tree, *Hemiptelea* is of much botanical interest as the representative of one of the monotypic genera of trees which are such a conspicuous feature in the flora of China.

***Eucommia ulmoides*.** This, the so-called "Hardy Rubber-tree," which has been of more interest to the energetic newspaper reporter than it can ever be to the manufacturer of rubber goods, is also monotypic. It is a small tree with inconspicuous flowers, and fruits which have some resemblance in shape to those of an Elm-tree. The leaves are thick, dark green, very lustrous, and five or six inches long, and give ornamental value to the tree. *Eucommia* is a native of central and western China where it is cultivated in the neighborhood of houses for the bark which yields a drug valued by the Chinese. The leaves and bark contain an elastic gum but in such small quantities that it can have no commercial significance. *Eucommia* is perfectly hardy and is now well established in the Arboretum. Plants can be seen on the upper side of Azalea Path.

***Magnolia macrophylla*.** This, the last of the Arboretum Magnolias to bloom, is now opening its flower-buds. It is a handsome small tree of good habit, and particularly interesting from the fact that of all the trees which grow beyond the tropics it has the largest leaves and the largest flowers. The leaves are from twenty to thirty inches long and from eight to nine inches wide, and are silvery white on the lower surface. The cup-shaped creamy white, fragrant flowers are often a foot in diameter. This southern tree is perfectly hardy in the northern states, but it should be planted in sheltered positions that the delicate leaves may be protected from the wind which tears and disfigures them.

***Tripterygium Regelii*.** This is a near relative of the Bitter Sweet (*Celastrus*), a native of northern Japan and Korea, and one of the plants brought to the Arboretum by Mr. Jack from Korea; it is still rare in gardens. It is a half-climbing shrub with stems sometimes thirty feet long on its native hill sides, long-pointed dark green leaves often six inches long, small white flowers in terminal clusters often ten inches in length, and three-lobed and three-winged fruits rather more than half an inch long. This plant is perfectly hardy here in the Arboretum and began to flower when not more than three feet high. On such small plants the stems are nearly erect and almost self-supporting, but larger plants will need the support of rocks or bushes over which to stray. Specimens of *Tripterygium* can now be seen in flower on Hickory Path near Centre Street and in the Shrub Collection.

Lonicera Henryi is a native of western China and valuable and interesting for, with the exception of *Evonymus radicans* and *Vinca minor*, it is the only vine with evergreen leaves which is hardy in this climate. It has long, dark green, pointed leaves and axillary clusters of flowers which are rose color when they first open but soon become orange-red; they are without odor. On the slopes of its native mountains this plant scrambles over rocks and bushes and, like other climbing Honeysuckles, it will do best when allowed to grow naturally in this way, for none of these Honeysuckles are really happy when they are fastened to a trellis. There is a good specimen of this plant now covered with flowers in the bed of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

1916. "Tripterygium Regelii." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(11), 44–44. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320553>.

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

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320553>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/320553>

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>.