The Strawberry-Raspberry. (Rubus illecebrosus, Focke.)

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The varnish is made by dissolving celluloid in amyl acetate so as to produce a liquid of about the consistency of thick treacle. The varnish is painted over the front and back of the labels, and is also applied to the edges, a second coat being given after the labels have been allowed to dry. To get a uniform coat, it was found best to let the card lie flat during drying, and consequently only one surface was treated at a time. A third coat of varnish is perhaps usually necessary, but the number of applications required depends on the density of the varnish, the heaviness of painting on, and probably also on the sizing of the card. After the application of two coats, one of the cards should therefore be roughly tested by allowing a pool of water to lie on the face of it for some hours. Strong warping of the card would then indicate that more varnish is required.

In preparing the varnish two forms of celluloid were tried. One of these was obtained under the name of "partially digested celluloid," or "celluloid mass," and was gelatinous in appearance. The results following the use of this substance were not, on the whole, satisfactory; there is therefore no need to refer to it further.

The other material employed was waste celluloid, being, in one case, cuttings from sheet-celluloid, and, in the other, lengths of celluloid ribbon belonging to cinematograph films. To obtain the solution, pieces of celluloid are cut into narrow strips, which are then placed in amyl acetate sufficient in quantity to cover them. The mixture is kept in a closed vessel, and stirred up at intervals of one or two hours. When solution is complete, more celluloid or more solvent is added, as required, and the mixture stirred as before. This is repeated until the right consistency has been reached, the process requiring perhaps three or four days before a suitable strength can be given to the solution. The proportions may be given roughly as one ounce of celluloid to two and a half pounds of amyl acetate.

Labels should be varnished and dried in a well-ventilated place, so as to avoid an accumulation of the vapour of amyl acetate.

IX.—THE STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

(*Rubus illecebrosus*, Focke.)

R. A. Rolfe.

For a good many years a dwarf herbaceous Rubus has been in cultivation under the name of the Strawberry-Raspberry. As a drawing has been made for the "Botanical Magazine," and its history has been much confused, the opportunity is taken of clearing the matter up, so far as materials are available.

In an account of the Rubi of Eastern Asia, published in 1871, Maximowicz included under "*R. rosifolius* β *coronarius*" (1) a state "*flore simplici*" and (2) a state "*flore pleno*." Of the former he says that two indigenous forms occur in Japan, an alpine one, which has dwarf annual simple stems, one or two large terminal flowers, and scarlet fruits an inch long. This is the strawberry-raspberry now under discussion, as proved by

a fruiting specimen in the Herbarium collected and named by Maximowicz himself. The locality given is "Nippon: in declivio continentali vulcani Fudzi-yama, in sylvis; November, 1892." The second form described by Maximowicz "loci magis demissis calidioribus orta," as having branched biennial stems and yellow fruits, is quite different, and may be the *R. pungens*, Camb. (Phonzo Zoufou, xxxi. fol. 14, recto), a true *Idaeobatus*, and also a native of the island of Nippon. The double state (2) is the one figured in the "Botanical Magazine" (t. 1783) as *R. rosaefolius* β *coronarius*, Sims. This Maximowicz regards as a "lusus" of the single form (1), and he states of it that it is everywhere cultivated in Japanese gardens, and may possibly mature fruit, as perfect reproductive organs are frequently present. It is on the strength of the two single forms mentioned that he adds in the diagnosis of this variety β *coronarius* "fructo rubro vel luteo succulento." Maximowicz also cites *Rubus chinensis*, Ser., as a doubtful synonym, but this proves different, as will be seen presently.

Some four years later, Franchet and Savatier enumerated the Strawberry-Raspberry as "*Rubus rosifolius* β *coronarius*," adding the Japanese native name "Buru itsigo (Tanaka)," and citing a figure of a flowering specimen in the Japanese work, "Phonzo Zoufou," vol. xxv. fol. 15, recto, "sub Tokouri itsigo," and a specimen collected by Savatier on Mt. Fuji-yama in this state is preserved at Kew.

In 1898 what is clearly the alpine dwarf form of Maximowicz was figured in the "Wiener Illustrirte Garten-Zeitung" as the Japanese Erdbeer-Himbeere, and it is said to have been introduced to cultivation two years previously. In the following year a note was contributed to the "Gardeners' Chronicle" by Mr. C. Wolley Dod to the effect that in the previous autumn he received a small plant from a lady, who got it from France under the name of "Fraisier-Framboisier," and it was said to be a hybrid between a strawberry and a raspberry. The plant appeared so unlike both reputed parents that Mr. Wolley Dod had sent it to be named, and was told "on good authority" that it was *Rubus rosaefolius*, Smith, a native of Tropical Asia. This determination seems to have been an echo of the original error of Maximowicz.

In 1899 Focke, unaware of its identity with Maximowicz's alpine dwarf form (1) described the same plant as a new Rubus, of which he had received flowering and fruiting specimens from Inspector Rettig, of Jena, adding that this was the *R. sorbifolius* of gardens, but not of Maximowicz. The name "*illecebrosus*" was given in allusion to the attractive fruit, and the plant as to habit was compared with *R. xanthocarpus*, Bur. & Franch. Its native country was stated to be probably Japan. In his later Monograph, Focke placed the plant in the section *Idaeobatus* just before *R. rosaefolius*, Smith, and he compared it with *R. fraxinifolius*, Poir., but this is not its proper position, for the drupeoles when mature do not part freely from the persistent receptacle, as in the Raspberry set, but are firmly attached to it, both breaking away together. In fact it belongs to the section *Cylactis*, and to

the small sub-section *Xanthocarpi*, of which *R. xanthocarpus*, Bur. & Franch., is the type. There is an imperfectly described *Cylactis*, also from the island of Nippon, viz., *Rubus minusculus*, Lév. & Van., which was said to differ from *R. pedatus*, Smith, in the non-creeping stem, pinnate leaves with lanceolate sessile incise-denticulate leaflets, somewhat resembling those of a *Sorbus*, and hairy sepals. It was based on a plant collected by Faurie (n. 3187), but unfortunately no specimen is available for comparison. The characters are so much in agreement with *R. illecebrosus* as to suggest that it may be a form of the same species.

The establishment of the synonymy of this plant involved the identity of *Rubus chinensis*, Ser., which Maximowicz doubtfully included under his *var. coronarius flore simplici*. As no specimen was available for comparison, application was made to Dr. C. de Candolle, who has kindly forwarded a life-sized photograph of the original specimen in the Candollean Herbarium, together with fragments of the foliage. The specimen is young, with partially-developed buds, and is clearly an *Idaeobatus*, which matches best *R. Thunbergianus*, Sieb. & Zucc., in fact, the details of shape, venation and texture are quite in agreement. It agrees neither with *R. rosaefolius* nor with *R. illecebrosus*.

R. rosaefolius, Smith (Bot. Mag. t. 6970), is a tropical plant which is not hardy in England, and apart from the different habit and sectional characters above pointed out, it is also readily distinguished by floral characters.

The following is the synonymy of *R. illecebrosus*:—

Rubus illecebrosus, Focke in Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, xvi. p. 278 (1899), et in Bibl. Bot., Heft 72, p. 152, fig. 64; Rettig in Die Gartenwelt, iv. p. 233, with fig.; Späth Cat. 1912-13, n. 154, p. 123; Kew Bull. App. 3, p. 74 (1913); Amer. Gard. xxiv. p. 603; Bailey Stand. Cycl. Hort. v. p. 3029, fig. 3497, 3498.

R. rosifolius β *coronarius flore simplici forma altera* (alpina), Maxim. Mél. Bot. viii. p. 388 (1871) et in Bull. Acad. Imp. St. Petersb. xvii. p. 157.

R. sorbifolius, Hort. ex Focke in Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, xvi. p. 278 (non Maxim.).

R. rosifolius β *coronarius*, Franch. et Sav. Enum. Pl. Jap. i. p. 126, in part (non Smith).

R. rosaefolius γ *coronarius a simpliciflora*, Makino in Tokyo Bot. Mag. xv. p. 52 (1901); Matsum. Ind. Pl. Jap. p. 236 (in part).

R. rosaefolius, Wolley Dod in Gard. Chron. 1899, xxvi. p. 240; J. H. Wilson in Journ. Hort. Soc. Genet. pp. 207, 208, fig. 49 B.* (non Smith).

Erdbeer-Himbeere, Wien. Ill. Gart. Zeit. 1898, pp. 75, 77, fig. 22.

Strawberry-Raspberry, Gard. Chron. 1898, xxiii. p. 139; 1909, xlvi. p. 403; Garden, 1903, lxiv. pp. 275, 353, 411, 412, with fig.

Icon. Jap. Phonzo Zoufou, xxv. fol. 15, recto.

* The parentage of the hybrid described and figured here by Wilson (fig. C) now requires to be amended to *R. occidentalis* × *illecebrosus*.—R. A. R.