

39983 to 39998—Continued.

"The typical form of *L. principis rupprechtii* as represented by the specimens from Wutaishan (collected by Purdom and Meyer) looks quite distinct from typical *L. dahurica*, but the specimens from Weichang, together with others from Manchuria, Amurland, and Korea, form a series which gradually merge into typical *L. dahurica*. With *L. sibirica* Ledebour, with which it has been compared, it agrees only in the size of its cones, but differs in their perfectly glabrous, more spreading, and thinner scales not incurved on the margin, truncate, or (particularly in the Weichang specimens) even emarginate at the apex, and in the more conspicuous bracts which are often, particularly in the lower part of the cone, more than half as long as the scales; in all these characters *L. principis rupprechtii* agrees with *L. dahurica*, and it seems therefore best to consider it a variety of this species, distinguished by the more numerous scales. Purdom and also Meyer speak of this larch as forming forests on the northern slopes of Wutaishan and in its neighborhood where, according to Meyer, the snow does not melt until well into May. In the Weichang region Purdom remarks that the tree is now becoming very scarce." (*Rehder and Wilson, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 2, p. 21, 1914.*)

39996. *PICEA KOYAMAI* Shirasawa. Pinaceæ.

Spruce.

Wilson No. 7528.

A small, cone-shaped Japanese spruce, up to 10 m. (32½ feet) high; the trunk reaches a diameter of 25 cm. (10 inches). The young trees present an appearance similar to those of *P. excelsa*. Young twigs reddish brown, smooth; buds cone shaped, short; scales brown, covered with resin; needles short, thick, obtuse, four sided, standing thickly and obliquely on the twigs; straight or often somewhat bowed, 7 to 13 mm. (one-fourth to one-half inch) long, seeming blue-white from a distance. Cones elliptic oval, obtuse, brownish yellow-green, 3.5 to 6 cm. (1.4 to 2.4 inches) long, 2.5 cm. (1 inch) broad. (Adapted from *H. Shirasawa, Mitteilungen der Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft, p. 254, 1914.*)

39997. *TAXUS CUSPIDATA* Sieb. and Zucc. Taxaceæ.

Yew.

Wilson No. 7778.

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 39861.

39998. *VIBURNUM FURCATUM* Blume. Caprifoliaceæ.

Wilson No. 7624.

"A native of Japan and China. This also has the showy sterile marginal flowers, but its stems are more uniformly erect. It differs also in the shorter stamens, which are only half the length of the corolla, and in the shape of the furrow in the seed. It succeeds in gardens no better than *V. alnifolium*, although there was a healthy plant at Abbotsbury, near Weymouth, a few years ago. It is a native of northern Japan at low levels and of the mountainous parts of the south. The foliage turns brilliant scarlet to reddish purple in autumn. It is a bush 12 or more feet high in a wild state." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 642.*)

Distribution.—The Provinces of Hupeh and Szechwan in China and on Sakhalin Island and in Japan.