

## 76105 to 76118—Continued.

76111. *CLEMATIS SERRATIFOLIA* Rehder.

A woody climber 10 feet long, native to Chosen. The binate leaves are made up of ovate-lanceolate serrate leaflets and the large yellow flowers with purple filaments are 2 inches across and appear in the autumn.

76112. *COTONEASTER LINDLEYI* Steud. Malacaceae.

A Himalayan shrub or small tree with semi-deciduous dark-green leaves, corymbs of white flowers, and subglobose black fruits.

For previous introduction see No. 72871.

76113. *HYPERICUM PATULUM* Thunb. Hypericaceae. **Japanese hypericum.**

No. 6498 M. V. Variety *grandiflorum*. A large-flowered form of the Japanese hypericum which is a half-evergreen spreading shrub with golden-yellow flowers.

76114. *LONICERA SYRINGANTHA* Maxim. Caprifoliaceae. **Lilac honeysuckle.**

An upright, slender-branched shrub, 10 feet high, with pinkish white to rosy purple fragrant flowers and red fruits. It is native to north-western China.

For previous introduction see No. 73442.

76115. *LONICERA SYRINGANTHA WOLFFI* Rehder. Caprifoliaceae.

A variety that differs from the usual form in having partly prostrate branches, narrower leaves, and carmine flowers.

76116. *SKIMMIA JAPONICA VEITCHII* (Carr.) Rehder. Rutaceae.

A Japanese shrub up to 5 feet or more, with yellowish green leaves crowded at the ends of the branchlets, and coral-red or bright-scarlet fruits about one-third of an inch in diameter. It is said to be one of the best smoke-enduring evergreen shrubs, but is too tender to withstand the winters of the northern United States.

For previous introduction see No. 63381.

76117. *SORBARIA ASSURGENS* Vilm. and Bois. Rosaceae.

A tall handsome Chinese shrub up to 10 feet high, with pinnate leaves bearing falcate lanceolate-serrate leaflets and large panicles of small white flowers.

76118. *SCYOPSIS SINENSIS* Oliver. Hamamelidaceae.

An evergreen shrub or small tree 25 feet high, native to central and western China. The elliptic-ovate leaves are lustrous above and pale green beneath, and the small heads of flowers are conspicuous because of the red anthers.

## 76119 to 76170.

From Japan. Seeds and cuttings collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February and March, 1928.

76119. *ILEX* sp. Aquifoliaceae. **Holly.**

No. 666. Mountain side of Higashi-yama, near the Miyako Hotel, Kyoto, February, 1928. Seeds of an ornamental shrub or small tree, native to Japan, with red fruits which remain on the tree during the winter.

76120. *RAPHANUS SATIVUS* L. Brassicaceae. **Radish.**

No. 665. Kyotofu, Kadono Gun, Kyogoku Mura, Kori, February, 1928. These seeds were obtained through Professor Morishita, of the Kyoto Agricultural Experiment Station. *Kori-diakon*. A white radish grown only by the gardeners of the imperial household. It is very slender, almost like a lead pencil, and in deep soil it grows 16 to 18 inches long.

## 76119 to 76170—Continued.

76121 to 76170. *CASTANEA CRENATA* Sieb. and Zucc. Fagaceae. **Japanese chestnut.**

Nos. 76121 to 76156 are cuttings of cultivated varieties from Tateno farm, Nogi Mura, Shimotsuga Gun, Tochigi Ken.

76121. Nos. 267 to 269. *Osaya*. A variety producing an abundance of small nuts early in September. A varietal characteristic is the very slender twigs.

76122. Nos. 270 to 272. *Ichimon*. A variety producing medium-sized nuts the latter part of September to the first part of October. The nuts are of a better flavor than those of the *Kenaga*, Nos. 345 to 347 [No. 76147], which this variety resembles. The burs do not fall to the ground but crack and spill the nuts.

76123. Nos. 273 to 275. *Wazo*. A variety producing medium-sized to large nuts the middle of October.

76124. Nos. 276 to 278. Mr. Tateno found an unnamed tree in a shipment and thought it was a seedling. He presented it to the Emperor after it had been propagated, and it was named *Bansekui* by Mr. Kumagaya, a chestnut expert, about seven years ago. It is a fast grower, and produces rather large nuts from the latter part of October to the first part of November.

76125. Nos. 279 to 281. *Kanotsume*. A variety producing medium-sized nuts from the latter part of September to the first part of October. The nuts are said to be of good quality and the sweetest in Japan.

76126. Nos. 282 to 284. *Deno*. A variety producing medium-sized nuts the first part of October, and is said to give the biggest yield in Japan. After the first four or five years from the graft, it is a fast grower.

76127. Nos. 285 to 287. *Ginyose*. A variety fruiting the latter part of September.

76128. Nos. 288 to 290. *Chobei*. A variety originated by Mr. Deno at Wachi, near Kyoto. The rather large nuts are produced the middle of October.

76129. Nos. 291 to 293. *Shogatsu*. A rapid grower producing an abundance of medium-sized nuts the middle of October.

76130. Nos. 294 to 296. *Bon-guri* (local name). A variety improved from a wild chestnut. It is a rapid grower producing medium-sized nuts the first part of September.

76131. Nos. 297 to 299. *Kinseki*. A rapid grower producing an abundance of small to medium-sized nuts the latter part of September.

76132. Nos. 300 to 302. *Imakita*. A variety producing an abundance of small to medium-sized nuts the latter part of September.

76133. Nos. 303 to 305. The varietal name is unknown. A rapid and strong grower producing an abundance of medium-sized nuts from the first to the middle of October. This tree was selected from the trees grown from 1,000 nuts of mixed varieties.

76134. Nos. 306 to 308. *Taisho-wase*. A variety fruiting the latter part of August. The nuts are large for an early variety, this being one of the earliest.

76135. Nos. 309 to 311. *Chokogi* (synonyms *O-tamba*, *Bansei-tamba*). A tall strong tree producing nuts from the first to the middle of October. The kernel often splits into two or three parts, and the skin of the kernel (tannin part) is often quite thick.