

Abelia Engleriana. Abelia is a genus of small shrubs related to *Diervilla* and *Lonicera* with small oblique flowers in pairs. *Abelia grandiflora*, which is believed to be a hybrid, is much grown in the middle and southern states, and although it usually suffers at the north plants in sheltered positions in the Arboretum often flower. *Abelia Engleriana*, a native of western China, appears to be much hardier and promises to be a useful small plant for the borders of shrubberies. The flower is three-quarters of an inch long, the corolla light rose color on the outer surface and very pale yellow on the inner surface with conspicuous yellow blotches at the base of the lobes of the lower lip. In size, shape and color the flowers have a strong resemblance to those of *Kolkwitzia amabilis*.

Syringa reflexa. This is perhaps the most distinct of the Lilacs discovered by Wilson in western China. It is a stout and vigorous shrub, with foliage which in general appearance resembles that of *S. villosa*. It flowers freely and the narrow flower-clusters, which are nine or ten inches long, arch downward from near the base. The plants are perhaps handsomest before the flower-buds open, for these are bright red and more conspicuous than the open flowers which are pale rose color. It appears to be perfectly hardy and gives promise of being a first-rate garden plant.

Syringa tomentella, another of the west China species, is also flowering well this year. The flowers, which are produced in large loose clusters, are longer and more slender than those of *S. reflexa* and are of the palest rose color. The foliage, like that of most of the new Chinese species, resembles that of *S. villosa*.

Styrax japonica. Attention is called to the group of these plants on Hickory Path where they are perfectly at home, although in other parts of the Arboretum they have not proved entirely hardy. This is one of the handsomest of the species of this handsome genus, and every year at this time these plants are covered with white flowers hanging down from the branches on long slender stalks. That it is perfectly at home in this position is shown by the fact that hundreds of seedlings spring up every year under the old plants.

Dwarf Buckeyes. In a bed in the Horsechestnut Group, which is on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road entering from the Jamaica Plain Gate, the new shrubby *Aesculus georgiana* with its short compact clusters of red and yellow flowers has been in bloom again this year and has proved itself a fine plant in this climate. With it is blooming one of the southern scarlet-flowered Buckeyes, *Aesculus discolor*, var. *mollis*, sometimes found in books under the name of *Aesculus austrina*. This is a common and widely distributed shrub or small tree from Georgia to Texas and southeastern Missouri, and is the only red-flowered Buckeye found in the territory west of the Mississippi River. Long overlooked or confounded with other species by botanists, it has only recently been brought into gardens. It is one of the handsomest flowering plants of the southern states, and it is fortunate that it is able to flourish in the Arboretum where it has now been growing for the last ten years.



1915. "Abelia Engleriana." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(8), 31–31. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320359>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/226132>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320359>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/320359>

Holding Institution

New York Botanical Garden, LuEsther T. Mertz Library

Sponsored by

IMLS LG-70-15-0138-15

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.