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 yellowflowered 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. pedezas 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 Hudrangea 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 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.



1925. "Aesculus parviflora." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 11(16), 63–63. https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321634.

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