

called, is an old inhabitant of gardens and is a useful rock garden plant. The fragrant leaves are sometimes used like those of the common Thyme in cooking.

Philadelphus purpurascens. This Chinese species is now covered with flowers. It is a large, vigorous shrub with long arching branches from which numerous branchlets spread at broad angles and are from four to six inches long; on these are borne on drooping stems the flowers which have a strong pungent and delightful odor, and are about an inch and a half in diameter with a light purple calyx and pure white petals which do not spread like those of many of the species but form a bell-shaped corolla. This is one of the most distinct and beautiful of all the Old World species, and one of Wilson's important introductions from western China. It can best be seen in the *Philadelphus* Group on the Bussey Hill Road opposite the Lilacs.

Philadelphus inodorus. This native of the southern Appalachian foothill region, although the flowers are without fragrance, is for many persons the most beautiful plant of the genus. It is one of the medium-sized species with gracefully arching stems and pure white, cup-shaped flowers from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter. It is not often seen in gardens, although it was one of the first species of *Philadelphus* cultivated in Europe where it was first seen about the middle of the eighteenth century. The plants in the Shrub Collection and in the Bussey Hill Group are now covered with flowers.

A double-flowered Philadelphus. A *Philadelphus* raised by Lemoine and called by him *Argentina* is flowering for the first time on Bussey Hill Road. It is still a small shrub with erect, rather rigid stems now covered with large semi-double flowers which look like small white roses. More curious than beautiful, this addition to summer-flowering garden shrubs will perhaps be valued by persons who admire floral monstrosities.

Aesculus Harbisonii. This interesting plant which unfolds its leaves later than any other in this group and, with the exception of *A. parvifolia*, is the last to flower, is now blooming near the other dwarf Buckeyes. Two individuals of this peculiar plant appeared here in 1905 among a number of seedlings of *A. georgiana* and are believed to be hybrids of that species and the red-flowered variety of *A. discolor*, the two species growing together where the seed was gathered near Stone Mountain in central Georgia. The leaves of this hybrid are lighter green than those of either of its supposed parents; the flowers are borne on stout red stems in broad red panicles and are about three-quarters of an inch in length with a rose-colored calyx and canary yellow petals tinged with red toward the margins. The hybrid origin of these plants is shown by the fact that glands and hairs are mixed together on the margins of the petals, hairs only being found on the margins of the petals of plants of the group of *Aesculus* to which *A. georgiana* belongs and only glands on those of the plants of the group to which *A. discolor* belongs, so that when both hairs and glands are found on the margins of the petals of one of the Buckeyes it is good evidence that the plants are of hybrid origin.

Cornus racemosa. This northern Cornel has been largely used in the Arboretum in roadside plantations and is now conspicuous as the



1916. "Aesculus Harbisonii." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(10), 39–39. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320540>.

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