

native species are past. Native of the margins of woods and thickets of central China between elevations of from 4000 to 8000 feet, the Chinese Flowering Dogwood was introduced into cultivation by E. H. Wilson in 1901; it has proved perfectly hardy in the Arboretum, where it has been growing since 1907. The late Professor C. S. Sargent considered that of lesser trees this Dogwood was one of the greatest gifts of the Orient to the gardens of eastern North America. At the moment it presents a lovely picture worth coming a long way to see.

Hydrangea xanthoneura is a large bush or small tree with dark, prominently lenticellate bark and opposite oblong or oblong-lance-shaped leaves, each from 4 to 6 inches long and 2 to 2½ inches wide, sharply serrate, dark green above and prominently veined and sparsely hairy on the under surface. The flowers are borne in flattened, cymose clusters each from 8 to 12 inches across, the inflorescences being liberally interspersed with prominent four-partite neutral flowers. It is very free flowering and one of the most ornamental of its tribe. There are varieties, *Wilsonii*, which is distinguished by its two year old branchlets being grayish or pale brown and its more lustrous leaves, and *setchuenensis*, which has light brown branchlets, leaves as much as 8 inches long and villous on the under side. A related species with much more hairy leaves is *H. Rosthornii*. These Hydrangeas are natives of moist woodlands on the mountains of central and western China, where they are common plants between elevations of from 5000 to 9000 feet. Introduced into the Arboretum in 1908, they have proved perfectly hardy and amenable and for many years past have flowered freely. Their cultural demands are similar to those of the well known *H. paniculata* to which they are in every way superior. A number of specimens may be seen in the border on Bussey Hill.

Styrax americana, the American Storax, is in flower on Centre Street Path. Although this plant has been in cultivation in the Arboretum since 1883, it is really not properly hardy in the climate of Massachusetts and in severe winters it suffers considerably. This year it came through well and has never blossomed so freely. It is a bush growing from 6 to 10 feet tall with numerous ascending stems, forming a broad, twiggy mass of no particular shape. The leaves, each from ¾ to 2½ inches long, are dull green, perfectly smooth on both surfaces and vary in shape from oval to obovate-lanceolate and may be either entire or coarsely and remotely toothed. The flowers are both axillary and terminal on short, leafy shoots of the current season. The corolla is pure white, about 1 inch broad and cleft almost to the base into five narrow, spreading and recurved lobes. The filaments are white and the anthers pale yellow, adding much to the attractiveness of the plant. When flowering freely it is a very pleasing shrub and one wishes that it suffered less from winter frosts. This species is widely distributed from Virginia south to Florida and west to Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. There is also a variety *pulverulenta* which has leaves stellate-pubescent on both surfaces.



Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1930. "Hydrangea xanthoneura." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(11), 42-42.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322187>.

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