

40560. SWIETENIA MAHAGONI Jacq. Meliaceæ. Mahogany.

From Elliotts Key, Fla. Presented by Dr. John Gifford, Coconut Grove, Fla. Received April 19, 1915.

"Seeds from a tree on Elliotts Key. I thought it of special interest, because it is the seed of the true mahogany from a native tree of Florida. Just now the seed is scarce, but at times a wagonload of the capsules could be obtained, since the tree is quite common on the keys and lower mainland of this State. It is called *Madcira* here, and many persist in the foolish belief that it is not the true mahogany of commerce." (*Gifford.*)

See S. P. I. Nos. 10409, 34668, and 36170 for previous introductions and description.

40561 to 40600.

From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Mr. Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. Plants received April 22, 1915.

40561. (Undetermined.) Received as *Viburnum acerifolium*, but apparently it is not a *Viburnum*.

40562 and 40563. BERBERIS spp. Berberidaceæ. **Barberry.**

40562. BERBERIS BRACHYPODA Maxim.

"A scarlet-fruited western Chinese bush up to 2 meters in height. Inflorescence sometimes somewhat paniculate near the base. Fruits elliptic, up to 11 mm. long and 6 mm. across, with a sessile stigma." (*Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 1, p. 375.*)

40563. BERBERIS SUBCAULIALATA C. K. Schneider.

"This species belongs to the same group as *B. stapfiana* (S. P. I. Nos. 37975 and 40150), but it has globose fruits ripe in November, more distinctly angled branchlets, and larger leaves; the general aspect is otherwise very similar." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 249.*)

40564 and 40565. BETULA spp. Betulaceæ. **Birch.**

40564. BETULA JAPONICA MANDSHURICA (Regel) Winkler.

"Wilson No. 4088. A gray-barked tree 10 to 25 meters tall, in girth 1.5 to 2.4 meters, from Chetoshan, west of Tachienlu, western Szechwan, at altitudes of 2,800 to 3,700 meters, September, 1910." (*Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 2, p. 461.*)

40565. BETULA OCCIDENTALIS Hooker.

"There is a good deal of confusion in regard to this tree, and it has been called *B. occidentalis* (Sargent); *B. papyrifera* var. *lyalliana* (Koehne); and *B. papyracea* var. *occidentalis* (Dippel). The name *occidentalis* was founded by the elder Hooker in 1839 on specimens of three distinct birches. As it might with equal propriety be given to any one of them, it is better to drop it altogether. *B. lyalliana* is one of the very finest of birches and reaches sometimes 120 feet in height; bark reddish brown to whitish, peeling. Young shoots warted, downy, yellowish brown. Leaves ovate with a rounded or heart-shaped base, ordinarily 3 to 4 inches long, but on young trees often over 5 inches long; hairy along the midrib and veins beneath; veins in 7 to 10 pairs. The tree is no doubt closely allied to the paper birch, but Sargent, who regards it as specifically distinct, distinguishes it by its downy, fruiting scales, its brown