

NAT. ORD. LEGUMINOSÆ.

This large and important family is widely distributed through tropical and temperate regions, and is well represented throughout Japan. In Yezo the species are nearly all herbaceous, though there are two important representative, the one (*Sophora Japonica*), a tree, and the other, (*Wistaria Chinensis*), a vine; the former indigenous and the latter introduced.

SOPHORA JAPONICA—L. SOPHORA.

Hab : Kiushiu (*Franchet and Savatier*). Throughout Yezo.

A tree 20 to 35 feet high, bearing loose panicles of yellowish flowers of a somewhat disagreeable odor, much resorted to by insects. Leaves rather pale green, bearing 10 to 14 leaflets: flowers in August. This might prove a desirable species in cultivation; in fact it is already favorably known and proves hardy in New England. It is the only representative of the genus in Yezo, though both *S. platycarpa* Max. and *S. angustifolia* Sieb. & Zuc., are common to more southern districts.

The genus passes to the Asiatic continent through *S. flavescens* L., which is well represented in the Amoor district, thence through northern Mongolia (?) into the Caucasus, where this last species is replaced by *S. alopecuroidis*.

Though the genus is represented by one or two species in the west and south-west of the United States, it has no alliance with the Canadian flora.

WISTARIA CHINENSIS—SIEB. ET ZUC.—WISTARIA.

Syn : *Dolichos polystachyus*.—THUNB.

This fine vine, now found in Yezo in cultivation, has been introduced from China. It proves perfectly hardy, and reaches great size at Hakodate. I do not know if it is growing further north, and doubt if it would be possible, as the temperature changes somewhat rapidly after crossing the mountains just north of Hakodate.

NAT. ORD. ROSACEÆ.

Of this widely distributed and very useful family, there is a fair representation in the flora of northern Japan, including trees, shrubs and herbs, though the two latter largely predominate. The genus