Evonymus semipersistens. There is a large specimen of this little known Chinese plant in the collection. Fruit of this *Evonymus* has no ornamental value for it is small and hidden by the foliage, and its value is found in the persistence of the leaves which remain perfectly green and do not fall until December. This is one of the handsomest of the shrubs in the Arboretum which retain their foliage, without change of color until the beginning of winter. Such plants are valuable in the autumn garden to contrast with plants of brilliant autumn coloring. Another valuable plant for this purpose is

Magnolia glauca, the Sweet Bay of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast regions from Massachusetts to Texas. This *Magnolia* is still covered with its bright green shining leaves which are silvery white on the lower surface and these will not become discolored or fall for at least another month. Attention has often been called in these Bulletins to the value of this tree in New England gardens. Few deciduous-leaved trees have more beautiful and more persistent foliage; the cup-shaped creamy white flowers continue to open during at least two months of early summer and fill the air with their abundant fragrance, and the fruit, like that of all the *Magnolias*, is interesting and handsome when the bright red seeds hang from it on slender threads.

Ligustrum vulgare. This is the European Privet and another plant which retains its dark green leaves well into the winter. During the last twenty or thirty years much attention has been paid by botanists and gardeners to the Privets of eastern Asia where many species have been discovered. None of these, however, are as valuable in this climate as the European species, which is perhaps the handsomest here of all black-fruited shrubs. The bright shining fruit is borne in compact clusters which are on the ends of the branches and stand up well above the dark green lustrous leaves; they remain on the plants during the early winter months and after the leaves have fallen. During the first half of the nineteenth century this Privet was a common garden plant in the northern United States where it was much used in hedges; and it is now sparingly naturalized in the northern and middle states. There are several forms of this Privet in cultivation, including one with yellow fruit (var. *chlorocarpum*) which can now be seen covered with fruit in the Shrub Collection. The variety *foliolosum* is also growing here; this has rather narrower leaves and larger fruits than the common form and at this season of the year is one of the handsomest plants in the Arboretum.

Myrica carolinensis. This is the common Wax Myrtle of the northern United States and one of the plants which holds its dark green shining leaves very late in the autumn without change of color. Now the plants are covered with their small gray fruits, unlike in color those of any other plant hardy in this climate. Naturally the Wax Myrtle grows on sterile sandy soil and, spreading into wide masses, makes attractive thousands of acres of barren fields during several months of the year. The Wax Myrtle takes kindly to cultivation; in good soil it grows rapidly and forms a tall round-headed shrub, and it can be used with advantage to cover soil so poor that few plants can be kept alive

1915. "Magnolia glauca." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(16), 62–62. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320438>.

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