The group of American Magnolias is between the Jamaica Plain entrance and the Arboretum building.

Two American Viburnums. V. Lentago and V. prunifolium are even more beautiful now with their large brightly colored leaves and drooping clusters of large, dark blue fruit than they were late in the spring when they were covered with broad clusters of small, creamy white flowers. These are common eastern American plants and are shrubs or small trees, and there are no better subjects for the decoration of woods or forest glades. V. Lentago is the more round-topped plant of the two, with larger leaves and larger clusters of flowers, while V. prunifolium which naturally does not grow north of southwestern Connecticut, has more spreading branches, smaller clusters of whiter flowers and narrower leaves of a deeper red at this season of the year. These two Viburnums have been largely used in the Arboretum border-plantations which owe much beauty to them. The decorative value of these plants is now recognized and it is possible to find them in several American nurseries.

Ligustrum vulgare. Attention has often been called in these Bulletins to the value of the common European Privet, Ligustrum vulgare. In recent years much attention has been paid by botanists and gardeners to the Privets of eastern Asia, where many species have been discovered. None of these, however, are as valuable in this climate as the European species which is perhaps the handsomest of all hardy, black-fruited shrubs. The bright shining fruit is borne in compact clusters which stand up well on the ends of the branches above the dark green lustrous leaves and remain on the plants during the early winter months and after the dark green leaves have fallen. Formerly this was a common garden plant in the northern states and it is now sparingly naturalized in some parts of the country. There is a form with yellow fruit which is much less beautiful than the type. variety foliolosa in the collection which has rather narrower leaves and larger fruit. This shrub, although apparently still little known in our gardens, is one of the handsomest of all shrubs here at this season of the year. The specimen in the Shrub Collection is now covered with its large and brilliant fruits, and is well worth a visit by any one interested in the autumn decoration of gardens.

Abelia grandiflora on Hickory Path near Centre Street is still well covered with flowers. These resemble in shape the flowers of some of the Honeysuckles; they are white faintly tinged with rose color, and their delicate beauty is set off by the small dark green and lustrous leaves. Abelia grandiflora is a slender shrub with arching stems from three to four feet high, and is thought to be a hybrid between two Chinese species. Until the introduction by the Arboretum of some of the species of this genus from western China it was believed to be the hardiest of the Abelias. In the Arboretum it suffers in severe winters; but in sheltered positions it flowers well every year and the flowers continue to open during nearly two months. This Abelia has become an exceedingly popular plant in the gardens of the southern states and is cultivated with more or less success as far north as New York.



1917. "Abelia grandiflora." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(15), 60–60. <a href="https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320758">https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320758</a>.

View This Item Online: <a href="https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/216959">https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/216959</a>

**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320758

**Permalink:** https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/320758

## **Holding Institution**

Harvard University Botany Libraries

## Sponsored by

**BHL-SIL-FEDLINK** 

## **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 <a href="https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org">https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org</a>.