

**Malus coronaria.** In size, habit of growth and general appearance, this species is very similar to the Iowa Crabapple, but differs in having the young leaves smooth on the underside. It is found from New York south to Alabama, and westward to Missouri, and has been known in cultivation since 1724. About 1900, a form (*Charlottae*) with large, semi-double flowers, was discovered near Waukegan, Illinois, which promises to rival Bechtel's Crab as an ornamental tree for garden use. Both *M. ioensis* and *M. coronaria* with other American Crabapples may be seen in the collection at the foot of Peter's Hill and on the left of the Forest Hills Road at its junction with Meadow Road.

**Enkianthus campanulatus.** Among the Azaleas on the top of Bussey Hill this shrub is opening its racemose clustered blossoms which hang beneath tufts of deep green leaves. On some bushes the flowers are flesh-color, on others salmon to reddish crimson; in one they are cream-colored. No two bushes appear to have exactly the same color flowers, but all are remarkably floriferous and the leaves assume brilliant colors in the autumn. This *Enkianthus* is a shrub of upright habit, widespread on the mountains of Japan where occasionally it forms a tree-like bush. In 1892 it was introduced into the Arboretum where it has proved perfectly hardy in exposed and wind-swept places; even in the Shrub Garden it has scarcely suffered winter injury. Like other members of the *Erica* family it demands a lime-free soil.

**Enkianthus perulatus**, better known under the name of *E. japonicus*, is a round habited shrub and a familiar object in almost every garden in Japan. Its natural habit is neat and compact, and no shrub takes on more brilliant hues of scarlet, orange and crimson in the fall. The flowers are pendent, urn-shaped, pure white and produced in umbels.

**Enkianthus cernuus rubens.** This species differs from others in having the corolla irregularly notched. The type has yellowish flowers striped with crimson and is not in cultivation in the Arboretum but *rubens*, with deep red blossoms, thrives. Another less ornamental species is *E. subsessilis*, which hails from the Nikko region of Japan. Though less handsome in blossom than other species its foliage is not one whit less brilliant in the autumn. *Enkianthus* is a small genus of shrubs, related to *Andromeda*, all natives of the Far East, where they are found on the Sikkim Himalayas and eastward through China to the mountains of Japan. So far only the Japanese species have proved hardy in this Arboretum. These are worthwhile shrubs, deserving of a place in every garden. The collection may be seen beneath the old White Pines on the top of Bussey Hill.

**Iberis Tenoreana.** A broad patch of this low-growing shrubby Candy-tuft is now in full blossom in the Shrub Garden. It is useful as a ground cover in sunny places but its greatest value is for the Rock Garden. The blossoms, produced in racemose clusters, are of the purest white. A related species (*I. sempervirens*) is also well established in the Shrub Garden and flowers later.

**Rosa Ecae.** A large bush of this Rose is now in full blossom in the Shrub Garden. The pale, creamy yellow, five-petalled flowers in which



Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1927. "Enkianthus campanulatus." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(8), 30–30.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321810>.

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