called, is an old inhabitant of gardens and is a useful rock garden plant. The fragrant leaves are sometimes used like those of the common Thyme in cooking.

Philadelphus purpurascens. This Chinese species is now covered with flowers. It is a large, vigorous shrub with long arching branches from which numerous branchlets spread at broad angles and are from four to six inches long; on these are borne on drooping stems the flowers which have a strong pungent and delightful odor, and are about an inch and a half in diameter with a light purple calyx and pure white petals which do not spread like those of many of the species but form a bell-shaped corolla. This is one of the most distinct and beautiful of all the Old World species, and one of Wilson's important introductions from western China. It can best be seen in the *Philadelphus* Group on the Bussey Hill Road opposite the Lilacs.

Philadelphus inodorus. This native of the southern Appalachian foothill region, although the flowers are without fragrance, is for many persons the most beautiful plant of the genus. It is one of the medium-sized species with gracefully arching stems and pure white, cup-shaped flowers from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter. It is not often seen in gardens, although it was one of the first species of *Philadelphus* cultivated in Europe where it was first seen about the middle of the eighteenth century. The plants in the Shrub Collection and in the Bussey Hill Group are now covered with flowers.

A double-flowered Philadelphus. A *Philadelphus* raised by Lemoine and called by him *Argentina* is flowering for the first time on Bussey Hill Road. It is still a small shrub with erect, rather rigid stems now covered with large semi-double flowers which look like small white roses. More curious than beautiful, this addition to summer-flowering garden shrubs will perhaps be valued by persons who admire floral monstrosities.

Aesculus Harbisonii. This interesting plant which unfolds its leaves later than any other in this group and, with the exception of *A. parvifolia*, is the last to flower, is now blooming near the other dwarf Buckeyes. Two individuals of this peculiar plant appeared here in 1905 among a number of seedlings of *A. georgiana* and are believed to be hybrids of that species and the red-flowered variety of *A. discolor*, the two species growing together where the seed was gathered near Stone Mountain in central Georgia. The leaves of this hybrid are lighter green than those of either of its supposed parents; the flowers are borne on stout red stems in broad red panicles and are about three-quarters of an inch in length with a rose-colored calyx and canary yellow petals tinged with red toward the margins. The hybrid origin of these plants is shown by the fact that glands and hairs are mixed together on the margins of the petals, hairs only being found on the margins of the petals of plants of the group of *Aesculus* to which *A. georgiana* belongs and only glands on those of the plants of the group to which *A. discolor* belongs, so that when both hairs and glands are found on the margins of the petals of one of the Buckeyes it is good evidence that the plants are of hybrid origin.

Cornus racemosa. This northern Cornel has been largely used in the Arboretum in roadside plantations and is now conspicuous as the

plants are covered with their small clusters of creamy white flowers. These later in the season will be followed by white, translucent fruits borne on bright red stalks. This Cornel blooms here with some of the native Roses and their pink flowers compose perfectly with the white flowers of the Cornel; and when these plants are used together, as along some of the Arboretum roads, delightful effects are obtained.

June-flowering Hydrangeas. For a quarter of a century *Hydrangea Bretschneideri*, a native of northern China, has been a favorite plant in the Arboretum. It is a large and vigorous shrub with dark green leaves and flat heads of fertile flowers surrounded, as in other species of *Hydrangea*, by a ring of pure white ray flowers. The largest plant of this *Hydrangea* in the Arboretum is at Mr. Dawson's house on Centre Street. Several of the *Hydrangeas* introduced by Wilson from western China are now in flower in the collection of Chinese Shrubs on Bussey Hill and for the first time show their real value as garden plants in this climate. The tallest and most vigorous of these plants is *Hydrangea Rosthornii*, which is already eight feet high, with flower-clusters eight inches across. *H. xanthoneura* is closely related to *H. Bretschneideri* and can only be distinguished from it by a slight variation in the shape of the leaves, and by the almost entire absence of hairs from their lower surface. The plants are now covered with flower-clusters which are about eight inches across. Two forms of this *Hydrangea*, var. *Wilsonii* and var. *setchuenensis* are also in bloom, and as garden plants are as valuable as the species itself.

***Hydrangea petiolaris*.** There are now few handsomer plants in the Arboretum than the specimen of this climbing *Hydrangea* on the Administration Building, although the long-stalked white ray flowers which surround the clusters of fertile flowers are beginning to fall. There are about a hundred of the flower-clusters on the plant and many of them are eight or nine inches across and terminal on short lateral branchlets which stand out from the body of the plant and give it an irregular surface which adds to its beauty. This *Hydrangea* is certainly the best deciduous-leaved climbing plant which can be grown against brick or stone walls in this climate.

***Potentilla fruticosa Veitchii*.** This white-flowered form of the widely distributed yellow-flowered Cinquefoil is an excellent garden plant in this climate. It is dwarf in habit, blooms freely every year, and the plants are covered with flowers during several weeks. It can be seen in the general Shrub Collection and with the other Chinese shrubs on Bussey Hill.

Potentilla tridentata is an excellent little rock garden shrub not often seen in cultivation. It is a native of eastern North America where, especially on the coast, it is common in rocky and exposed situations. The leaves are composed of three leaflets which are dark green and very lustrous, and the small white flowers are produced in several flowered-clusters standing well up above the plant on long stems. This is well established in the general Shrub Collection where it is now flowering.

***Lonicera saccata*.** By an unfortunate error "*Lonicera pileata*" was printed on page 35 of the last of these Bulletins instead of *Lonicera saccata*, the plant which was there described.

1916. "Cornus racemosa." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(10), 39–40. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320541>.

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