These plants can now be seen in flower on Azalea Path and there is a mass of *R. canescens* on the Meadow Road in front of the Linden Group. *R. calendulaceum* is the next species to flower, and a few plants have already opened their orange, yellow or reddish flowers which are not fragrant. This shrub is an inhabitant of the mountain regions from southern New York to Georgia, and is extremely abundant on the lower slopes of the high mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. In flower it is the most showy of the American Azaleas established in the Arboretum, and one of the most beautiful of all flowering shrubs. A large mass of this Azalea has been planted on the slope below Azalea Path, and occasionally large specimens can be seen on the border plantations along some of the roads. The next species to flower, *R. arborescens*, is also a native of the mountain region from Pennsylvania to Georgia where in sheltered valleys it sometimes grows from fifteen to eighteen feet tall. The flowers, which appear after the leaves are nearly fully grown, are white or faintly tinged with rose color, and are made conspicuous by the long bright red filaments of the stamens; they are very fragrant, and the young leaves have the odor of new mown grass. Less showy in the color of the flowers, perhaps, than the yellow-flowered Azalea, it is one of the most beautiful of all hardy Azaleas. The last species to flower, the Clammy Azalea or Swamp Honeysuckle, *R. viscosum*, is a common inhabitant of the swamps of the eastern states, especially of those in the neighborhood of the coast. The small flowers are pure white and covered with clammy hairs, and the leaves are often of a pale bluish color, especially on the lower surface. This plant is valuable for the lateness of its flowers which do not open before the flowers of most hardy shrubs have passed, and for their fragrance. These shrubs are all good garden plants although, like other Rhododendrons, they cannot be made to live in soil impregnated with lime. They are not often cultivated, however, because it is not easy to find them in nurseries, for few nurserymen in the United States care to take the time and trouble to raise such plants from seeds, the only successful way in which they can be propagated.

The new Chinese Cotoneasters. Of the shrubs introduced from western China by Wilson the most successful perhaps as garden plants belong to the Old World genus Cotoneaster. At least eighteen of these species are hardy in the Arboretum, and several of the plants have now grown large enough to show their habit, the beauty of their flowers and fruits, the brilliancy of their foliage and their ability to adapt themselves to the peculiarities of the New England climate. The most showy species now in flower are *C. multiflora* and its variety *calocarpa*, and *C. hupehensis*. *C. multiflora* is a tall shrub with slender, wide-spreading, gracefully arching, bright chestnut brown stems and branches, dull pale gray leaves, white flowers half an inch in diameter borne along the whole length of the branches in compact clusters on short lateral twigs, and black fruits. *C. multiflora* is a widely distributed and common plant in southern Siberia and northern and western China, and has been in cultivation for several years. The variety, which has larger fruits, was discovered by Wilson near Sung-pan Ting

in the Minn valley. *C. hupehensis* is perhaps even more beautiful as a flowering plant than *C. multiflora*, for although the white flowers are smaller they are less covered by the smaller leaves. It is a large, wide-spreading shrub with very slender arching stems and branches which are now so covered with flowers that from a distance it is hard to realize that it is a Cotoneaster and not a Spiraea. The fruit is bright red and very beautiful. *C. foveolata* is a large vigorous plant with stout arching stems from six to ten feet high, large thin leaves dark green and lustrous above and pale below with prominent veins deeply impressed on the upper surface. The flowers are small, globose and red, in compact clusters, on stalks much shorter than the leaves by which they are a good deal hidden. The fruit is black and lustrous. The greatest beauty, perhaps, of this plant is in the autumn color of the leaves, for after the leaves of most American shrubs have fallen those of this Chinese Cotoneaster change to brilliant shades of orange and red. There are few more beautiful autumn plants in the Arboretum. Something like *C. foveolata* in the size and color of the flowers and in the shape of the smaller leaves is a variety of the north China *C. acutifolia* from the borders of Tibet (var. *villosula*) which is also in flower. This is a dwarfer and more compact shrub than *C. foveolata*, with black fruits and bright autumn colors. Another set of these plants is distinguished by small dark green leaves, small red flowers and red fruit. The best known of these, *C. horizontalis*, has been in cultivation now for several years and is not rare in European gardens. It is a low shrub with wide-spreading branchlets which when trained against a wall grow several feet tall, but untrained form a dense mat two or three feet high and sometimes six or eight feet in diameter. In this climate the leaves remain on the branches without change of color until early winter, but in milder climates do not fall until the spring. The best specimen of this handsome plant in the Arboretum is on Hickory Path near Centre Street. *C. divaricata*, which is also in flower, is a larger plant with wide-spreading stems forming a rather open head, and bright red fruit. From this the related *C. nitens*, which is a smaller shrub, differs chiefly in its more compact habit and reddish black fruit. Distinct with prominent stems forming mats only a few inches high are *C. adpressa* and *C. microphylla*. These are useful little plants for the rock garden and for the edging of garden walks. Several of the Chinese Cotoneasters are in the general Shrub Collection and on Hickory Path, but the best specimens are in the Chinese Shrub Collection on the southern slope of Bussey Hill where these plants have been growing for four years in an exceedingly exposed position and without protection.

Flowering Ashes. This is the common name for a group of Ash trees (*Fraxinus*) with elongated white petals which make the flowers conspicuous. They are natives of southern and southeastern Europe, the Himalayas and western and northern China. A shrubby species, *F. dipetala*, is common in California, and two Mexican species extend into the territory of the United States, one in southern Texas and the other in Arizona where it ranges as far north as the rim of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River. The type of the group, *Fraxinus*

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