

2½ inches long, ½ to ¾ inches broad. This species is not unfamiliar with us, since it occasionally appears in cultivation as the European spindle tree.

EUONYMUS ALATUS—THUNB.

Syn. : *E. Thunbergianus*—BL.

Japanese : Ko Majumi.

Hab : Nagasaki, and through central Honshiu. Along the Amoor at Ussuri. (Max.)

So far as I am aware, this species is not known in Yezo, though its great northern range shows that it should be there. Three other species are given by Maximowicz as occurring in the Amoor district of Siberia, making it evident that the genus has a strong northern tendency.

NAT. ORD. SAPINDACEÆ.

This widely distributed family embraces several important northern representatives ; those of northern Japan having congeners in both the European and American continental areas. The genera found in Yezo include *Staphylea*, *Æsculus* and *Acer*, of which the latter is by far the most important.

Staphylea finds but limited representation in the northern regions of the Old World, only one species, (*S. Pinnata*, L.,) appearing in the Caucasus and through central and southern Russia. The genus is represented in Canada by the common bladder-nut (*S. Trifolia*), which, however, is very closely allied to and probably identical with the Japanese species (*S. bumalda*) of Yezo.

The genus *Æsculus* is a well known Old World group as represented here in cultivation by our common horse chestnut, *Æ. hippocastanum*, though several species are also indigenous to the western United States. Of the five or more indigenous species, none are properly represented in Canada, except in cultivation. They prove hardy.

By far the most important group of this family, and that in which our interest naturally centres for a variety of reasons, in the genus *Acer* or the maples. These trees find a very wide range through both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, and more or less directly connect the floras of the two. Of the northern Japanese species, *A.*