

## 42581 to 42595—Continued.

of Korea, Manchuria, and Japan. 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.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 40997.

**42585. RUBUS COREANUS** Miquel. Rosaceæ. **Bramble.**

"A deciduous shrub, 8 to 10 feet high (it has been found 15 feet high in a wild state), with erect or arching, stout, biennial stems, branching toward the top, and armed with stiff, broad-based spines. Leaves composed usually of seven dark lustrous-green leaflets. Flowers borne in flattish clusters, terminating short shoots from the wood of the previous year. Fruit of various colors from red to nearly black, edible but small, and of poor flavor. Native of Korea and China; introduced from the latter country in 1907 by Wilson, who found it at altitudes up to 6,000 feet. It is one of the handsomest of all Rubi in its vigorous blue-white stems and beautiful pinnate foliage, and may prove a valuable acquisition in gardens should it be quite hardy." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 456.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 26277.

**42586. RUBUS BIFLORUS QUINQUEFLORUS** Focke. Rosaceæ. **Bramble.**

"A deciduous shrub, with erect stems up to 10 feet high and 1 inch thick at base, covered with a thick, white, waxy coating and armed with straight, broad-based spines. Toward the top the stems branch freely, the branches also being white, and, like the leafstalks and often the midrib, spiny. Leaves 4 to 10 inches long, composed of three to five leaflets, which are dark green above, covered beneath with a close white felt. Flowers terminal and axillary, white, three-fourths of an inch across; fruits edible. Native of the Himalayas up to 10,000 feet; introduced in 1818. Among the longer cultivated, white-stemmed raspberries this is by far the most effective, although it is no doubt equaled by some of the newer Chinese species. Its flowers are of little consequence, being small and of little beauty. It should be raised from seed (which ripens here), and planted in groups of not less than half a dozen. The soil should be a good loam, the aim being to produce stout thick stems, for the stouter they are the whiter and more persistent is their waxy covering. After the previous year's stems have flowered and borne fruit, they should be cut away (usually about August), leaving only the virgin growths of the year. During autumn and winter a group of this *Rubus* makes one of the most striking plant pictures in the open air. *Var. quinqueflorus.*—A vigorous Chinese form introduced by Wilson in 1907, with the terminal inflorescence composed most frequently of five (sometimes up to eight) flowers. In the type they are usually two or three." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 454.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 35197.

**42587. RUBUS LASIOSTYLUS DIZYGOS** Focke. Rosaceæ. **Bramble.**

"An erect-growing deciduous shrub with biennial stems 4 to 6 feet high, covered with a blue-white, waxy bloom, and closely set with bristle-