

58603 to 58623—Continued.

58608 to 58611. COTONEASTER spp. Malacææ.

58608. COTONEASTER BULLATA Bois.

An ornamental hardy shrub, about 10 feet high, native to western China. The leaves are dark green and the flowers rosy white, but the greatest attraction of this shrub is the abundant crop of brilliant red fruits which are borne on the upper sides of the long arching branches toward the end of August. Some of the fruiting clusters are 2 inches across.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53672.

58609. COTONEASTER FRIGIDA Wall.

Var. *vicari*. This is an improved form with deep-green leaves, grayish beneath, and large clusters of rich-red berries which are larger and brighter than those of the typical species. (Adapted from *Gardening Illustrated*, vol. 42, p. 721.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56450.

58610. COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIA RUGOSA (E. Pritz.) Rehd. and Wils.

A very handsome Chinese shrub with long pendulous branches and wrinkled, narrow leaves with the lower surfaces covered with down. The small, scarlet berries contrast very effectively with the autumnal tints of the foliage. (Adapted from *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, vol. 38, p. cclii.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55083.

58611. COTONEASTER sp.

According to Mr. Gibbs this is closely related to *Cotoneaster francheti*, which is an evergreen shrub from western China, with lustrous green leaves, rosy white flowers, and oblong, orange-scarlet fruits.

58612. KALOPANAX DIVARICATUM (Sieb. and Zucc.) Miquel. Araliacææ.

A deciduous shrub of vigorous habit, forming a large, spreading bush 5 to 10 feet or more in height. It is native to the mountains of Kiushiu, Japan, and is closely related to *Acanthopanax sessiliflorum*, cultivated in European gardens for its handsome, dark-green leaves and spherical heads of inky black fruits. Unlike the latter, this species has downy young shoots, and the lower surfaces of the leaves are also quite downy. It should probably prove hardy in all but the coldest parts of the United States.

58613. LIGUSTRUM DELAVAYANUM Harriot. Oleacææ. Privet.

An evergreen shrub about 6 feet high with long graceful branches and dark, shining-green, oval leaves. The white flowers, borne in downy panicles, and the black fruits make the shrub very ornamental. It is native to the mountainous regions of Yunnan, China, and is probably suited for growing only in the southern United States.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55089.

58614. LONICERA TRICHOPODA Franch. Caprifoliacææ. Honeysuckle.

A slender-branched shrubby honeysuckle from Yunnan, China, with narrowly oblong leaves which are covered with fine hairs. The yellowish white flowers are marked with red and are followed by bright-red berries.

58603 to 58623—Continued.

58615. LONICERA sp. Caprifoliacææ.

Honeysuckle.

An undetermined species which, according to Gibbs, is related to *Lonicera henryi*, which is an evergreen climber native to western China, with dark-green leaves, purplish red flowers, and blackish purple fruits.

58616 to 58618. ROSA spp. Rosacææ. Rose.

58616. ROSA BRUNONII Lindl.

The Himalayan Musk rose is a tall shrub with arching branches short, stout, hooked prickles, and fragrant, single, white flowers about 2 inches across, borne in large many-flowered clusters. It is a native of the Himalayas and also of western China.

58617. ROSA DAVIDI Crepin.

A pink-flowered, orange-fruited rose 3 to 18 feet high, native to western Szechwan, China, at altitudes of 4,000 to 9,000 feet. It is the nearest Chinese relative of *Rosa macrophylla* of the western Himalayas. (Adapted from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianæ*, vol. 2, p. 322.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 53732.

58618. ROSA PRATII Hemsl.

A slender-branched, shrubby rose which becomes about 8 feet in height, with numerous bristles and slender prickles. The pink flowers, about three-fourths of an inch across, occur singly or in few-flowered clusters, and the scarlet fruits are about one-third of an inch long. This hardy species is a native of western China.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43907.

58619. SCHIZANDRA RUBRIFLORA (Franch.) Rehd. and Wils. Magnoliacææ.

A climbing shrub, often 20 feet in height, which grows at high altitudes in the mountains of western China. The oblong or obovate, sharp-pointed leaves are dark green above and paler below, and the solitary dark-red flowers are about an inch across. (Adapted from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianæ*, vol. 1, p. 412.)

58620. STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA Decaisne. Malacææ.

This yellow-fruited form was raised from the same batch of seeds as S. P. I. No. 56695, but the fruits were found to have a distinct orange-yellow color. Seedlings may revert to the original type. (*Edwin Beckett, superintendent, Aldenham House Gardens.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56696.

58621. STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA UNDULATA (Decaisne) Rehd. and Wils. Malacææ.

A low, spreading, evergreen shrub, or occasionally a small tree, which is native to western China. The leathery, narrowly oval leaves are glossy green and 1 to 3 inches long, and the white flowers, about half an inch across, appear in terminal clusters. Its greatest charm as an ornamental is the abundant crop of bright-red fruits.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 40196.