

## 45692 to 45704—Continued.

of an inch in length, and they have with care been kept for four years. It is only after being kept for some time that their full richness of flavor is obtained. Mr. Hogg says this nut was first brought to the notice of the Horticultural Society by A. B. Lambert about the year 1812. It is improperly called *Kentish Cob*. The true *Cobs* are roundish thick-shelled nuts." (*Thomas, The American Fruit Culturist*, p. 448.)

**45699. *Emperor*.** This variety was grown in England by Richard Webb, breeder in the Calcot Garden at Reading. A prolific bush of low but strong growth, with small to medium leaves, 9 to 10 centimeters long, round-oval, and narrowed toward the base. The nuts are conspicuously large, 20 to 22 millimeters long, of irregular shape, and grow singly or two or three together. The shell is light brown, with distinct dark-brown stripes, and is softly pubescent near the apex. The large kernel is broadly oval and of good flavor. Blooms rather late; ripens early, late August or early September. This is a very valuable nut which, because of its beauty and heavy bearing, is widely grown. (Adapted from *Goeschke, Die Haselnuss*, p. 60.)

Received as *Corylus macrocarpa*.

**45700.** Received as *Corylus macrocarpa à gros fruits*.

**45701.** Received as *Corylus macrocarpa des Anglais*.

**45702. CORYLUS COLURNA L.** Betulaceæ. **Turkish hazelnut.**

The nuts of this species are small and somewhat flattened, with the deeply cut roundish involucre several times longer than the nut. The plant is treelike, with upright branches which are corky when young. The leaves are shiny, becoming broad and pointed as they mature. (Adapted from *Goeschke, Die Haselnuss*, p. 41.)

**45703. CORYLUS MAXIMA Mill.** Betulaceæ. **Hazelnut.**

Received as *Corylus macrocarpa du Piemont*.

**45704. POPULUS INCRASSATA Dode.** Salicaceæ. **Poplar.**

A dense tree of irregular habit of growth, with short ascending branches. The appearance of some of the leaves suggests the fossil species *Populus latior* Heer. The prefoliation is ragged, as in the group *Caroliniensis*. Habitat the western portion of North America. This is a species of doubtful validity. (Adapted from *L. A. Dode, Genre Populus*, p. 41.)