hedysarum from the steppes of the Balkasch region of Turkestan.

42194. LARIX DAHURICA PRINCIPIS RUPPRECHTII (Mayr) Rehd. and Wils. Pinaceæ. Larch.

"A tree in some parts of its native habitat as large as the common larch; bark scaling, but not fissured; young shoots pale brown, not downy. Leaves 1 to 1½ inches long, not so tapered at the tip as in the common larch. Cones beautiful bright pink when young in April, ultimately three-fourths to 1½ inches long, egg shaped, tapered toward the top; scales rounded, with the margins distinctly beveled, and differing from those of *Larix europæica* in not being downy, at least as a rule. Native of Saghalien, eastern Manchuria, and Siberia. The date of its introduction is unknown, but it was cultivated as long ago as 1739, at which time and for long afterwards it was thought to be a native of Newfoundland, where, however, no proof of its being a native exists. It thrives much better in Britain than *L. sibirica*, and in several places is from 60 to 80 feet high. At Kew, in poor soil, it is 50 feet high, with a trunk 3 feet 8 inches in girth. As a tree for park or garden it has nothing to recommend it before the common larch except its interest and the brighter hue of its young cones." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 6.*)

42195. SPIRÆA VEITCHI Hemsl. Rosaceæ.

"A strong-growing shrub, probably 10 or 12 feet high eventually, producing gracefully arching shoots. Flowers in dense corymbs, 1½ to 2½ inches across. Native of central China; discovered by Wilson in western Hupeh in 1900, and introduced by him for Messrs. Veitch. It is a fine species (Mr. Wilson has told me he considered it the best of Chinese Spiræas), somewhat similar in general aspect and in producing its flowers on short leafy twigs from the growths of the previous summer to the well-known *Spiræa canescens (flagelliformis)*. It is readily distinguished from that species, however, by its smooth, entire leaves and smooth fruit. Its entire leaves also distinguish it from two other allies, *S. henryi* and *S. wilsoni*. I saw the plants first introduced in their young state in the Coombe Wood Nursery, when they were making shoots as much as 8 feet long in a season; when these the following June were wreathed from end to end with clusters of pure white blossom they made a picture of remarkable beauty." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 545.*)

42196. × PHYSALIS BUNYARDI Hort. Solanaceæ.

"An interesting hybrid, growing to a height of 3 feet and having large fruits." (*Bunyard's catalogue.*)

"The plant called *Physalis bunyardi* Hort. is a very free-fruited form, not so robust as *P. franchetii*, with glowing calyces; probably a form of that species or by some suggested as a hybrid with *P. alkekengi*." (*Bailey, Standard Cyclopædia of Horticulture, vol. 5, p. 2608.*)

42197. VIBURNUM HUPEHENSE Rehder. Caprifoliaceæ.

"A deciduous shrub, the young shoots stellately hairy the first year, purplish brown the second. Leaves roundish ovate, coarsely toothed, dark green and covered with loose stellate down above, paler and more