

## 40406 to 40496—Continued.

coating, rather thick, with funicle very inflated, gelatinous. Ripens at the end of June. Fruit falls as soon as it is ripe. Germination more rapid than in other bisexual currants, in 22 to 50 days. Native of eastern Manchuria (Ussuri) in forests. *R. ussuricense* resembles in structure of its flowers the European black currant, rather than the Asiatic, but it differs so much in its aroma, its longer bracts, the color of its flowers, the exposed sepals, and by the production of subterranean branches, that we do not hesitate to consider it as a twin species and not as a simple variety of *R. nigrum*. We have received it from three locations in eastern Manchuria, and have grown seeds from Chabarowsk. The floral buds are very sensitive to winter cold. They were all frozen in the winter in 1904-1905, and almost all in 1905-1906-1907." (*E. Janczewski, Monographie des Groseilliers, p. 349.*)

## 40489. RIBES VALDIVIANUM Philippi.

"7525."

"Robust shrub, 3 meters high or more, with young shoots rather thin, very pubescent, dotted with yellow glands, year-old shoots dropping their outside bark like the red currant and becoming almost green. Leaves not leathery, almost all falling in autumn and winter, ovoid-rounded, 6 cm. long, 5½ cm. broad, 3 to 5 lobed, middle lobes strongly predominant, with truncate or subcordate base, cuneiform in the small leaves, pubescent in youth, finally glabrous above, dotted with yellow glands and pubescent on the nerves beneath. Male racemes arched, almost pendent, up to 7 cm. long, rather loose, or more crowded, bearing as high as 40 flowers. Sometimes the basal flower is replaced by a secondary raceme 3 cm. long, with 15 flowers. Flowers campanulate, with the five sepal nerves prominent, yellow, the base of the tube greenish, pubescent. Female racemes unknown. Fruiting racemes up to 9 cm. long, bearing up to 25 flowers, bracts persistent, reflexed, 5 mm. long. Pedicels 4 mm., pubescent. Bractlets none. Fruit oboval, 6 mm. long, 4 mm. broad (round and black according to Gay), pubescent, glandular, crowned with withered flowers contracted into a wisp. Native of the Province of Valdivia in Chile, where the shrub is called *Pulul* or *Parilla* and the fruit *Uvilla*. Philippi has already distinguished one variety, *sessiliflorum*, which is distinguished from the type by the long racemes, 4 to 10 cm. long, bearing 30 to 60 flowers, and by the subglabrous, sessile flowers, dotted even on the teeth of the calyx with very numerous glands. It is found in Chiloe and even, according to Philippi, in the Province of Valdivia." (*E. Janczewski, Monographie des Groseilliers, p. 445.*)

## 40490. RIBES VELUTINUM × QUERCETORUM.

Gooseberry.

"7518."

"*R. velutinum* Greene is a shrub 1 to 1½ m. high, young shoots velvety, dotted with glandular bristles. Nodal spines simple or ternate, up to 18 mm. long, sometimes pubescent at the base. Leaves small, rounded reniform, 8 to 30 mm. long, 11 to 35 mm. broad, 3 to 5 lobed, or 3 to 5 fid, deeply dentate, the base truncate, similar to those of *R. microphyllum* and *R. leptanthum*, pubescent, often glandular. Flowers small, orange yellow, or white, velvety. Fruits small, purple-black, glabrous, pubescent or dotted with pedicel glands, crowned with withered flowers, fastened into a wisp. Seeds small. Germination in January and February, after