

climate, for there are growing here now seedlings of every known endemic woody plant of the central and northern part of the country. Those from the extreme southern part will not be able to bear the cold of New England winters. In addition to these recent introductions, fruits of Wilson's last journey in the orient, there are growing in the Arboretum all the trees and shrubs which, growing in the colder parts of Korea, occur also in northern Japan, eastern Siberia, Mongolia and northern China.

Azaleas. The flowers of two other eastern American Azaleas open their flowers before those of *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *Vaseyi* have faded. They are *R. canescens* and *R. nudiflorum*. These plants have rose-pink, fragrant flowers which open before or just as the leaves begin to unfold. The former is a northern plant common in some parts of southern New Hampshire and northern Massachusetts; the latter is more southern, ranging to Florida and Texas. Both these Azaleas take kindly to cultivation, and this year are covered with flowers in the Arboretum. They can be seen on Azalea Path, and there is a good mass of the northern plant on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road in front of the Lindens which makes itself known for a long distance by the exquisite fragrance of the flowers. *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *japonicum* is just beginning to flower. This is a hardy plant with flame-colored flowers three inches across. Less spectacular than the red-flowered *R. Kaempferi*, for many persons it is a more attractive plant and the handsomest of the Japanese Azaleas. Japanese gardeners have recently found forms of this *Azalea* with yellow flowers in different shades which promise to be good garden plants.

Bush Honeysuckles. For northern gardens there are no more beautiful plants than some of the Bush Honeysuckles, with their myriads of yellow, white, rose color or red flowers which in summer or autumn are followed by lustrous, usually scarlet fruits. Nearly all of these shrubs are able to show their greatest beauty in this climate, but this can be obtained only by planting them in rich soil and with sufficient space for free growth in all directions. In poor soil and when crowded by other plants they are usually miserable objects. The large growing kinds like the different forms of *L. tatarica*, the hybrids *L. bella* and its varieties with white and with rose-colored flowers, and *L. notha*, should be planted as isolated specimens at least twenty feet from any other plant. *L. Morrowi*, a plant of the Amoor region in eastern Siberia, requires even more space, for its lower branches which cling close to the ground naturally spread over a great area. This shrub has gray-green foliage, comparatively large white flowers and bright red fruits. It is one of the most useful of the early introductions of the Arboretum into the United States and has been largely planted in the Boston Parks. Like many other Bush Honeysuckles, *L. Morrowi* hybridizes easily with other species, and most of the plants raised from seeds, now sold by American nurserymen as *L. Morrowi*, are hybrids of this species with *L. tatarica* and are erect growing plants of little value for those who want plants with the peculiar habit of *L. Morrowi*. Among the less vigorous growing plants attention is called to two hybrids of *L. Korolkowi* in the collection, *L. amoena* and *L. Arnoldiana*. These have small gray-green foliage and small, bright pink and very attractive flowers, and are, perhaps, not surpassed in grace and beauty by any Honeysuckles in the collection.



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