

**38760—Continued.**

leafy twigs; flower stalks very woolly. Fruits in large clusters, each fruit about the size of a pea, rich, bright red.

"Native of the Himalayas; introduced in 1824, and perhaps the most striking of all the cotoneasters. The splendid clusters of 'berries' wreathing the branches make some of the most brilliant pictures of autumn and early winter. Near London, owing to the attacks of birds, they disappear usually before Christmas, but in country places are occasionally seen hanging until February. The species is the most robust in the genus, making, if left to itself, a huge bush 20 feet high and as much through, consisting of numerous branching stems; but if kept to one stem when young, and the lower branches removed, it will make a pretty round-headed tree with a well-shaped trunk. There is a fine specimen of this kind in the Victoria Park at Bath whose trunk is 6 feet or so high and 1 foot or more thick. No hardy shrub more beautiful than this thrives in town gardens." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 409-410.*)

The wood of this small tree is attracting considerable attention in England as a source of wood for the manufacture of heads for golf sticks.

**38761. PRUNUS SERRULATA SACHALINENSIS (Schmidt) Makino.**  
(*Prunus sargentii* Rehder.) Amygdalaceæ. **Sargent's cherry.**

From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Presented by Dr. C. S. Sargent, Arnold Arboretum. Received July 6, 1914.

"This species is considered by Wilson valuable as a stock for the Japanese cherries." (*Sargent.*)

*Distribution.*—A large tree, often 75 feet high and 3 feet in diameter, found in Chosen (Korea) and the islands of Hokkaido, Hakodate, and Hondo, in Japan.

"A deciduous tree, 40 to 80 feet high, with a trunk sometimes 3 feet in diameter; young shoots smooth. Leaves obovate to oval, drawn out at the apex into a long, slender point, rounded, sometimes slightly heart-shaped at the base, sharply toothed, 2 to 4 inches long, about half as wide, quite smooth on both surfaces, often reddish when young; stalk smooth, one-half to 1 inch long, with a pair of glands near the blade. Bracts red, oblong, one-half inch long, edged with small glandular teeth. Flowers  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, of a lovely deep blush color, produced two to six together in short-stalked umbels, each flower with a stalk 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches long; petals obovate, notched at the broad apex; calyx tubular, with five ovate, pointed lobes one-fourth inch long, smooth and entire; stamens deep rose. Fruit a small black cherry, one-third inch wide.

"Native of Japan, introduced by Sargent to Kew in 1893. This splendid cherry, probably the finest of the true cherries as a timber tree, is also one of the most beautiful in its blossom. It flowers in April. The seeds germinate freely after lying dormant a year." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, 250-251, under P. sargentii.*)

**38762. ANNONA MURICATA L. Annonaceæ. Guanábana.**

From Guayaquil, Ecuador. Presented by Mr. Frederic W. Goding, American consul. Received July 10, 1914.

"*Guanábana*, a fruit growing wild throughout the coastal region of Ecuador, on a very large tree. Evidently it is closely related to the cherimoya." (*Goding.*)