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

by Wilson are now in flower, *C. Veitchiana* and *C. Willmottiae*. If the plants of this genus could be depended upon to flower every year they would deserve a place in all gardens where early spring flowers are desired, but in ordinary seasons they flower too early or the flower-buds are destroyed, and they cannot be recommended for general cultivation here. In the middle Atlantic states, wherever *Jasminum nudiflorum* succeeds they would probably give good results, and in California they may be expected to flourish and to become midwinter and early spring-flowering shrubs of first-rate value. Lovers of rare and little known plants will do well to see them in the Arboretum this spring for it may be many years before they flower so freely again.

Andromeda floribunda. There are so few broad-leaved evergreen trees or shrubs which are really hardy in this climate that it may be useful to call attention again to this *Andromeda* which is a native of the high slopes of the southern Appalachian Mountains and perfectly hardy in New England. It is a low, broad, round-topped bush with small, dark green lustrous leaves and short erect compound clusters of small white heath-like flowers which are now open. The flower-buds, which are fully grown in the autumn, are also white, and are conspicuous through the winter, adding to the value of this plant for the winter and spring garden.

Two eastern American shrubs now in flower show the value of some native plants for American gardens in which they are too seldom found. These flowering shrubs are the Leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*) and the aromatic Spicebush (*Benzoin aestivale*). They are now covered with small yellow flowers, and those of the Spicebush will be followed in the early autumn by lustrous, scarlet fruits. Masses of these two plants can be seen on the right-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road opposite the upper side of the Laurel Collection.

Automobiles are not admitted to the Arboretum, but visitors who desire carriages to meet them at the Forest Hills entrance can obtain them by telephoning to P. J. Brady, Jamaica 670, or to Malone & Keane, Jamaica 344.

The subscription to these Bulletins is \$1.00 per year, payable in advance.

An illustrated guide to the Arboretum containing a map showing the position of the different groups of plants has recently been published. It will be found useful to persons unfamiliar with the Arboretum. Copies of this guide can be obtained at the Administration Building in the Arboretum, from the Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, from The Houghton, Mifflin Company, 4 Park Street, Boston, and at the office of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, 50 State Street, Boston. Price, 30 cents.

1916. "Corylopsis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(1), 3-4. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320463>.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320463>

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