

Acer ginnala is another small tree or large shrub of the Amoor region. It bears compact clusters of small, nearly white, fragrant flowers and pointed lobed leaves which in October are even more brilliantly scarlet than those of the best of our native Red Maples. This beauty is also short-lived and is already passing. *Acer ginnala* is one of the early introductions of the Arboretum into the United States, and it is fortunate that its decorative value has been recognized by American landscape gardeners and nurserymen, and that it is no longer rare in American plantations.

Acer mandshuricum. This tree is still little known in the United States and Europe. It is one of the trees with leaves composed of three leaflets, and it is one of the largest and handsomest trees of the mountain valleys of Manchuria and Korea. It has slender bright red branchlets, and the narrow leaflets are three or four inches long, gradually pointed at the ends, and are borne on long, slender scarlet stalks. The pale color of their lower surface is retained after the upper surface has turned bright red early in October, and the contrast of the colors of the two surfaces greatly increase the October beauty of this tree. This Maple flowered in the Arboretum for the first time this year and produced a good crop of fruit, which, however, unfortunately proved to be abortive. If this tree is ever taken up by nurserymen there is every reason to believe that it will become one of the most ornamental trees of recent introduction.

Evonymus alatus. To those persons who complain that the Arboretum is not interesting because most of its plants are not known to them or are beyond their immediate reach this Japanese Burning Bush should bring hope and encouragement as well as much joy, for its autumn beauty has long been known and it is now to be found in most American nurseries. The flowers and fruits are small and inconspicuous, and the only real value of this shrub is found in the deep rose color passing to scarlet of its October leaves which are already beginning to fall. That its whole beauty may be seen this shrub should be planted as a single specimen with plenty of space for the free development of its spreading branches, which when it has been well planted will cover a diameter of ten or twelve feet on the ground and form a compact, round-topped bush six or eight feet high. The corky wings on the branchlets to which this plant owes its specific name and which vary in different individuals are interesting. There is a large plant in the Evonymus Collection on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road and there is another on the left-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road above the Lilac Collection.

Eastern American Mountain Ashes. As fruit trees the two Mountain Ashes of eastern North America, *Sorbus americana*, and its variety *decora* have been perhaps the handsomest objects in the Arboretum this autumn. The fruit is already almost entirely eaten by birds, for which every year it furnishes here abundant harvests; but attention is now called to these small trees in the hope that they may become as well known in the gardens of southern New England as they are in those of eastern Canada, northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.



1917. "Acer mandshuricum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(15), 58–58. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320751>.

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