

## 35978 to 36000—Continued.

**35993. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS L.****Bean.**

"From Angol, Chile. (No. 132.) A bean which Mr. Manuel Bunster, at Angol, obtained from Los Angeles, Chile, but for which he has no name. He considers it one of the best he has ever grown, both as to quality and productiveness."

**35994. (Undetermined.)**

"From Chile. (No. 136.) Half vine, half shrub, with long racemes of black berries. Found at the east end of Lago Rinihue. Flowers not seen. Apparently not common."

**35995. VICIA sp.**

"From Quilan, Chile. (No. 182.) This, of course, has been introduced from Europe."

**35996. PISUM ARVENSE L.****Field pea.**

"(No. 183.) A variety grown at Quilan, Chile."

**35997. PERNETTIA MUCRONATA (L. f.) Gaud.**

"From Quilan, Chile. (No. 189.) A thorny shrub with very handsome edible pink berries. An excellent hedge plant."

"An evergreen shrub, 2 to 5 feet high, spreading freely by suckers and forming ultimately a dense, low thicket; young branches thin and wiry, sometimes furnished with a few appressed, forward-pointing bristles, or short down, but usually becoming smooth in a short time. Leaves alternate, dense upon the branches, ovate to oblong, very shortly stalked, one-third to three-fourths inch long, one-eighth to one-fourth inch wide, toothed and spiny pointed, hard in texture. Flowers produced singly in the leaf axils near the end of the shoot, in May. Corolla white, nodding, cylindrical, about one-fourth inch long, five toothed. Calyx five lobed, green; stamens 10; flower stalk one-fourth inch long. Fruit a globose berry one-third to one-half inch in diameter, containing many very small seeds; it varies in color from pure white to pink, lilac, crimson, and purple, or almost black.

"Native of the region about the Straits of Magellan; introduced in 1828. This is one of the hardiest of South American shrubs and is rarely severely injured by frost in the neighborhood of London. Certainly it is one of the finest ornamental berry-bearing shrubs we have. Its berries attain their color by early autumn, and remain on the branches through the winter and following spring. The *Pernettya* was long strangely neglected, but a great fillip to its cultivation was given by an exhibit in London made about 1882 by an Irish nurseryman, Mr. T. Davis, who showed a number of remarkably beautiful varieties he had raised during the previous 20 or more years in his own nursery. The *Pernettya* is about the only shrub that has been cultivated and selected with a view to the beauty and variety of its fruit, apart from edible qualities. In Kew, the fruits are never touched by birds, although in some gardens they are said to be stripped in winter—possibly by pheasants.

"The chief cultural requirements of *Pernettya* are a cool, moist bottom, and a soil free from lime, with which either peat or decayed leaves or both should be freely mixed. It likes full sunshine, and can be propagated by seeds, division, or cuttings. The last two are best for selected varieties." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, pp. 127-128.*)