

37578 to 37600—Continued.

later on the clusters change to berries, which become very black and handsome, especially in the late autumn, when the leaves have fallen. The foliage of this bush is of a shining green, changing in autumn to bright yellow, orange, and red." (*Florists' Exchange, August 23, 1913.*)

37595. *SORBUS HYBRIDA* L.

Bastard service tree.

(*Pyrus pinnatifida* Ehrh.)

"A deciduous tree, 20 to 40, occasionally over 50 feet high, with ascending branches; twigs covered with loose grayish floss when young, becoming smooth and of a dark lustrous brown by winter. Leaves 3 to 5 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide; narrowly oblong ovate in main outline, but usually pinnate or cut nearly to the midrib at the base, the upper portion lobed and toothed, but less deeply so toward the apex, which is merely coarsely toothed; the lower surface is covered with a dull gray, persistent down; leaf stalk one-half to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, downy. Flowers white, about one-half inch wide, produced in May in corymbs 3 to 5 inches across. Fruit bright red, round oval, two-fifths inch long.

"This tree, especially handsome in foliage and fruit, is found wild in north and central Europe, and is generally believed to be a natural hybrid between *Pyrus intermedia* and *P. aucuparia*. The influence of the latter is seen in the larger leaves, especially of the sterile shoots, having usually from 1 to 3 pairs of leaflets at the base. On the flowering twigs many of the leaves are simple. It is found wild in the Isle of Arran, rarely in England. It is connected with both *intermedia* and *aucuparia* by intermediate forms, but as a rule reproduces itself true from seed. The habit generally is erect, but a form sent out by Messrs. Backhouse of York with more than usually erect branches is called var. *fastigiata*." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 289-290.*)

37596 to 37598. *COTONEASTER* spp.

37596. *COTONEASTER DIVARICATA* Rehd. and Wilson.

"This species of *Cotoneaster*, which is valued chiefly for its dark red, often long-persistent fruit, is a native of western China and was introduced into this country in 1909 by Mr. E. H. Wilson. It has been grown successfully in the gardens of the Arnold Arboretum, where it has stood the winters without severe injury. It promises to become a valuable garden plant in this country." (*Arnold Arboretum, Bulletin of Popular Information, No. 19, April 25, 1912.*)

"A deciduous shrub up to 6 feet high, of spreading habit; young shoots clothed with grayish hairs, becoming the second year smooth and reddish brown. Leaves roundish oval, sometimes ovate or obovate, tapered abruptly toward both ends, the apex mucronate; one-third to 1 inch long, one-fourth to five-eighths inch wide (smaller on the flowering shoots); dark glossy green, and soon smooth above, sparsely hairy beneath; veins in three or four pairs; leaf stalk one-twelfth inch or less long. Flowers usually in threes at the end of short twigs, often supplemented by solitary ones in the axils of the terminal leaves, rosy white; calyx lobes triangular, they and the tube loosely woolly. Fruit red, egg shaped, one-third inch long, carrying two stones.