

little value for those who want a plant with the peculiar habit of *L. Morrowii*. This species is a native of northern Japan and eastern Siberia, and one of the handsomest of the Bush Honeysuckles. It is a comparatively low round-headed shrub with the lower branches which cling close to the ground and spread over an area much broader than the height of the plant. The leaves are gray-green and the flowers are large, pale yellow and white; the fruit, which remains a long time on the branches, is red and lustrous. The shrub was introduced into the United States by the Arboretum many years ago and at one time was largely planted in the Boston parks where there can still be seen some large specimens. Attention is also called to the different forms of the Tartarian Honeysuckle *L. tatarica*, with white, pink and rose-colored flowers, *L. minutiflora*, *L. muscaviensis*, *L. Xylosteum*, *L. orientalis*, *L. chrysantha*, one of the earliest of the group to bloom, *L. bella*, *L. notha* and *L. microphylla*. This very attractive little bush, a native of central Asia, is now in flower. The pale canary yellow flowers are longer than the small pale blue leaves and stand well up above them; the bright red, long-stalked fruit of this shrub is also attractive.

Mountain Ashes. On the right-hand side of the path leading to the Shrub Collection from the Forest Hills Gate are now in flower or will soon be in flower, a number of these plants, including the two of northeastern North America, *Sorbus americana*, and its variety *decora*. These are large shrubs or small trees and less showy perhaps when in flower than some of the Old World species; they surpass, however, all other plants of this genus in the brilliancy of their fruit, and in the size of their fruit clusters. The autumn coloring of the leaves of these plants, too, is beautiful. There is another collection of Mountain Ashes, principally Asiatic, on the left-hand side of the Valley Road near the group of Swamp White Oaks (*Quercus bicolor*) and several of these plants are now in bloom. There is a good specimen of the Japanese *Sorbus alnifolia*, one of the simple-leaved species, now in flower on the right-hand side of the Forest Hills Road near the Wistaria trellis. This is a shapely, hardy tree which was raised at the Arboretum from seed twenty-five years ago and is well worth a place in Massachusetts gardens. All the species of *Sorbus* are liable to injury from the San Jose scale, but this can be easily controlled by spraying the trees late in March or in early April with a solution of lime-sulphur or with scalyside.

Aesculus arguta. This little shrub, which is a native of eastern Texas and Oklahoma, is blooming for the first time in the Arboretum and probably for the first time in cultivation. Its relation is with the Ohio Buckeye; it has leaves of seven or nine narrow, long-pointed, pale leaflets, long, many-flowered clusters of pale yellow flowers and fruit covered with prickles. This shrub is common near Dallas and in Cherokee County, Texas, where it was first distinguished, and in Oklahoma, it ranges further west than the other Buckeyes. The plants in the Arboretum collection have been raised from seeds collected in central Oklahoma. Some of the other little known southern Buckeyes have escaped injury and will soon be in bloom. Among them are the

handsomest and most widely distributed red-flowered species, *Aesculus discolor* var. *mollis*, when in flower one of the handsomest shrubs in the southern states. *Aesculus georgiana* with large red and yellow flowers in compact clusters, its variety *pubescens* and two hybrid Buckeyes, *Aesculus Bushii* and *A. Harbisonii*. While these have all escaped injury the summer-flowering *Aesculus parviflora*, which is an old inhabitant of northern gardens and which has not before been injured in the Arboretum, has lost many stems.

The earliest Roses. On May 17th the first flowers of the season on the earliest Roses opened, *Rosa Ecae* and *R. Hugonis*. The former is a native of central Asia and is a small, exceedingly spiny shrub with small leaves and pale canary yellow flowers not more than an inch in diameter. *R. Hugonis* is a large shrub with gracefully arching stems; the flowers are about two and a half inches in diameter, with bright clear yellow petals and are very fragrant. The plant in the Shrub Collection is not quite as full of flowers as it was last year, but for the next few days this Rose will be one of the most interesting and beautiful plants in the Arboretum.

Rhododendron (Azalea) japonicum is in bloom on the lower side of Azalea Path. This is one of the parents of the hybrid *Azalea mollis* of gardens, and has the flame-colored flowers of some of the forms of that plant. *R. japonicum*, however, is a much more desirable plant than any form of *Azalea mollis* which at best is only short-lived here. Although discovered and first described many years ago, *R. japonicum* has always been one of the least known in gardens of the hardy Azaleas. The large plants in the Arboretum were raised from seed brought from Japan by Professor Sargent in 1892, but little attention has been paid to them until recently as they were supposed to be *Azalea mollis*. Now it is believed here that *R. japonicum* is the handsomest of all the hardy Asiatic Azaleas and a garden plant of exceptional value. Although the Arboretum plants are not blooming as freely as last year, there are flowers enough on them to show their beauty.

Deutzia grandiflora flowered in the Arboretum for the first time three years ago and has been again in bloom among the Chinese Shrubs on Bussey Hill. It is a dwarf plant with flowers about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and usually solitary or occasionally in two- or three-flowered clusters. It is a native of northern China and there is reason to hope that it may in the hands of a skilful hybridizer be as valuable as another north China species, *Deutzia parviflora*, was in producing a race of hardy garden Deutzias.

The flower-buds of the Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) are killed, and visitors to the Arboretum will be deprived this year of the enjoyment of the conspicuous flowers of this tree which is one of the most interesting inhabitants of the forests of eastern North America.



1918. "Aesculus arguta." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(5), 19–20. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320817>.

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