

## 0139 to 40201—Continued.

entire, or occasionally three lobed at the apex; smooth, conspicuously veined, gray-green above, somewhat glaucous beneath. Flowers small, pale yellow, borne two to six together in fascicles or short racemes. Berries roundish, coral or salmon red, somewhat translucent, borne very abundantly. Native of western China; discovered and introduced about 1904 by Mr. E. H. Wilson, after whose wife it is named. This is one of the most charming new introductions from western China, of neat yet elegant habit, and most noteworthy for its prettily colored, abundant berries. The leaves are said by Wilson to assume brilliant tints in autumn." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 253.*)

40153. *BERBERIS YUNNANENSIS* Franchet.

"A deciduous shrub, 3 to 6 feet high, of dense, rounded habit, with gray, smooth branchlets, armed with 3 or 5 parted spines. Leaves obovate, sometimes almost orbicular, three-fourths to 1½ inches long, one-third to two-thirds, rarely 1 inch wide, rounded or pointed at the apex, tapering to a stalk at the base; margins mostly entire on the flowering twigs, more often toothed on the sterile ones. Flowers pale yellow, three to eight in a cluster; three-fourths inch across, flower stalks slender, three-fourths to 1¼ inches long. Berries oval, bright red, one-half inch long. Native of western China: first discovered in Yunnan by Delavay in 1885, at an altitude of 10,000 feet. It reached cultivation by way of France, and was introduced to Kew in 1904. It is a pretty shrub, and is distinct in regard to the size of its flowers and fruit, both of which are amongst the largest in the genus. It is also one of the most beautiful in its autumn livery of crimson." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 253.*)

40154 and 40155. *BETULA* spp. Betulaceæ.

Birch.

40154. *BETULA ERMANI* Cham.

A tree said to become 100 feet high; bark of the trunk peeling, creamy white; that of the branches orange-brown. Leaves broadly ovate, with a straight or slightly heart-shaped base, taper pointed, coarsely triangular toothed; 2 to 3 inches long, 1½ to 2½ inches broad. Native of Manchuria, Korea [Chosen], Japan, and, like many other plants from the same region, very liable to injury by spring frosts, owing to its early start into growth. For this reason it does not form a clean trunk and is subject to fungoid attacks. (Abridged from *W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 256.*)

40155. *BETULA ERMANI NIPPONICA* Maxim.

A Japanese form. This variety thrives better in cultivation through starting later into growth, and makes a clean-grown, handsome birch—one of the most striking of the white-stemmed group. (Adapted from *W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 256-257.*)

40156. *CALOPHACA WOLGARICA* (L. f.) Fisch. Fabaceæ.

"A deciduous shrub, said to become 6 feet high, but rarely more than half as high in this country [England]; bark of branches downy when quite young, peeling when old. Leaves pinnate, 2 to 3 inches long, com-