

to which it is able to attach itself firmly. Short lateral branchlets are developed from the stems; these bear the terminal flower-clusters which are thus brought out from the general surface of the vine and give to the covering of the wall a loose and attractive appearance. Such a plant can now be seen in flower on the Administration Building.

Indigoferas. *Indigofera Kirilowii* is flowering in the Shrub Collection and on Hickory Path near Centre Street. It is a low shrub which spreads rapidly into a broad mass, and produces during several weeks racemes of large pure pink flowers. Introduced a few years ago into the Arboretum by Mr. Jack who found it in Korea, it has proved one of the best plants of its class. Near it on Centre Street *Indigofera amblyantha* is also in flower. It is a plant of entirely different habit, with slender stems, small leaves, and axillary clusters of small rose-colored flowers which continue to appear during two or three months. This is one of the most beautiful of the small shrubs introduced by Wilson from western China where he found it growing on river cliffs in Hupeh at altitudes up to six thousand feet above the sea. Two other species of this genus are established on Azalea Path near its entrance from the Bussey Hill Road, *I. Gerardiana*, a native of the Himalayas, and *I. decora* from southern China. These two plants, although they are killed back to the ground every winter, send up new stems and flower profusely every year. *I. decora*, which is just in bloom, is a handsome plant with racemes of large white flowers.

Late Bush Honeysuckles. In the Shrub Collection two of the latest of these plants are in flower, and are beautiful now and will be still more beautiful later in the season when more of the fruit is ripe. They are *Lonicera Ledebourii* from the Pacific coast region and *L. involucrata*, var. *serotina* from the mountains of the interior of the continent. The long slender flowers of these plants are bright yellow more or less tinged with red and surrounded by large, leaflike, dark red cups which remain under the large, black, lustrous fruit. These plants remain in bloom for a long period, and flowers and ripe fruit can now be found on them. This group of Honeysuckles, of which there are several forms, contains some of the hardiest and most beautiful garden shrubs which have been brought into the Arboretum from western North America, a region which has produced few plants which are hardy in this climate.

Two Andromeda-like Plants. *Leucothoe Catesbaei* and *Lyonia mariana* are now in flower. The former is an evergreen with long, spreading and arching stems clothed with handsome long-pointed leaves, and small clusters of axillary white flowers; it is a native of the southern Appalachian region and one of the hardiest and most desirable of the broad-leaved evergreen shrubs which can be grown in this climate. It requires moist soil and a shady position. It can be seen in large numbers along the brook and in the small ravine at the base of Hemlock Hill. *Lyonia mariana* is a smaller shrub with deciduous leaves and white, racemose flowers borne on leafless shoots. This plant is common in the eastern states from Rhode Island southward, and when cultivated is not particular about soil or situation. There is a mass of these plants now in full bloom on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road in front of the Horsechestnut Group.



1915. "Late Bush Honeysuckles." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(10), 40-40. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320378>.

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