are borne in clusters in the axils of the unfolding leaves, and although individually small are produced in such numbers that the branches are covered with them. They are followed by bright red, lustrous, oblong fruit the size of a small olive. The flower-buds and the flowers of this little tree are not injured by cold. The habit of this plant is good. The foliage is dark green and abundant and the fruit, although somewhat hidden by the leaves, is handsome. The Cornelian Cherry is a native of most European countries and of western Siberia, and has been an inhabitant of gardens for more than three hundred years. In the United States it was probably more generally planted in the first half of the last century than it is at present, although there are not many early flowering trees hardy in this climate which are better worth a place in the garden. In the Arboretum it can be seen in the Cornel Group near the junction of the Meadow and the Bussey Hill Roads.

Two Japanese plants. The leafless branches of *Euptelea polyandra* are now covered with flowers. The conspicuous part of these is the large bright orange-red anthers which hang on short filaments in axillary clusters from one end of the branches to the other. For its peculiar and early flowers this plant is well worth a place in New England gardens, and the large green leaves are handsome and abundant. There are several fine specimens of this large shrub or small tree on the lower side of Azalea Path and this week they are well worth examination. Another species, *E. Franchetii*, introduced by Wilson from western China, appears to be perfectly hardy in the Arboretum. The plants are still too small, however, to flower. The related *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, which is the largest deciduous-leaved tree in Japan and now becoming common in American collections, is also beginning to flower. The flowers are inconspicuous but the red color of the unfolding leaves makes the tree attractive at this season. There is a group of this tree on the two sides of the Meadow Road not far beyond the Administration Building.

Corylopsis. This is a genus of the Witch Hazel Family, distributed, with several species, from the western Himalayas through western and central China to Japan. These plants have leaves which in general appearance resemble those of the Witch Hazel, and drooping spikes of fragrant yellow flowers which appear before the leaves, and terminate on what, later in the season, become short leafy branchlets. Several of these plants are hardy in this climate, but the flower-buds are often killed by intense cold, or, if they are not killed, the flowers open so early that they are destroyed by late frosts. This year the flower-buds have not been much injured, and the flowers of three species are now open. One of the best known of these plants is the Japanese *C. spicata*. It is a shrub with spreading branches four or five feet high, with yellow flowers, about half an inch long, and produced in from six to twelve-flowered spikes. There are plants of this shrub on Hickory Path near Centre Street. In the collection of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill two distinct and beautiful species introduced

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