protected from the attacks of insects by the pungent aromatic oil with which the leaves abound. The genus has been growing in the Arboretum since 1905 when Professor Jack brought from Korea the seeds of *Evodia Daniellii*. This handsome tree has flowered now for several years in the Arboretum. *Evodia hupehensis* and *E. Henryi*, common inhabitants of the forests of western China, are also growing in the Arboretum; the former is a larger tree than the other Chinese species and flowers here abundantly.

Rhus javanica is an eastern Asiatic Sumach which is perhaps better known as *R. Osbeckii* or *R. semialata*. It is one of the handsomest trees which flower in New England in August. Here, however, 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, terminal clusters ten or twelve inches in length and stand well above the leaves. The fruit is globose, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, red and arranged in compact clusters. The leaves of few trees or shrubs turn in the autumn to a more brilliant scarlet. For its conspicuous inflorescence and the splendor of its autumn foliage this Sumach should more often find a place in our northern gardens.

To the Aralia Family the Arboretum is indebted for three handsome trees which flower in early summer or in autumn; these are *Acanthopanax ricinifolium*, *Aralia spinosa* and *A. chinensis*. *Acanthopanax ricinifolium* is a tree which is common in the forests of northern Japan and Korea where it is often seventy or eighty feet high with a massive trunk and great wide-spreading branches armed, like the stems of young trees, with many stout prickles. The leaves hang on long stalks and are nearly circular, five- or seven-lobed and often fifteen or sixteen inches in diameter. The flowers are small, white and produced in compact, long-stalked clusters which form a flat, compound, terminal panicle from twelve to eighteen inches across and are followed in late autumn by shining black fruits which remain on the branches until after the beginning of winter. This tree is perfectly hardy in the Arboretum where it has been growing now for more than thirty years and flowers and ripens its seeds here every year. This tree can be seen on the right hand side of the Meadow Road close to the banks of the little pond near the junction with the Bussey Hill Road.

Aralia spinosa, the so-called Hercules Club of the southern United States, where it is a common inhabitant of the borders of woods and the banks of streams, is a tree often thirty feet in height with a tall trunk and wide-spreading branches covered with stout orange-colored prickles. The leaves are borne at the ends of the branches and are long-stalked, twice pinnate and from three to four feet in length and two and a half feet in width. The small white flowers are arranged in compound clusters which rise singly or two or three together above the leaves and are three or four feet in length. The fruit is black, rather less than a quarter of an inch in diameter, and ripens in early autumn. This Aralia is now well established on the slope at the northern base of Hemlock Hill in the rear of the Laurel plantation, and is

spreading rapidly there over a considerable area by shoots and underground stems.

Aralia chinensis resembles in habit and general appearance the American Hercules' Club but is distinguished from that tree in the absence of stalks to the leaflets. There are a number of geographical forms of this tree; the one which is most commonly cultivated in this country is a native of Manchuria and eastern Siberia (var. *mandshurica*), often found under the name of *Dimorphanthus mandshuricus*. The Japanese form (var. *glabrescens*) is chiefly distinguished from it by the pale color of the under surface of the leaflets; it is less hardy than the Manchurian form and is not often seen in this country. These trees are growing near the Acanthopanax.

Summer-flowering Shrubs. Many shrubs with conspicuous flowers bloom in the Arboretum during the summer months. The list includes the Heathers (*Calluna vulgaris*) and several species of Genista and Cytisus. Of this European group the handsomest which can be grown here is the bright yellow-flowered *Cytisus nigricans*, the yellow-flowered *C. capitatus*, the white-flowered *C. leucanthus* and the yellow-flowered Woad Wax (*Genista tinctoria*) and its varieties, too well known in Essex County, Massachusetts, where escaped from cultivation it has ruined many hundred acres of hillside pastures. The Lespedezas with their abundant, purple, pea-shaped flowers, and the handsomest of the Chinese Buddleias are still in bloom, as is the hardy *Acanthopanax sessiliflorum*, a vigorous shrub of eastern Siberia, most conspicuous in winter when the compact round clusters of the shining black fruits are on the ends of the branches. The Japanese *Hydrangea paniculata* and its varieties, and the Hydrangeas of North America produce here the showiest July and August flowers. The early-flowered form of *H. paniculata* (var. *praecox*), a large and vigorous shrub and the handsomest of the group, was conspicuous in middle of July. The most popular of these shrubs is the form of *H. arborescens* (var. *grandiflora*) with snowball-like heads of sterile flowers which will bloom later. There is a similar abnormal form of the American species, *H. cinerea*, which is an attractive plant. More beautiful and one of the handsomest of the genus, *H. quercifolia*, a native of the southern states, has been blooming more freely this year than ever before. An important and valued garden ornament in the middle and southern states, it is sometimes killed to the ground here in cold winters.

Aesculus parviflora. The only truly shrubby species and the last of the Buckeyes to flower is covered with its tall narrow spikes of small, slender white flowers and is perhaps the most conspicuous of the summer-flowering shrubs hardy in the Arboretum, with the exception of some of the Hydrangeas. A native of the southern states from South Carolina to Alabama and nowhere abundant, it appears to be most common in Alabama. It is perfectly hardy, however, in Massachusetts and has long been a favorite in gardens in which it produces stems seven or eight feet high, and in good soil and with sufficient room spreads into great thickets often twenty or thirty feet across.