

43301 to 43329—Continued.

of the cultivated amelanchiers and is very beautiful in late April or May. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 190.*)

43302 and 43303. AMYGDALUS FENZLIANA (Fritsch) Korsh. Amygdalacæ.
(*Prunus fenzliana* Fritsch.)

“From Tiflis Botanical Garden.”

A shrublike tree, with long purplish branches and narrowly ovate leaves. The reddish flowers appear before the leaves in few-flowered clusters and are smaller than those of *Amygdalus communis*. The peachlike fruit appears on the usually leafless twigs of the previous season's growth, and the flesh is relatively dry. (Adapted from *Fritsch, Sitzungsberichte Akademie Wissenschaften Wien, vol. 101, pp. 632 to 636.*)

43302. The ordinary form.

43303. Selected form, with larger fruits.

43304. LAUROCERASUS OFFICINALIS Roemer. Amygdalacæ.

(*Prunus laurocerasus* L.)

Cherry laurel.

“From Tiflis Botanical Garden.”

An evergreen shrub of quick growth and wide-spreading habit, over 20 feet in height and twice as much in width, entirely devoid of hairs or down. The young shoots are pale green and the leaves are leathery, dark shining green, of various shapes and sizes up to 6 inches long; each bears two or more glands on its lower surface near the base. The dull white flowers are borne in terminal and axillary racemes and the conical fruits are purplish black, about half an inch long, with conical stones. This plant is a native of eastern Europe and Asia Minor and was introduced in 1629, according to Aiton. It flowers in April, but is not as hardy as the Portugal laurel and is not adapted for planting in ordinary shrubberies. It is admirable for planting as undergrowth in thin woodland. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 240.*)

43305. PRUNUS AVIUM L. Amygdalacæ.

Mazzard cherry.

“From Tiflis Botanical Garden.”

A deciduous tree up to 60 feet or more in height, with a trunk sometimes 2 feet and more in thickness and shining bark, which peels horizontally. The young twigs are smooth and the oval leaves are 3 to 5 inches long. The pure white flowers, about 1 inch across, appear in stalkless clusters from the previous year's shoots and from spurlike branches of earlier date. The round, blackish red fruit is about three-fourths of an inch in diameter and is sweet or bitter, but not acid. This tree is a native of Europe, including England, and is one of the parents of the cultivated fruiting cherries, especially the black ones. It should not be confused with *Prunus cerasus* and *P. acida*, from which it differs in being larger, having more coarsely toothed leaves and a fruit which is not acid. (Adapted from *Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, pp. 229 and 230.*)

43306. PRUNUS CERASIFERA DIVARICATA (Ledeb.) C. Schneid. Amygdalacæ.
(*Prunus divaricata* Ledeb.)

Persian cherry-plum.

“From Tiflis Botanical Garden.”

A deciduous round-headed tree up to 30 feet in height, with serrate leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and pure white flowers, often in dense clusters.