

flowers of the Japanese and Chinese Witch Hazels which last well through February and do not suffer from the severest cold eastern Massachusetts ever has to endure. Then before the end of March the flowers of some of the Willows open and begin the long procession which only ends in November. The introduction of the Asiatic Witch Hazels has added greatly to the interest of northern gardens in winter and they are bright and cheerful winter companions. They might, therefore, well find a place near every country home and in small city yards. The flowers of the Chinese species, *Hamamelis mollis*, are larger and of a brighter yellow color than the flowers of the other Witch Hazels and this promises to be the best worth cultivation of them all. It is a perfectly hardy vigorous shrub, grows rapidly, and begins to flower when only a few feet high. Specimens of all the species of *Hamamelis* are planted in the group of these plants on the Meadow Road, and the best specimen of *Hamamelis mollis* is on Hickory Path near Centre Street.

Evonymus alatus. The leaves of many of the trees and shrubs of eastern Asia turn to as brilliant colors in the autumn as those of the related species of eastern North America. Usually, however, the leaves of the Asiatic species change color later than those of the American species, and in Japan the best color effects are in November or a month later than here. There are, of course, many exceptions to this general rule. The leaves of *Evonymus alatus*, for example, were brilliant in the Arboretum ten days ago and are already beginning to fall. This is a shapely shrub six or eight feet tall and ten or twelve feet broad, distinguished by the corky wings of the branches. The flowers, as in all the species of this genus, are not conspicuous and the fruit is smaller and less showy than that of many of these plants. The great value of this hardy Japanese Burning Bush is therefore found in the autumn coloring of the leaves, which assume a deep rose color of exquisite beauty and unlike that produced by any other hardy plant in cultivation.

Acer ginnala. The leaves of this Maple also turn and fall by the middle of October, and equal or surpass in their autumn scarlet those of any American plant. *Acer ginnala* is a small shrubby tree with deeply dentated leaves, sometimes thirty feet high, and very common along forest borders near Vladivostok and in other parts of eastern Siberia. The flowers are produced in rather compact clusters and, unlike those of other Maples, are distinctly fragrant. This Maple is one of the first Siberian trees introduced by the Arboretum and it is now gradually finding its way into general cultivation in this country.

Nyssa sylvatica. There is perhaps no more beautiful object this week in the Arboretum than the group of these trees variously known as Sour Gum, Tupelo and Pepperidge. The scarlet and orange colors of the leaves of the Sour Gum in October are probably not surpassed by those of any other American tree and their beauty is increased by the lustre of the leaves which adds to their autumn brilliancy. The Tupelo is a common and widely distributed tree, occurring from Maine to Florida, Missouri and Texas. At the north, especially near the coast, it is usually found near the borders of swamps and ponds, and is a low,



1915. "Acer ginnala." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(15), 59–59. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320431>.

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