

This tree is found almost as widely distributed as its congener, and in Yezo, where I believe it is commonly associated with *T. cordata*, it is used in much the same way for its fibrous bark. Both species could undoubtedly be introduced here without material difficulty and with advantage.

NAT. ORD. TERNSTRÆMIACEÆ.

Though this exceedingly interesting family, known to me chiefly through the camellias, is chiefly tropical or subtropical and very largely represented in southern Japan, yet a few important members carry the distribution to a rather high northern limit, as seen by the appearance of *Actinidia* in Yezo and through the Amoor district of Siberia. This genus thus extends the northern distribution of the family to about 51° – 52° N. lat., but continental contact of both genus and family is chiefly effected through much more southern latitudes.

The family has no northern representatives on this continent, and even in Japan, *Actinidia* is the only group of northern extension, so that it would be specially desirable and important to introduce the different species here, if possible.

ACTINIDIA CALLOSA—LINDL.

Syn: *A. kalomitka*—RUPR.

Hab: Island of Yezo. About Hakodate (Wilford). It also probably extends through the mountains of the southern districts, associated with another species.

A graceful vine like its congeners, with leaves somewhat scattering and very variable in size, often reduced to one inch long and broad, though more generally $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches broad. In the larger leaved varieties the foliage is abundant and of fine quality. The flowers are few and small, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Though they are more abundant than in *A. polygama*, they are less numerous than in *A. arguta*.

Maximowicz mentions the occurrence of this species in Siberia along the lower Amoor, thus giving it a greater northern range than represented by its distribution in Yezo, and thus also rendering its easy acclimatization here, a matter of considerable probability. It is the only species of the genus in Siberia mentioned by Maximowicz, if we except the next species in the island of Saghalien.

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