is in flower. The flowers and foliage resemble those of the Chinese plant but the branches, like those of its Turkestan parent, are much more upright in growth.

Morus acidosa. This is one of the most interesting and perhaps one of the most economically valuable of the plants introduced by Wilson. It is a perfectly hardy shrub which on the cliffs of western China sometimes grows to the height of twenty feet, although usually it is not more than six or eight feet high. The plants in the Arboretum are now four or five feet tall and from six to eight feet in diameter. The leaves are sometimes deeply lobed and sometimes entire. The flowers, although rather smaller, resemble in general appearance those of other Mulberries. The fruit, which is produced in great quantities, ripens in the Arboretum at the end of June. It is about half an inch long, black and lustrous and has a pleasant subacid flavor. It is suggested that this Mulberry may prove exceedingly valuable in supplying hens with food. Its dwarf habit makes it possible to plant it in small yards; plants raised from seeds begin to bear fruit in six or seven years, and the fruit which drops in a small area under the bushes would be easily found by the birds. *Morus acidosa* is a common and widely distributed plant in eastern Asia, being found from Japan and Korea to the extreme western borders of China, in Formosa and in India. Plants now in flower in the Arboretum can be seen at the end of the bed containing the collection of Chinese plants on the southern slope of Bussey Hill. This is one of the coldest and most exposed positions in the Arboretum. Several of these Mulberries can also be seen in the Peter's Hill Nursery.

Rhododendron (Azalea) canescens. The flowers of this northern pink-flowered Azalea soon follow those of *Rhododendron (Azalea) Vaseyi*, the earliest of the American species to open its flowers. It is a common shrub on the hillsides of central Massachusetts, and ranges far southward in the eastern states. *R. canescens* has been largely planted on both sides of Azalea Path, and the mass of these plants on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road is covered with opening flower-buds and will in a few days be one of the most attractive objects in the whole Arboretum.

Rhododendron (Azalea) Schlippenbachii. This Azalea, raised from seeds brought from Korea by Mr. Jack, has flowered abundantly this year on the upper side of Azalea Path. It is one of the handsomest of the Asiatic Azaleas, and has large, obovate leaves and white flowers more or less tinged with rose which are three inches or three inches and a half across. It is a very common plant on the low grass-covered hills which rise above the Korean coast and in eastern Manchuria, but it is still little known in gardens. Mr. H. J. Veitch found it in 1892 in a nursery garden in Tokyo and sent plants to England where, although a picture of it was published two years later in the Botanical Magazine, very little has been heard of it. This beautiful plant promises so well in this climate that it should be taken up by American or Dutch nurserymen that it may be possible to plant it in quantity.

1916. "Rhododendron (Azalea) Schlippenbachii." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(5), 19–19.
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