

## 37578 to 37600—Continued.

“Native of west Hupeh and west Szechwan, China; first found by Henry in the latter province about 1887; introduced to the Coombe Wood nursery by Wilson in 1904. It is one of the handsomest in fruit of Chinese Cotoneasters, and was given a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society in the autumn of 1912. It is allied to the Himalayan *C. simonsii*.” (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 408-409.)

## 37597. COTONEASTER PANNOSA Franchet.

See S. P. I. Nos. 32936, 33043, and 33159 for previous introductions.

“This evergreen Cotoneaster hails from Yunnan, China, and it is one of the finest berried winter shrubs in cultivation. This species makes a splendid specimen for the lawn, as it has a graceful habit with its drooping, slender branches and small, grayish green leaves. This Cotoneaster is quite hardy in England and should do well against a wall, where it would make a good effect.” (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 4, 1913.)

“An evergreen shrub of free and elegant habit, 10 feet or more high; branches arching and slender, covered with whitish felt when young. Leaves oval, tapering toward both ends, one-half to 1 inch long, about half as wide; always dull green above, covered with whitish felt beneath; stalk up to one-quarter inch long. Flowers one-quarter to three-eighths inch across, borne in corymbs of as many as 15 or 20; petals white, spreading; calyx woolly. Fruits scarcely one-quarter inch long, dull red.

“Native of Yunnan, China, up to 9,000 feet altitude; raised in Paris in 1888 from seed sent there by the Abbé Delavay. Introduced to Kew in 1892. The differences between this species and *Cotoneaster francheti* have already been alluded to under that species. Both are characterized by extreme elegance of habit, and by being very woolly on young bark, flower stalk, calyx, and under surface of leaves; but *C. pannosa* has duller leaves, less hairy when young on the upper surface, more spreading, whiter petals, and shorter, rounder fruits of a deeper red.” (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 414.)

## 37598. COTONEASTER SALICIFLORIA RUGOAS (Pritz.) Rehd. and Wilson.

“I do not know that the typical *C. salicifolia* is in cultivation. It is a species of West Szechwan, China, discovered by the Abbé David nearly thirty years ago. It has white flowers and red, ovoid fruits, one-sixth of an inch long.

“Var. *rugosa*, Rehder and Wilson (*C. rugosa* Pritzel).—In this variety the leaves are larger, up to 3 inches long and 1½ inches wide, the veins numbering six to twelve pairs. The fruit is coral red, larger than in var. *floccosa*, and contains usually two stones. The plant is more vigorous, coarser looking, and with bigger leaves than var. *floccosa*, but in many respects similar.

“Introduced by Wilson (No. 335) in 1907 from West Hupeh, where he found it 9 feet high.” (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 414-415.)

## 37599. BERBERIS HOOKERI Lemaire.

Barberry.

“*Compacta*. A compact form of *Berberis wallichiana* Hort.”

See S. P. I. No. 37498 for previous introduction.