

Albizzia julibrissin rosea. A low, broad specimen of this wide-spread Asiatic tree, the Pink Siris or Silk-tree, is in blossom on Bussey Hill. The foliage in form, texture and appearance is like that which the popular mind associates with Mimosa, being pinnate with hundreds of small pinnae. The flowers are borne in stalked heads which are produced many together in the topmost leaf-axils of the current season's growth. The sepals and petals are inconspicuous and are dominated by the tasselled crimson-pink passing to pink stamens which are long out-thrust, tipped with tiny yellow anthers, and beautiful. The flowers stand above the foliage and being so different from those of any other plant attract great attention. The native country of this tree is doubtful. It is found widespread in Asia from Persia through China to southern Korea, has been widely planted in the warm-temperate and subtropical parts of the world and in this country is found naturalized from Virginia to Florida and Louisiana. In the type the stamens are white and the flower less showy than that of the variety *rosea* which is also the hardier tree. The origin of the plant in the Arboretum affords a good illustration of the importance of obtaining for northern gardens types which grow in the coolest regions they can withstand. The particular tree was raised from seeds collected in the garden of the Chosen Hotel at Seoul, Korea, by E. H. Wilson in 1918. It grows wild in the southern parts of the Korean peninsula but appears quite at home in the more severe climate of the central region. A few seeds only were collected and seedling plants were set out in the Arboretum when about four years old; several were killed the first winter but one came through with but slight injury and since that time has not suffered in the least. From its behavior during the last seven or eight years there seems reason to believe that this Korean type will prove a useful and valuable addition to gardens. It has a long flowering season, continuing in blossom throughout August. Albizzia is a member of a tropical tribe of the great family Leguminosae and it is astonishing that this tree should be able to withstand New England winters. Apparently it is happy in fully exposed situations, where good drainage and a sandy loam prevail.

Stewartia koreana is again in blossom near the old White Pine trees on Bussey Hill. It is flowering much more freely than last year and its distinctive characters are more obvious. The flower is fringed, pure white, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter, flat and saucer-like with the ovary and stamens rich yellow. The leaves are ovate-elliptic, shining bright green with impressed veins and rounded base. It is a more cheery looking plant than its close relative, the Japanese *Stewartia pseudocamellia*, which has dull green leaves, longer and narrow at the base, less prominently impressed veins and flowers more cupped. The Korean *Stewartia* is showing remarkable vigor; it has suffered no winter injury and as the tree matures will doubtless bloom as freely as any of its tribe.

Heather or Ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) in its various forms is blossoming in the Shrub Garden and elsewhere. Among low-growing ground covering evergreens none is more beautiful than this plant so dear to the heart of every Scotchman. There are a great many forms, dis-



Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1929. "Albizzia julibrissin rosea." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(15), 58-58.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322088>.

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