

of the eastern states and northern Canada where the soil is not impregnated with lime. Heather should be planted in well drained sandy soil in situations fully exposed to the sun, and the plants flower better if the stems are cut down to the ground in early spring. This prevents a straggling growth and insures a better bloom. The following varieties of *Calluna vulgaris* are established in the Arboretum: *alba*, *alba pumila*, *alba rigida*, *Alportii*, *argentea*, *aurea*, *cuprea*, *elata*, *erecta*, *Hammondii*, *humilis*, *hypnoides*, *minima*, *minor*, *monstrosa*, *multiplex*, *nana*, *pilosa*, *pyranaica*, *rigida*, *rubra*, *Serlei*, *spicata*, *tenuis*, *tomentosa* and *variegata*. The earliest to bloom, var. *rubra*, a dwarf compact variety with crimson flowers, is already covered with flowers.

Sophora japonica is, in spite of its name, a Chinese tree which has been cultivated in Japan for more than a thousand years, and as it first reached Europe from that country was long considered a native of Japan. It is a round-headed tree which in Peking, where it has been much planted, has grown to a large size and looks from a distance like an Oak tree. The leaves and branchlets are dark green, and the small, creamy white, pea-shaped flowers, which open here in August, are produced in great numbers in narrow, erect, terminal clusters. There are also in the collection the form with long, pendant branches, (var. *pendula*) which rarely flowers, and a young plant of the form with erect branches (var. *pyramidalis*). The form of this tree with flowers tinged with rose color (var. *rosea*) is not in the Arboretum. The Sophoras are on the right hand side of the Bussey Hill Road, opposite the upper end of the Lilac Group. Near them the Maackias are growing. They also belong to the Pea Family, and the better known *Maackia amurensis* is a native of eastern Siberia; it is a small tree with handsome smooth, reddish brown, shining bark, dull, deep green, pinnate leaves and short, narrow, erect spikes of small white flowers which open here soon after the middle of July. There is a form of this tree (var. *Buergeri*) in northern Japan which differs from the Siberian tree in the presence of soft down on the lower surface of the leaflets. The species discovered by Wilson in central China, *M. hupehensis*, is growing well in the Arboretum but has not yet flowered.

Late Flowering Barberries. Three species of *Berberis* from western China flower late in July, *B. aggregata*, *B. Prattii*, and *B. subcaulialata*. These plants will probably become popular for they are the latest of the Barberries to flower. They are all erect growing, tall shrubs with small yellow flowers in drooping clusters which are followed by red fruits. There are plants in the Shrub Collection and with the Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

***Amorpha canescens*.** This member of the Pea Family, the Lead Plant of the early settlers on the western plains, will soon open its small violet-colored flowers which are crowded on clustered terminal spikes and are set off by the hoary down which thickly covers the leaves and branches. This handsome and conspicuous plant grows three or four feet tall and is a native of the Mississippi valley where it is found on low hills and prairies from Indiana and Minnesota to Texas.



1926. "Amorpha canescens." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 12(15), 60–60. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321737>.

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