

rose. *C. punctata* is one of the largest and most widely and generally distributed of the species of the eastern states where it is often a tree thirty feet tall with wide-spreading branches which form a flat or round-topped head of great beauty. This species, which has been known for more than a century and is often cultivated, is peculiar in the fact that some individuals have flowers with rose-colored anthers and others have flowers with yellow anthers, and that the plants with the rose-colored anthers produce red fruit while those with yellow anthers produce yellow fruit.

Crataegus cordata. Near the group of *C. punctata* on the Bussey Hill Overlook are two large plants of *C. cordata* or the Washington Thorn, as it is sometimes called. This is a narrow tree sometimes thirty feet tall with erect branches and small nearly triangular lustrous leaves which are now beginning to turn bright scarlet. The small globose fruits are also turning scarlet and will remain on the branches until spring with little loss of beauty. This is the latest of all the species of *Crataegus* in the Arboretum to flower. The only drawback to this handsome little tree is found in the brittleness of the branches which are often broken by high winds. A century ago it appears to have been frequently used in the middle states as a hedge plant.

An autumn-flowering Lilac. Lilac flowers in October are not common, but *Syringa microphylla*, which flowered the middle of June, began to bloom again six weeks ago and is still covered with flowers. It is a native of north central China and is a hardy, free-growing shrub with small leaves and small, pale rose-colored, fragrant flowers in small narrow clusters. It is far from being one of the handsomest of the Lilacs, but if it keeps up the habit of flowering for a second time in autumn it will be at least interesting even if other Lilacs are more beautiful.

Stuartia pseudocamellia. This small Japanese tree is of interest at this time on account of the dark bronze-purple color of its autumn leaves which is unlike that of any other plant in the Arboretum. It should be grown, too, for its pure white cup-shaped flowers which resemble those of a single-flowered Camellia. This *Stuartia* is a narrow tree with slender erect branches and pale gray, smooth bark which separates in large thin plates. It grows slowly but is perfectly hardy. Two specimens can be seen on the upper side of Azalea Path.

Enkianthus perulatus, or *japonicus* as it is perhaps better known, is unusually handsome this year, equalling and even surpassing the Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) in the brilliant scarlet of its autumn leaves. Unlike *Enkianthus campanulata* it is shrubby in habit and forms a dense broad bush. The white bell-shaped flowers are attractive, but in the Arboretum the plants have not produced seeds, and this *Enkianthus* is therefore rare in American gardens. It is found, however, in all Japanese gardens where it is grown for its autumn colors and where it is usually cut into dense balls. The best collection of *Enkianthus* is on the lower side of Azalea Path, where several species are flourishing.



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