

In China there is a species (*S. integrifolium*) with larger flower trusses but, unfortunately, this has not proved hardy in the Arboretum. It does well in France, notably around Paris, and in certain parts of the British Isles.

**Elaeagnus longipes** on the bank at the upper end of the Lilac Collection is now beautifully in fruit. This is a broad shrub with spreading branches laden with ovoid, cherry-like fruits, each suspended on a long, slender stalk. They are orange to bright red in color and close inspection shows them to be covered with wart-like dots. The leaves are short-stalked, more or less elliptic-ovate, with a blunt point and silvery on the under surface. This is the earliest to fruit of a useful group of shrubs, chiefly oriental, of which some half dozen species are growing in the Arboretum.

**Cornus dubia** is a supposed hybrid raised in the Arboretum from seeds of *C. paucinervis*. It is a densely branched shrub of good habit some 5 feet tall and more in diameter, clothed with dark to lustrous green, lanceolate leaves with the veins strongly impressed on the upper surface and prominent on the lower. It bears flat clusters each from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, of small white blossoms with prominent stamens. The flowers are sweetly fragrant and are followed by deep blue, changing to black, fruits. This and its presumed parents, *C. paucinervis* and *C. amomum*, are the last of the Cornels to blossom. The first to bloom is, of course, the Cornelian Cherry (*C. mas*), which opens its blossoms early in April, and from then on the whole group has a flowering period covering three and a half months. In flower and fruit the Dogwoods form one of the most useful groups of shrubs or lesser trees that the gardens of northeastern North America enjoy.

**Leptodermus oblonga** is again flowering on Centre Street Path. A low, twiggy plant, almost a subshrub, it is never more than 2 feet high, and has small, dark green, oblong leaves and bears a profusion of blossoms clustered at the end of branch and branchlet. The flowers are of a pleasing wine-purple color, tubular, with five spreading lobes. It is an exceedingly floriferous plant, which is well adapted for growing in rockeries. It is native of northern China, from whence it was introduced by the Arnold Arboretum through seeds collected by Mr. J. G. Jack in 1905. This subshrub with the Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) and the Partridge-berry (*Mitchella repens*) are the only members of the great family of Rubiaceae which are hardy in the Arboretum.

**Berberis aggregata**. Among the wealth of Barberries that are hardy in Massachusetts this and its relatives form an interesting group, for they flower after midsummer. They all agree in having rich green, more or less blunt, oblong-lanceolate leaves and terminal masses of deep yellow flowers, which are followed by clusters of small, round, salmon-red fruits. In *B. aggregata* the flower cluster is dense, in the variety (*Prattii*) it is looser and more paniculate. In *B. polyantha*, which is the handsomest of the group, the flowers are in loose, more or less spreading or hanging, paniced clusters.

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Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1928. "Berberis aggregata." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(15), 60–60.  
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