

63328 to 63390—Continued.

63342. *BETULA MAXIMOWICZIANA* Regel
(*B. maximowiczii* Regel, not Rupr.).
Betulaceae. Birch.

Mr. Mottet remarks that this is without doubt the most beautiful of all the birches, characterized by the rapidity of its growth, the luxuriance of its foliage, and the yellow color of its bark. I saw a specimen at Kew and think it is one of the handsomest birches I have seen.

63343. *BUDDLEIA PANICULATA* Wall. Lo-
ganiaceae. Butterfly bush.

An Indian shrub, 6 to 15 feet high, with hairy branches and leaves and rather dense panicles of lilac-colored flowers. Probably best suited for the warmer parts of the United States.

63344. *CARAGANA BOISI* C. Schneid. Fab-
aceae.

A handsome bush 10 to 12 feet high, with long, arching branches, native to Szechwan and eastern Tibet, China. In May the light-green foliage and numerous yellow flowers make this an especially attractive ornamental.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56808.

63345. *CARPINUS BETULUS* L. Betulaceae.
European hornbeam.

Var. *carpinizza*. A wild, Hungarian variety of the common European hornbeam, differing from the type in having its leaves more heart-shaped.

63346. *CARPINUS TURCZANINOVII OVALIFOLIA* Winkler. Betulaceae. Hornbeam.

A shrubby tree, native to northern China, and said to resemble closely *Carpinus polynura*. The latter is a handsome, hardy tree of elegant habit, with dark-green, sharply toothed leaves and fruit clusters up to 2 inches in length.

63347. *CELASTRUS DEPENDENS* Wall. Ce-
lastraceae. Bittersweet.

A climbing shrub, native to the warmer portions of the Himalayas at altitudes of 1,000 to 4,000 feet. The membranous leaves are very variable in shape, and the yellowish green flowers are in terminal, pendulous panicles. An oil used in India for illuminative purposes is expressed from the seeds.

63348. *CELASTRUS FLAGELLARIS* Rupr. Ce-
lastraceae. Korean bittersweet.

A shrubby Chinese vine, quite hardy, with persistent spiny stipules, small oval leaves, and small axillary fruits with crimson arils.

63349. *CELASTRUS ROSTHORNIANA* Loese-
ner. Celastraceae.

A Chinese plant described (*Plantae Wilsonianae*, vol. 2, pt. 2) as a climbing shrub 15 to 20 feet high, with thick, shining leaves, greenish white flowers, and orange-yellow fruits. It is fairly common in western Szechwan, China.

63350. *CELTIS TOURNEFORTII* Lam. Ulma-
ceae. Oriental hackberry.

A tree about 20 feet high, or sometimes only a shrub, with oval, sharp-pointed bluish green leaves 3 inches long or less and small, reddish yellow fruits. It is native to Asia Minor and is probably not hardy north of Washington, D. C.

63328 to 63390—Continued.

63351. × *CLEMATIS GLOBULOSA* Hort.
Ranunculaceae.

A hybrid of *Clematis douglasii scottii* and *C. texensis*, with deep-purple, pitcher-shaped flowers. Both of the parents of this European hybrid are native to the western United States.

63352. *CLEMATIS INTEGRIFOLIA* L. Ranun-
culaceae.

Var. *hybrida velleda*. An erect, herba-
ceous clematis, becoming 3 feet high, with broad, entire, oval leaves and solitary nodding blue flowers.

63353. *CLEMATIS TANGUTICA* (Maxim.)
Korsh. Ranunculaceae. Clematis.

The handsomest yellow-flowered Clematis in cultivation, the largest flowers being about 4 inches across. The species reaches a height of 8 to 10 feet and bears gray-green leaves and solitary rich-yellow flowers, with long, slender-pointed sepals, downy outside and at the edges. Native to northern and western China.

63354. *CORYLUS TIBETICA* Batal. Betula-
ceae. Hazelnut.

This remarkable species, with spiny involucre somewhat resembling the burr of a chestnut, was introduced into the Vilmorin Fruticetum from Kansu, China, in 1885. It is in flower and there are many catkins now (middle of January) on the shrub. It hybridizes freely with the other species here in the Fruticetum and may prove of distinct value for breeding purposes, but the nuts are too small to be of commercial importance.

63355. *EUONYMUS BUNGEANUS SEMIPER-
SISTENS* (Rehder) C. Schneid. Celas-
traceae.

A large glabrous shrub or small tree, from 3 to 5 meters high, with bright-green, half-evergreen leaves of a bluish or grayish hue. The yellowish white flowers appear in loose, 3 to 7 flowered cymes, and the few fruits are bright pink. This variety differs from the typical species in having leaves which remain on the plant until midwinter.

63356. *EUONYMUS SANGUINEUS* Loes. Ce-
lastraceae.

The dull-green, serrate leaves and large, pink fruits of this hardy Chinese shrub or small tree make it an attractive ornamental for the northern United States.

63357. *EVODIA HUPEHENSIS* Dode. Ruta-
ceae.

A very common tree in the woodlands of western Hupeh, China, according to E. H. Wilson (*Plantae Wilsonianae*, vol. 2, pt. 1), where it grows to a height of 20 to 40 feet. It has smooth, gray bark, spreading branches, and white flowers in large flat corymbs.

63358. *FRAXINUS MARIESII* Hook. f. Olea-
ceae. Ash.

A handsome, free-flowering shrubby Chinese ash which has narrowly oval leaflets with yellowish green lower surfaces. It blooms even when quite young; the upright panicles are about 5 inches long.