

leaves are large, broadly ovate, serrate and shortly acuminate, with reddish petals, bright green and somewhat wrinkled on the upper surface. The flowers are borne in terminal, thyrsoid panicles, each from 8 to 18 inches in length. The individual blossoms are small, multitudinous in number, emit the fragrance of new mown hay, and are speedily followed by white, bladder-like fruits. For its foliage, its flowers or its decorative fruits, this climber is well worthwhile. Planted against a trellis, wall, post or tree, it makes rampant growth and flowers profusely in mid-July. By pruning it can be grown as a bush in the same manner as the Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*) can be fashioned. In bush form both these plants are distinctly pleasing, and the fact that they can be so grown gives them a double value in gardens. *T. Regelii* was introduced into cultivation in 1905, by the Arnold Arboretum, from seeds collected by J. G. Jack, near Seoul, the capital of Korea. The plant has never suffered winter injury nor from attacks of fungus or insect pests. Readily propagated by seeds, cuttings or from suckers, which are freely produced from its roots, there is no reason why this plant should remain rare in American gardens, where for those in the colder parts it can be thoroughly recommended.

Spiraea virginiana, native of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, is a comparatively newly discovered species, introduced into cultivation in 1907. It is a slender stemmed shrub, growing about 4 feet high, with arching branches furnished with oblong leaves, entire or with a few teeth near the apex, dull dark green above, pale below, and broad, rounded, cymose clusters of white flowers. Flowering in July it is a useful addition to gardens. It may be seen in bloom in the Shrub Garden.

Late Spiraeas. Among the showy shrubs at this season of the year are various Spiraeas with pink to crimson colored flowers, many of which are of hybrid origin. An old favorite is *S. bumalda* "Anthony Waterer," a low growing shrub with abundant, yard high, erect stems, each terminating in a broad flattened cluster of bright crimson flowers. Another hybrid, with pleasing pink blossoms, is *S. Margaritae*. To obtain the best results from these and their kindred the plants should be cut to the ground each spring. A group with spicate paniced masses of pink or white blossoms terminating the shoots is represented by *S. tomentosa*, the Hardhack, so abundant in moorlands of New England, the St. Lawrence Valley and elsewhere. Distinguished by the gray or yellowish gray under the surface of its leaves, this plant has little garden value. More beautiful are the western species *S. Menziesii* and *S. Douglasii*, both with flowers of pleasing shades of pink. The white or pinkish blossomed *S. latifolia*, *S. alba*, and the Old World *S. salicifolia* also bloom at this season of the year and may be seen in the Shrub Garden.

E. H. W.



Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1927. "Late Spiraeas." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(15), 60–60.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321876>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/216960>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321876>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/321876>

Holding Institution

Harvard University Botany Libraries

Sponsored by

BHL-SIL-FEDLINK

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.