

40406 to 40496—Continued.

40482. × *RIBES SCHNEIDERI* Maurer.

“7492.”

“A hybrid between the black currant (male) and the gooseberry, raised in Germany.” (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 406.*)

40483. *RIBES SPECIOSUM* Pursh.

Gooseberry.

“7460.”

“A deciduous, spiny shrub, 6 to 9 feet high, the young shoots furnished with gland-tipped bristles. Leaves 3 lobed, sometimes 5 lobed, sparsely toothed, and from three-fourths to 1½ inches long and wide, with smaller ones often obovate and tapered at the base; usually quite smooth; stalk slender, scarcely as long as the blade, with a few glandular bristles, especially at the base. Flowers rich red, usually two to five in pendulous clusters, the main stalk longer and less glandular than the minor ones. Calyx tubular, one-half inch long, glandular; sepals four, not reflexed; petals four, about as long as the sepals; stamens four, red, standing out three-fourths inch beyond the calyx. Fruit glandular bristly, red, one-half inch long, rarely seen in this country. Native of California; discovered by Menzies about 1793, and introduced from Monterey by a naval surgeon named Collie in 1828. As a flowering shrub it is the most beautiful of the gooseberries. Its branches are reddish, horizontal, or slightly dependent, and from their under side the richly coloured fuchsialike blossoms hang profusely in rows during April and May. It is very distinct in the parts of the flower, being in fours (not the usual fives) and in the very long highly coloured stamens. It is one of the earliest shrubs to break into leaf, often in early February. It shows to best advantage perhaps against a wall, where it will grow 10 or 12 feet high, but it is quite hardy in the open at Kew, where it has grown 6 or 7 feet high. It can be rooted from cuttings, but does not strike readily; layering is a more certain process.” (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 408.*)

40484. × *RIBES SUCCIRUBRUM* Zabel.

Gooseberry.

“7507.”

“*Niveum* ♀ × *divaricatum* ♂. Rather robust shrub, tall, with young shoots glabrous, armed with strong nodal spines, simple, more rarely ternate, up to 20 mm. long. Leaves rounded, up to 4 cm. long, 5 cm. wide, 3 to 5 lobed, with lobes little developed and obtuse, the base truncate or subcordate, dull, almost glabrous, similar to those of *R. niveum*. Flowers rose-carmine, pretty, resembling those of the parents in form and dimension. Fruit as large as a large currant, elliptical or rounded, black, lightly pruinose, juicy, subacid, edible, ripens in mid-July. Concerning the origin of this hybrid, perfectly intermediate between its parents, M. Zabel, of Gotha, wrote us in his letter of March 19, 1904: ‘I have raised this *R. succirubrum* in 1888 from seeds of *R. niveum*, beside which grew *R. divaricatum*.’ M. Zabel sent us branches and flowers of the hybrid and of its second generation which are absolutely identical. Here, then, is a new example of the constancy of hybrids between species which in no way follows the law of Mendel.” (*E. Janczewski, Monographie des Groseilliers, p. 500.*)