in a cool house over winter; not planted out at once. The culms of this species are square only when large. The small culms are round like any other kind. It produces its young shoots in Japan as early as February or March, I am told, and this feature may make it difficult to acclimate. Mitford says its rootstock is very vigorous, and, from clumps which I have seen near Yokohama, I judge it to be capable of producing small forests of culms 20 to 30 feet high. It is a beautiful form and its stems are much used for all classes of ornamental woodwork. It is not, however, very largely cultivated in Japan." (*Fairchild.*)

9050. ARUNDINARIA SIMONI. **Bamboo.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 992, August, 1902), November, 1902.

Narihiradaké. "One of the hardiest and tallest of the Japanese bamboos, perfectly hardy in England, where it is very commonly grown. It is mainly an ornamental and should be planted in small clumps. Its peculiar attraction lies in the large, persistent, or semipersistent sheaths, which do not fall off until the shoots are mature. It spreads rapidly, but for several years the young shoots are likely to be small. In Kew, Mitford says, this species has grown to a height of 18 feet, and I have seen specimens in Japan 20 feet high. It is a very showy form and one which is worthy a place in any collection of bamboos. It is not a forest type, and should be planted in clumps of three or four plants. So far as I know, little use is made of this species in Japan. It should be planted in sheltered locations, in fertile, mellow soil, and given especial care for the first two or three winters." (*Fairchild.*)

9051. PHYLLOSTACHYS RUSCIFOLIA. **Bamboo.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 994, August, 1902), November, 1902.

Bungozasa. "A small species of bamboo, not over 2 feet high. The plants sent are designed for trial along the banks of irrigation canals in California and elsewhere. The species is said to be an excellent sand binder and capable of forming a thick mat of pretty green foliage and an indestructible mass of interwoven roots and rhizomes. Plant 6 feet apart each way on the slopes of the canal bank and give attention until well established. This may prove of considerable value for making the banks of canals permanent. It will probably withstand considerable drought, and it forms a very pretty mat of foliage on slopes or under the shade of conifers in parks. It is not an uncommon species in England, and is also slightly known in America." (*Fairchild.*)

9052. PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA. **Bamboo.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild. (No. 995, August, 1902), November, 1902.

Hotei-chiku or *Horai-chiku.* "The so-called 'golden' bamboo; a misnomer, as the culms are no more deep yellow in color than those of other sorts. It is distinguished by the short internodes at the base of the culm. It is an ornamental and the species most used for canes and fishing rods. It should be planted in clumps of not less than 15 plants for ornamental effect or for propagation. It is hardier than *Phyllostachys mitis* and probably one of the hardiest species in Japan. The sprouts are said to be of a better flavor than those of the real edible species, though this fact is not commonly known. In England this species grows to a height of 14 feet 6 inches, Mitford says. It is a much smaller species than *P. mitis, P. quilioi,* or *P. henonis,* but worthy of a place in every bamboo collection." (*Fairchild.*)

9053. BAMBUSA VEITCHII. **Bamboo.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 997, August, 1902), November, 1902.

Kuma-zasa. "A bamboo eminently suited for planting under conifers on lawns to form a dense mass of foliage. The edges of the leaves in this species die in winter and turn light yellow, giving them a striking landscape effect. Worth trying on embankments of canals in California. Not less than 50 plants should be planted in a place, say, 2 feet apart each way. For the slopes of embankments or roadways it produces remarkably pretty effects. It is used here in Japan very extensively for this pur-