

two sexes; in the male the flowers are clustered in the leaf axil, whereas in the female they are usually solitary. The ripe fruit is jet black. This shrub makes a broad billowy mass 6 to 8 feet tall and by clipping and training could be used for hedges. A clump of the Ink-berry may be seen facing the Mountain Laurel on Hemlock Hill Road.

**Kalmia angustifolia**, the Sheep Laurel, is a poor and maligned sister of the handsome Mountain Laurel (*K. latifolia*), found widely distributed from Newfoundland and Hudson Bay south to Georgia. It is an inhabitant of swamps and pastures and is said to be fatal to sheep if they eat the leaves. The legend is deep seated but actual proof never has been forthcoming. The Sheep Laurel is a twiggy shrub 2 to 5 feet tall and broad with oblong grayish green foliage. The leaves are arranged in threes and from the axils of each stalked fascicles of rose-purple, saucer-shaped flowers arise. The arrangement is such that the whole of the previous season's growth forms an elongated paniced mass of flowers surmounted by the young growth of the current season. Though not showy it is a useful shrub especially for the wild garden or for rough places and being evergreen it has winter value. The individual flowers though much smaller than those of the Mountain Laurel are of exactly the same form and in each crimson anthers are prominent. If the Sheep Laurel was an exotic it would be much more appreciated than it now is.

**Berberis polyantha** is a first-class Barberry and a shapely shrub of dome-shaped habit from 6 to 9 feet high with ascending spreading branches. The pale green leaves are obovate, each about 1 inch long, toothed on the margin and glaucous on the underside. The flowers are clear yellow and are borne in erect-spreading or nodding panicles each from 3 to 6 inches long; the fruit is oblong-ovoid and salmon-red. This Barberry is very floriferous, and with its clear yellow flowers and the manner in which they are borne, highly ornamental as a specimen on Bussey Hill proves. It is native of the Chino-Thibetan borderland and was introduced into cultivation by seeds sent to the Arboretum in 1908 by E. H. Wilson.

**Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa** is the only tall-growing evergreen Cotoneaster hardy in the Arboretum. It is a singularly attractive species with ascending-spreading, arching whip-like branches clothed with purple-brown bark. The leaves are very short-stalked, narrow-oblong-lanceolate, each from 2 to 2½ inches long and 1/3 of an inch wide; they are wrinkled and lustrous green on the upper surface and clothed with a gray felt of floccose hairs on the lower. Each lateral shoot terminates in a 2- to 3-inch-broad, flattened cluster of Hawthorn-like flowers in which rose-purple anthers are prominent; the fruit is small, scarlet, and produced in quantity. Where growing freely the habit of the shrub is fountain-like and in foliage, flower, and fruit it is highly ornamental. A nice plant now in blossom may be seen in the Cotoneaster collection on Bussey Hill.



Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1929. "Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(11), 42-42.  
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