

Orange thrives, and rarely ascends to elevations of three thousand feet. It is a shrub five or six feet tall with erect stems, small, narrow pointed leaves with only two or three pairs of prominent veins, small clusters of white flowers and black fruits. There is a good specimen of this plant among the Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill which in a few days will be covered with flowers. Shrubs which flower here late in July are not very common and this Cornel promises to be a useful addition to the list.

**Late flowering Barberries.** Three species of *Berberis* from western China are now in flower, *B. aggregata*, *B. Pratii*, and *B. subcaulialata*. These plants will probably become popular for they are the latest of the Barberries to flower. They are all erect-growing, tall shrubs with small yellow flowers in drooping clusters which are followed by red fruits. There are plants in the Shrub Collection and with the Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

**Hydrangea radiata.** A form of *Hydrangea arborescens* (var. *grandiflora*), with large globose heads of sterile flowers, has become immensely popular in this country since its discovery a few years ago in one of the western states, and it can now be seen in many suburban gardens. A much more beautiful American species, however, is *Hydrangea radiata*, which is now in flower in the Shrub Collection. It is a native of mountain slopes in North and South Carolina, and is a round-topped shrub with large leaves very dark green above and silvery white below, and broad heads of flowers surrounded by a ring of white neutral flowers. It is one of the handsomest of all the Hydrangeas which are perfectly hardy in this climate, and although once a popular garden plant it is now rarely found in collections.

**Hydrangea paniculata.** More conspicuous now in the collection is the early-flowering form of *Hydrangea paniculata* (var. *praecox*). The most generally planted form of *Hydrangea paniculata* is that in which all the flowers are sterile, known as *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. This plant produces large clusters of white flowers which turn rose color in fading, and will not be in bloom for several weeks. The variety *praecox*, which is one of the forms of the wild plant, has ray flowers surrounding the clusters of sterile flowers. There are two or three forms of the variety *praecox* in the collection differing in the size of the flower-clusters and in the size of the ray flowers. The handsomest and earliest of these was raised from seeds collected by Professor Sargent in Hokkaido where it grows into a small tree sometimes twenty or thirty feet tall.

**Colutea arborescens.** This and related species are now among the most beautiful plants in the Shrub Collection as they are still covered with yellow flowers which are mixed with the large, inflated, rose-colored or pink pods to which these plants owe their common name of Bladder Sennas.

**Aesculus parviflora.** The last of the Horsechestnuts to flower, *Aesculus parviflora*, will soon be in bloom. It is a tall, round-topped, shapely shrub well suited to plant in large masses or as a single specimen. In good soil and when uncrowded by other plants it soon spreads



over a large area. A native of the southeastern states, where it is found from South Carolina to Florida and Alabama, this Horsechestnut is hardy in New England, and in cultivation at the north grows into a larger and finer plant than in its native wilds. The small white flowers are produced in long, narrow, erect spikes which stand up above the plant and make them conspicuous during the last weeks of July. There is a mass of these plants at the northern base of the wooded hill on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road and in the rear of the Horsechestnut Group.

**Clematis tangutica.** Attention is called again this year to this handsome yellow-flowered Clematis which is growing on the trellis at the eastern side of the Shrub Collection. The flowers continue to open during several weeks, and there can now be seen on the plant opening flower-buds and fully grown clusters of fruit conspicuous from the long, silvery-white "tails."

**Amorpha canescens.** This member of the Pea Family, the Lead Plant of the early settlers on the western plains, will soon open its small violet-colored flowers which are crowded on clustered terminal spikes and are set off by the hoary down which thickly covers the leaves and branches. This handsome and conspicuous plant grows three or four feet tall and is a native of the Mississippi valley where it is found on low hills and prairies from Indiana and Minnesota to Texas.

**Rosa Wichuraiana.** The pure white flowers of this Japanese Rose can now be seen on a plant in the Shrub Collection with its long stems flat on the ground. Grown in this way it is perfectly hardy, although in eastern Massachusetts when an attempt is made to train it over a trellis or on a building it suffers from cold. There is no better plant for clothing banks, which, when the flowers open, look as if they had been covered with snow. This Rose is one of the parents of some of the most beautiful Rambler Roses which, very successful further south and in Europe, are not very hardy in this latitude.

**Rosa setigera.** This, the Prairie Rose, is the last of all the Roses in the collection to flower, and no Rose is more beautiful than this inhabitant of the western states where it grows from Michigan to Texas. It is a free-flowering and perfectly hardy plant with tall arching stems, ample bright-colored foliage and broad clusters of pink flowers. It can be trained over an arbor or against a building, but looks best when allowed to grow naturally without any training whatever. There is a mass of this Rose on the right-hand side of the Forest Hills Road in front of the Cherries, and it is in the Shrub Collection.

**Brilliant fruits.** From this time until April of next year the Arboretum will be interesting for the fruits which are to be seen here. Nothing so surprises and delights European visitors who come to the Arboretum in summer and autumn as the profusion of showy fruits which are produced here by many trees and shrubs. The Bush Honeysuckles are perhaps now the handsomest plants in the Arboretum with ripe fruit. They produce fruit in great quantities and it remains in good condition for several weeks, and as the different species ripen their fruit from July until the beginning of October the second period



1915. "Aesculus parviflora." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(13), 50–51. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320404>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/226132>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320404>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/320404>

**Holding Institution**

New York Botanical Garden, LuEsther T. Mertz Library

**Sponsored by**

IMLS LG-70-15-0138-15

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.