

40406 to 40496—Continued.

or not. They resemble those of *R. petraeum*. Native of the Himalayas, Hupeh, and Shensi. Var. *appendiculatum* Jancz. Leaves, with short subobtusely lobed. Flowers similar, not ciliate. Anthers surmounted with a point prolonging the connective. We know this only from herbarium specimens collected in the Himalayas at Phulal Daru, Nila Valley. Var. *urceolatum* Jancz. Leaves acute lobed. Flowers with swollen receptacle, with short broad sepals, more or less divergent into a funnel, always ciliate. Native of Yunnan and Sikkim. Our plant is originally from Sikkim. The flowers are purple on the outside and pubescent." (*E. Janczewski, Monographie des Groseilliers, p. 296.*)

40449. RIBES HIRTELLUM Michx.

Gooseberry.

"7485."

"This species is very near *R. oxyacanthoides*, but has smooth shoots and stamens twice as long as the petals, which are purplish. Berry smooth, purplish or black, one-half inch across.—Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 6892 (as *oxyacanthoides*). It has borne very good fruit in the Isle of Wight, where it is known as 'currant gooseberry.'" (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 402.*)

40450. × RIBES HOLOSERICUM Otto and Dietrich.

Currant.

"7349."

"*Petraeum* var. *caucasicum* × *rubrum*. Erect shrub, 1 to 1½ meters, with robust shoots washed with red. Leaves medium size, rounded, 6½ cm. long, 7½ cm. broad, 3 lobed, more often sublobate, with lobes little developed, cordate base, subglabrous above, quite pubescent below. Flowers shortly campanulate, reddish, more often brownish, ciliate. Fertility sometimes little, sometimes great, according to the year. In some cases as many as 15 fruits in the raceme. Fruits small or medium in size, blackish purple, ordinarily compressed near the flower and in the form of a bergamot, surmounted by the withered flower with ovoid or pentagonal-rounded insertion. Pulp juicy, red, rather acid. Seeds few in number, purple. The second generation is heterogenous, composed of plants of which some resemble a little *R. vulgare*, others entirely resemble *R. rubrum*, which grew beside the mother plant and probably served to fertilize it. *R. holosericeum* (velvety currant) resembles in the richness of its racemes and the coloration of the flowers *R. petraeum*, but its receptacle, devoid of all excrescence, its straight filaments and the arch of the ovary little raised attest that *R. rubrum* entered into the crossing. The pubescence of the leaves, their cordate base, their slightly developed lobes, as well as the deep coloration of the fruits, seem to indicate that *R. petraeum* var. *caucasicum* with blackish fruits was one of its parents. In fact *R. holosericeum* is grown in some establishments under the name *R. caucasicum*." (*E. Janczewski, Monographie des Groseilliers, p. 483.*)

40451 and 40452. RIBES INEBRIANS Lindley.

40451. "7327."

"Very similar to *R. cereum*, and equally pleasing, this differs in having the bract at the base of each flower not toothed and pointed, the style smooth, and the flowers deeper in colour. Introduced from western North America in 1827." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 399-400.*)