of their beauty is a long one. On different species and hybrids there are blue, black, orange, yellow, wine-color and scarlet fruits, and these beautiful and abundant fruits following beautiful flowers make some of the Bush Honeysuckles desirable garden plants especially in the northern United States where they are very hardy and where they appear to fruit more freely than in other parts of the world. The orange-colored translucent fruit of *Lonicera minutiflora* is perhaps the most beautiful in the collection. This plant is a hybrid between the Tartarian Honeysuckle from Central Asia and a species from eastern Siberia, *L. Morrowii*. *L. muscaviensis* is covered with large and translucent scarlet fruit. The fruits of the Tartarian Honeysuckles are sometimes red and sometimes bright yellow. Two hybrids of this species, *L. bella* and *L. notha*, bear crimson fruit. *L. Xylosteum* produces large, dark crimson, lustrous fruit, and a hybrid of it, *L. xylosteoides*, large red fruit. All the numerous forms of *L. coerulea* in the collection, a species which is found in all the colder parts of the northern hemisphere, have bright blue fruit, and that of *L. orientalis* is black and lustrous. *L. Koehneana*, a native of western China, is now covered with large, dark, wine-colored, almost black fruits which follow yellow flowers. This is a native of western China and is a hardy and valuable garden plant. There is a large specimen now covered with fruit among the Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill. These Bush Honeysuckles form a group of shrubs worthy of the attention of persons who desire to form collections of large, fast-growing, hardy shrubs beautiful when covered in early spring with innumerable flowers or in early summer or in autumn when their showy fruits are ripe.

Acer tataricum. The fruits of this Maple are now fully grown and conspicuous from the bright red color of the keys. It is a small tree or treelike shrub and a native of southeastern Europe and western Asia. It is an early-flowering, very hardy Maple well worth cultivating for the brilliancy of its fruit alone. An old inhabitant of the gardens of western Europe and of the United States, it has been rather lost sight of since the introduction of the Japanese Maples. Plants can be seen in the Maple Collection.

Tsuga caroliniana. After two of the severest winters of recent years the perfect condition of this southern Hemlock in the Arboretum shows that it can be depended on to flourish in southern New England. A smaller tree and less graceful perhaps than the Hemlock of our northwest coast, *T. heterophylla*, the most beautiful of all the Hemlocks, the Carolina tree is the handsomest representative of the genus which can be successfully grown here. The Carolina Hemlock was first raised in the Arboretum more than thirty years ago, and among the seedlings are two or three dwarf plants which are broader than high and beautiful subjects for planting in small gardens. Judging by the experience at the Arboretum with this tree, it may be placed among the six most desirable conifers for planting in southern New England, the others being the White Pine, *Pinus Strobus*, the Red Pine, *Pinus resinosa*, the northern Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*, the White Fir of Colorado, *Abies concolor*, and the Japanese *Abies brachyphylla*.

1915. "Acer tataricum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(13), 52-52. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320410>.

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

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320410>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/320410>

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>.