

DIERVILLA VERSICOLOR—SIEB. & ZUC.

Syn. : *D. Japonica*—D.C.

Weigelia Japonica—THUNB.

Japanese : Tani usugi.

Hab : Mountains of Japan.

A shrub 6 to 8 feet high, with small leaves and numerous flowers in fives. This species, now well known in cultivation, is represented by three species in Honshiu and southward. It is sparingly distributed through Yezo, being found by me only on the eastern slopes of the volcano Tarumai.

NAT. ORD. ERICACEÆ.

The heath family as represented in the rhododendrons is but sparingly distributed through northern Japan, though it is well represented through the northern regions of continental Asia. The *R. indicum* of Yezo has no proper representation in Siberia, though the genus is carried northward into Kamtschatka where the highest limits of distribution are reached, and thence through the Alcutian Islands and Alaska into America, by *R. Kamtschaticum*, Pall. There are no proper representatives of the former species in Canada unless we except *R. viscosum* (*Azalea viscosa*) and *R. nudiflorum* (*Azalea nudiflora*) which are cited by Gray as occurring along the southern borders.

RHODODENDRON INDICUM—SAV.

Syn. : *Azalea Indica*—L.

Var. *Kaempferi*.

A. Kaempferi.

Japanese : Kirisima sutsusi.

Hab : Kiushiu to the north, about Hakodate (Sav. & Fr.) and through southern Yezo.

A low shrub resembling our common swamp, honeysuckle (*R. nudiflorum*). Found on the slopes of Mt. Inewa at an elevation of 3,000 feet.

NAT. ORD. STYRACACEÆ.

The storax family, which is represented in northern Japan by one genus and species, probably reaches its highest northern limits in that district. On our own continent, all the eastern members of the family