

Hydrangea paniculata praecox. The familiar *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* with huge heads of white flowers has been planted in overwhelming quantities throughout the length and breadth of this country. This is a monstrous form of a variable shrub, common on the margins of woods and thickets throughout Japan—monstrous in that all its flowers are neuter and have conspicuous petals, a condition also found in the Snowball Bush. Although in no sense related, it is interesting to note that it is only in *Hydrangea* and *Viburnum* that heads of neuter flowers are known amongst hardy plants. The typical *H. paniculata* has pyramidal heads of flowers in which conspicuous 4-partite neuter flowers are thinly scattered. It is a much more handsome plant than the mop-like form so ardently cultivated in this country. An early flowering form, known as *praecox*, is just opening its blossoms in the Shrub Garden, and is a shrub well worth the attention of all interested in hardy plants. It blooms ahead of the type and is of vigorous habit with ascending stems each terminating in a graceful pyramid of blossom often more than a foot long.

Leptodermis oblonga. In the border along the Centre Street Path may be seen commencing to flower two small plants of this interesting ornamental shrub. It belongs to the family which includes the Button Bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) and the Partridge Berry (*Mitchella repens*) but most of its woody members are tropical and very few can be grown out-of-doors in Massachusetts. This *Leptodermis*, the only species of the genus hardy in the Arboretum, is a twiggy shrub seldom exceeding 3 feet in height, with small, oblong leaves and dense clusters of flowers terminating in short shoots. The flowers are rich purple, tubular, each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long with short spreading lobes, and continue to open from now until early autumn. The plant is well suited for sheltered but sunny positions in the rockery.

Lonicera Henryi with pinkish purple, gaping flowers and black fruits would have little claim to be considered an ornamental plant were it not for the evergreen character of its foliage. On this account it is a most useful addition to the limited number of evergreen vines hardy in New England. Henry's Honeysuckle has oblong, lance-shaped leaves, each from 2 to 3 inches long, dull green above and lustrous on the underside. It is splendid for clothing walls or trellises or for rambling over rocks. The foliage is abundant and the plant is not weedy in habit or so luxuriant in growth that it cannot easily be kept within bounds. It may be seen on the trellis in the Shrub Garden and among the Chinese shrubs on the Bussey Hill.

Cytisus supinus, with capitate clusters of yellow flowers terminating each foot long shoot, is in blossom. In Bulletin 9 attention was drawn to the garden value of the various Brooms and those who visit Bussey Hill and the Shrub Garden at the present time will have ample proof of this. Conspicuous in both places are rounded masses of *C. nigricans* bearing a multitude of rich yellow blossoms. Of neat compact habit and absolute hardiness, this is one of the best of the subshrubs which blossom after mid-summer has passed.

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Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1927. "Lonicera Henryi." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(14), 56–56.

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