

and the form with flowers tinged with pink (var. *rosea*). The Maackias and Sophoras are growing on the slope on the right hand side of Bussey Hill Road above the path which connects that road with the Meadow Road.

**The Aralia Family** supplies northern plantations with three handsome trees which flower in August. The most interesting of these three trees, possibly because it is still the least known in this country, is *Acanthopanax ricinifolium*, an inhabitant of the forests of Japan and Korea where it sometimes grows to the height of seventy or eighty feet and forms a massive trunk and great wide-spreading branches armed, like the stems of young trees, with numerous stout prickles. To the shape of the leaves, which somewhat resemble those of the plant which produces the fruit from which castor oil is obtained, this *Acanthopanax* owes its specific name. The leaves, which are nearly circular and more or less deeply five- or seven-lobed, and fifteen or sixteen inches in diameter, hang on long slender stalks. The small white flowers are arranged in compact, long-stemmed clusters which form a compound flat terminal panicle which varies from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter and is well raised above the leaves. In the early autumn the flowers are followed by small black and shining fruits. Of the trees growing in the Arboretum this *Acanthopanax* most departs in appearance from the trees of New England; and no other tree here is regarded with more curiosity. The largest specimen is growing by the side of the pond on the right hand side of the Meadow Road near its junction with the Bussey Hill Road; there is another large specimen in the mixed border plantation in the rear of the group of Viburnums near the junction of the Bussey Hill and Valley Roads. These trees have not before been more thickly covered with clusters of flower-buds.

**Aralia spinosa** is a common tree, growing usually in the neighborhood of streams in the region from western Pennsylvania to Missouri, and southward to northern Florida, Louisiana and eastern Texas. It is a slender tree thirty or thirty-five feet high with a stem rarely more than eight inches in diameter and wide-spreading branches furnished, like the young trunk, with stout scattered prickles. The leaves, which are clustered near the end of the branches, are from three to four feet long and about two and a half feet wide, on stems from eighteen to twenty inches in length which clasp the branches with their enlarged base, and are usually armed with slender prickles. The small, greenish white flowers appear in August in many-flowered umbels arranged in broad compound panicles three or four feet long which rise above the leaves singly or two or three together from the end of the branches. The small black fruit ripens in early autumn. This *Aralia* is now thoroughly established at the northern base of Hemlock Hill in the rear of the plantation of Laurels (*Kalmia*) and is spreading to a considerable distance from the original plant by means of underground stems from which new plants rise.

**Aralia chinensis**, so closely related to the American *Aralia* that it has sometimes been considered a geographical variety of that tree, appears in the Arboretum collection in several varieties. The best known of these varieties, a native of Manchuria and eastern Siberia (var. *mandschurica*), is a hardier plant at the north than the American spe-



cies and has been much more generally planted. In commercial nurseries it is often sold under the name of *Dimorphanthus mandschuricus*. Japanese and Chinese varieties of this *Aralia*, although less hardy than its Siberian representative, can be seen in the group of these plants near the junction of the Meadow and Bussey Hill Roads.

**Rhus javanica**, an eastern Asiatic Sumach which is perhaps better known as *Rhus Osbeckii* or *R. semialata*, is a good August flowering tree in New England. In this country it is rarely twenty feet high, with spreading branches which form a broad round-topped head of handsome, light green, pinnate leaves with a broad-winged petiole and rachis. The flowers are white in erect, long-branched, pyramidal clusters, ten or twelve inches long and standing well above the leaves. The fruit is globose, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, red, and in compact clusters. The leaves of few trees or shrubs turn in the autumn to a more brilliant scarlet. For its showy August inflorescence and the splendor of its autumn foliage this Sumach should find a place in the planting lists for northern gardens.

**Evodias** are small summer-flowering Asiatic trees of the Rue family, widely distributed in eastern Asia and found also in Madagascar and Australia. The species have pinnate leaves, white or pinkish unisexual flowers in small clusters terminal on the shoots of the year, and dry capsular fruit. Like the *Phellodendrons* to which *Evodia* is related, they are protected from the attacks of insects by the pungent aromatic oil with which the leaves abound. *Evodia* has been growing in the Arboretum since 1905 when Professor Jack brought the seeds of *E. Daniellii* from Korea. This handsome tree has flowered now for several years in the Arboretum. *E. hupehensis*, a common inhabitant of the forests of western Hupeh where Wilson found it growing to a larger size than the other Chinese species of this genus, is also established and flowers in the Arboretum.

**Stewartia pseudo-camellia**, another summer-flowering tree, was among the first plants to reach the United States direct from Japan, and before 1870 was distributed from the Parsons Nursery at Flushing, Long Island. It produces its pure white, cup-shaped flowers, which resemble those of a single *Camellia*, in August; the autumn color of the leaves is dark bronze purple, distinct from that of any other plant in the Arboretum and handsome and interesting; the smooth pale gray bark which separates in large pale plates adds, too, to the interest of this tree. There are two specimens on the upper side of Azalea Path.

**A handsome dwarf Conifer.** Among a large number of seedlings of the Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) raised at the Arboretum from seeds planted in 1881 two individuals are dwarf in habit. The smaller of these plants is now only ten feet high with a spread of branches of twelve feet, and the other is thirteen feet high with a spread of fifteen feet. They show no tendency to form a leader, and look as if they would continue to grow more rapidly in breadth than in height. In their wide-spreading and gracefully drooping branches they are more beautiful even than the well-known weeping form of *Tsuga canadensis* which has usually been considered the handsomest of dwarf conifers.

These Bulletins will now be discontinued until the autumn.



1921. "Aralia chinensis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 7(15), 59–60. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321168>.

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