

simple leaves, that is leaves not divided like those of the Rowan Tree into numerous leaflets, which in Japan sometimes grows to the height of sixty feet. In the Arboretum, where this tree has been growing for twenty-five years, there are shapely pyramidal specimens from twenty to thirty feet tall. The leaves are dark green, three or four inches long, and nearly full grown when the flowers open; these are small and arranged in compact six- to twelve-flowered clusters, and are followed by small, scarlet and orange fruits which remain on the branches after the leaves fall and until eaten by birds. There is a specimen of this *Sorbus* near the Cherries on the right hand side of the Forest Hills Road. The species and varieties of *Sorbus* were first planted in a group in the Arboretum on the bank above the Shrub Collection near the Forest Hills entrance. Several of these trees, including the eastern American species, are still growing here; but as this bank was too hot and dry, and not large enough for more than a few plants, another plantation of *Sorbus* has been made in the cooler ground by the Meadow Road. The plants grow better here but the group, like most of the large groups of trees in the Arboretum, requires more room for a proper display of all the interesting species and varieties. Mountain Ashes (*Sorbus*) suffer severely from the attack of scale insects and can only be kept in good condition by the annual use of the sprayer.

Rosa omeiensis has opened its flowers this year several days before *R. Hugonis* and *R. cinnamomea* which are usually the first Roses to flower in the Arboretum. This Chinese Rose, which is common on the mountains of western China, gets its name from Mt. Omei, one of the sacred mountains of the Empire, where it is common. It is a hardy, fast-growing shrub with erect stems covered with bright red prickles, white fragrant flowers hardly more than an inch in diameter, and bright red fruit on elongated fleshy, yellow stalks. On its native mountains it sometimes grows to the height of twenty feet. Judged by the way it has grown in the Arboretum, this Rose should make an excellent hedge for New England gardens.

Aesculus georgiana is covered again with its compact clusters of large red and yellow flowers. This southern Buckeye has not been injured by the severe winters of 1917-18 and 1919-20, and is certainly one of the best new plants which have been brought into our gardens in recent years. When first discovered it was believed to be confined to the neighborhood of Stone Mountain in central Georgia, and to be always a shrub in habit, but is now known to range northward in the Piedmont region to North Carolina, and often to grow into a small tree. The oldest plants in the Arboretum are beginning to assume a treelike habit, and in the parks at Rochester, New York, *Aesculus georgiana* is a shapely small tree with a straight well developed trunk. Many other Horsechestnuts and Buckeyes are now in flower: and the large group of these trees and shrubs on the right hand side of the Meadow Road is just now one of the most interesting and attractive in the Arboretum.



1920. "Aesculus georgiana." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 6(7), 28–28. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321041>.

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