small, cup-shapes, and during many weeks fill the air, especially in the evening, with a delightful fragrance. There is no plant which will give here at the north a greater return in beauty and fragrance, yet it is impossible to find this *Magnolia* in any quantity in American nurseries, and it is still unknown to most American planters of this generation.

***Lonicera pileata*.** To persons who admire plants which produce beautiful fruits this little Chinese Honeysuckle will be a delight. It is a shrub which does not grow more than two or three feet high. The leaves vary from one to two inches in length; on the upper surface they are dark yellowish green and lustrous, and are silvery white on the lower surface. The flowers are pale yellow, about a third of an inch long and are not conspicuous, and the great beauty of this plant is in the fruit. This is half an inch broad, square at the ends, somewhat compressed, wider than high, bright scarlet and translucent. It hangs down from the lateral branchlets on slender stalks two-thirds of an inch in length. The earliest fruit ripened several days ago, but as that which develops from the axils of leaves higher on the branchlet ripens later the plant is conspicuous for its fruit for a long time. *L. pileata* is a common woodland shrub in central and western China where it was discovered by Dr. Augustine Henry. It was introduced into gardens by Wilson and first flowered in the Arboretum in 1913. It can now be seen on the southern slope of Bussey Hill with the other new Chinese Honeysuckles in the collection of Chinese shrubs.

***Styrax japonicus*.** Although at least one hundred species of *Styrax* are now recognized, with four species in the southern United States and one in California, only two Japanese species up to the present time have proved really hardy in the Arboretum. The more satisfactory of these two species, *S. japonicus*, is a large shrub which is covered every year at this time with white bell-shaped flowers which hang down from the branches on long slender stems. The globose, drupelike dry fruits are not particularly ornamental, and the leaves fall late in the autumn without change of color. There is a group of large plants of this *Styrax* on Hickory Path, near Centre Street, and that it is perfectly at home there is shown by the innumerable seedlings which every spring come up under the plants. The other Japanese species, *S. Obassi*, is a small tree with larger leaves than those of *S. japonicus*, and flowers in long drooping clusters; it can be seen on the upper side of Azalea Path where it is quite hardy but does not flower.

***Cotinus*.** In the Sumach Group, on the left-hand side of the Valley Road and opposite the Euonymus Group, the Smoke-tree (*Cotinus Coggia*) is in bloom. The flowers are very small, in loosely arranged clusters and are not at all conspicuous; and it is their much lengthened hairy colored stems which are interesting and showy, and make this plant such a feature of the summer garden. The fruit is small and of no particular beauty, but in the autumn the dark green leaves sometimes assume dull shades of red and orange. The Smoke-tree is a native of southern and southeastern Europe, the Himalaya and western China, and is perfectly hardy in New England where it was probably brought early from Old England where it was cultivated soon after the middle of the seventeenth century. In the same group there is a large specimen of the American species, *C. americanus*. This as

1916. "Styrax japonicus." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(9), 35–35. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320531>.

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