and the Laurels. On Azalea Path the plants are fully exposed to the sun and the flowers, which are extremely delicate, soon wither. On Hemlock Hill where the plants are in partial shade they flower a week or ten days later, and the flowers remain longer in good condition and make one of the brilliant flower shows of the Arboretum year.

Rhododendron poukhanense. This is the Azalea which Mr. Jack introduced into the Arboretum from Korea. When it first flowered here it was described as *R. coreanum* before it was known that a French botanist had already named it for Poukhan, a Korean mountain where it had been found by a French missionary. It is a beautiful round-topped, compact shrub, with large, rosy pink, fragrant flowers. It appears to be perfectly hardy in the most exposed positions, and has flowered freely now in the Arboretum for several years. A double-flowered form of this plant, sent to this country from Japanese nurseries under the name of *Yodogawa* is a form of the Korean plant. A number of plants of *R. poukhanense* are now flowering on the upper side of Azalea Path.

Chinese Poplars in early spring. The beauty and interest of several of the Poplar trees of eastern Asia is increased by the bright red-bronze color of the young leaves. The unfolding leaves of Poplar trees from other parts of the world are not colored in this way, and those of *P. Maximowiczii*, *P. suaveolens*, *P. tomentosa*, *P. Simonii*, and *P. yunnanensis* of eastern Asia are green as they unfold. The young leaves of the other Chinese species, *P. szechuanica*, *P. Wilsonii*, *P. adenopoda*, *P. lasiocarpa*, *P. tremula*, var. *Davidiana* and its form *tomentella*, and the Japanese *P. Sieboldii* are all more or less deeply tinged with red. All the eastern Asiatic Poplars are now growing in the Arboretum with the exception of the Chinese form (var. *Duclouxiana*) of the Himalayan *P. rotundifolia* which has not been introduced, and they all prove to be hardy and fast-growing trees here with the exception of *P. lasiocarpa* which is not very hardy and suffers badly from borers here, and perhaps *P. yunnanensis* which has not been sufficiently tested yet in the Arboretum.

Hydrangea petiolaris. This vigorous Japanese climbing plant has usually been planted in this country to grow up the trunks of trees, and it does not appear to be generally known that it is one of the best plants that can be used in this climate for covering brick or stone walls to which it clings tenaciously. In such situations it grows rapidly and flowers more freely than when growing among the branches of trees. Its value as a wall covering is increased, too, by the early appearance of the dark green leaves which are nearly fully grown before there is the sign of a leaf on any of the Virginia Creepers or other deciduous-leaved climbing plants which can be grown here. All Hydrangeas need plenty of water, and probably *H. petiolaris* will do better on the north or east side of a building than in a southern exposure. A large specimen can be seen on the Administration Building.

1916. "Chinese Poplars in early spring." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(4), 14–14. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320485>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/216951>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320485>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/320485>

Holding Institution

Harvard University Botany Libraries

Sponsored by

BHL-SIL-FEDLINK

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>.