

MAGNOLIA OBOVATA—THUNB.

Syn.: *Buergeria obovata*—SIEB. & ZUC.

Japanese: Tofunoki.

Hab: Yezo.

A tree 15 to 25 feet high with obovate leaves 4 to 6 inches long, $\frac{2}{3}$ as broad. The flowers appear in early May, and somewhat precede the leaves. They are white and scentless, about the size of the flowers of *M. glauca*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches wide, the outside of the petals tinged with pink.

This tree occurs pretty abundantly in Yezo, though as far as observed, it appears to be chiefly confined to the moist woodlands of the upper valleys and lower slopes of the foot hills, occasionally ascending the more perfectly drained slopes for some distance. That it may prove hardy here is quite possible. The wood of this and other species is now being used very largely by the Japanese for the manufacture of matches.

MAGNOLIA KOBUS—D.C.

Japanese: Kobusi.

Hab: Northern and central Honshiu. Mountains of Hakone, throughout Yezo. (Fr. & Sav.)

The foliage of this species is more scattering than that of *M. hypoleuca*, but the leaves are not as large or handsome. They are $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 inches broad and 3-6 inches long.

MAGNOLIA HYPOLEUCA—SIEB. & ZUC.

Japanese: Honoki.

Hab: Mountain woods throughout Japan.

A tree 20 to 35 feet high, with somewhat abundant foliage. Leaves 7 to 10 inches long, preceding the flowers and clustered near the ends of the branches. The flowers appear in June; are large, white and very sweetly fragrant. There is somewhat of a resemblance between this tree and *M. umbrella* of the southern U. S.

The Japanese name (hono) flame of fire, and (ki) tree evidently refers to the red, cone like fruit and scarlet seeds, which would give the appearance of flames darting out from among the leaves.

Franchet and Savatier note the occurrence of this species about Nagasaki in the very south of the principal islands, while it is also known through Honshiu and abundantly in Yezo. In the latter island it seeks rather more well drained slopes than *M. obovata*, and