clusters are developed on one of the short lateral branchlets, and as the flowers in the upper clusters on the branchlet do not open until later than those of the lower clusters the plants are covered with fresh flowers for a long time. This Robinia will probably prove to be a better garden plant than the Rose Acacia, for although the flowers are not as large or of as deep rose-color it does not spread by underground stems, a habit which makes the Rose Acacia a weed which once established it is almost impossible to control.

The Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*). A colony of this handsome tree, which is very common in the southern states but at the north occurs in only a few isolated stations, is now established on Hickory Path near Centre Street, and this year the leafless branches have been well covered with the curious, dark-brown, bad-smelling flowers. Under favorable conditions the Pawpaw is sometimes a tree forty feet high with a tall stout trunk; it has handsome drooping, dark green leaves often a foot long and six inches wide, but it is chiefly interesting as the only extra-tropical North American tree, with the exception of some of the wild Plums, which produces edible fruit. This is borne in few-fruited clusters and is from three to five inches long and from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, greenish yellow, becoming almost black when fully ripe with semitranslucent, sweet, luscious flesh. The ripe fruit does not bear transportation and is rarely sold in markets, and so is little known except to boys who live near Pawpaw thickets. The American Genetic Association, however, has now taken up the possibility of the improvement of this fruit and is offering prizes for information about the largest trees, and about trees, regardless of their size, which bear fruit of unusually good quality.

Rhododendron (*Azalea*) *calendulaceum*. Of the American Azaleas the pink-flowered *R. Vaseyi* and the Rhodora are already past blooming. The flowers of two other pink-flowered species, *R. canescens* and *R. nudiflorum*, are fast falling, but *R. calendulaceum* from the Appalachian Mountain slopes, the handsomest of the whole group, is now beginning to open its yellow or orange-colored flowers. This is a perfectly hardy shrub which can be found scattered through the roadside plantations in the Arboretum and in a large mass on the slope below Azalea Path where the variation in the color of the flowers can be studied. As a garden plant this is superior to any of the hybrids which have been in part derived from it. A large number of these hybrids were raised in Europe nearly a century ago by crossing *R. calendulaceum* with the American *R. viscosum* and the Caucasian *R. luteum*. These plants are usually known as Ghent Azaleas, but the correct name for them is *Rhododendron (Azalea) Mortierii*, for the Ghent baker named Mortier who raised a number of such hybrids. As found in nurseries these plants are all grafted and therefore do not grow so well as seedlings. The hardiness of many of them is reduced by the blood of the Caucasian species which is not hardy in this climate, and they are more or less valuable here as garden plants as the influence of the blood of the American species is greater or less. None of them surpass, however, *R. calendulaceum* in the beauty of their flowers and none of them are so long-lived or so satisfactory garden plants.

1916. "Rhododendron (Azalea) calendulaceum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(7), 28–28.

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