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Clematis dioscoreifolia. This *Clematis*, which first flowered in the Arboretum a year ago, can now be seen again in flower on the trellis on the eastern border of the Shrub Collection. In general appearance it resembles the Japanese and Chinese *Clematis paniculata* which is now one of the most popular climbing plants in the northern states. The leaves, however, are thicker and the flowers are larger with broader sepals, and are therefore even more showy than those of the Japanese plant. They are borne in long loose panicles and are exceedingly fragrant. The fact that this new *Clematis* does not begin to flower until after the flowers of *Clematis paniculata* have fallen, and that it remains in flower until after the middle of October, should make it a valuable garden plant. It is a native of the Island of Quelpaert off the southern coast of Corea where it was discovered by the French missionary Tacket in 1908. The Arboretum plant was raised from seeds sent here in 1911 by Monsieur M. L. de Vilmorin. That this *Clematis* has grown here so rapidly and is so hardy in exposed positions shows that it is a plant with an unusually strong constitution for a *Clematis*, for very few species or varieties flourish in the Arboretum where the conditions for the successful cultivation of these plants are extremely unfavorable.

Rhus javanica. This is the oldest and correct name of a small Chinese tree usually cultivated as *Rhus Osbeckii* or as *R. semialata*. This is not a rare tree in gardens, and attention is now called to it, for the autumn color of the leaves has been exceptionally beautiful this year in its deep tints of red and orange, and has made this little tree one of the beautiful objects in the Arboretum where it can be seen near

the other species of *Rhus* on the left-hand side of the Meadow Road opposite the *Euonymus* Collection. *Rhus javanica* blooms at midsummer and the large terminal clusters of white flowers make it attractive at a season when few trees are in bloom. The bright yellow leaves of the Varnish or Lacquer-tree of China and Japan, *Rhus verniciflua*, in this group have also been conspicuous this year. In the nursery near the top of Peter's Hill there are larger and better specimens of this tree which is as poisonous as our native so-called Poison Ivy and should be admired from a distance. The autumn change of color in the leaves of the trees and shrubs of eastern Asia usually occurs three or four weeks later than it does in those of the allied eastern American species. These two species of *Rhus* are exceptions to this general statement, and other conspicuous exceptions are *Acer ginnala* and *Evonymus alatus*. The former is a small tree or treelike shrub with deeply divided leaves and small compact clusters of flowers which are exceptionally fragrant for Maple flowers. The leaves of no other plant in the Arboretum turn in the autumn more brilliant scarlet and for this reason, if for no other, this Maple deserves a place in northern gardens. It is among the first of all Maples to show the autumn change of color and the leaves have now nearly all fallen. *Acer ginnala* is common in eastern Siberia and was one of the first Asiatic plants introduced into the Arboretum; it has proved perfectly hardy in northern New England and as far northward as Ottawa, Ontario.

Evonymus alatus, which is a native of Japan and northern and central China, is a vigorous great shrub which, when sufficient space is allowed it, grows as broad or broader than high with its lower branches resting on the ground. The corky wings on the small branches to which it owes its name are interesting, but the flowers and fruit are not conspicuous; the leaves are smaller than those of many of the species, and the real value of the plant is found in their autumn color which is deep rose and unlike that of any other plant in the Arboretum. The autumn change of color comes early and the leaves are already falling, but while it lasts it is so beautiful that this Burning Bush deserves a place in northern gardens. It appears to best advantage when planted by itself that the branches may have sufficient room in which to spread widely, for when crowded by other shrubs in mixed plantations it loses its beauty of habit. There is a large specimen in the *Evonymus* Group on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road, and there is another in the grass border on the Bussey Hill Road above the Lilacs.

Crataegus arkansana. This Hawthorn is one of the Molles Group of species which all have large flowers which appear with or before the unfolding of the leaves, and large, sometimes edible red or rarely yellow fruit. The fruit of some of the species of this group, like *C. mollis* and *C. Arnoldiana*, ripens early and has already disappeared, but that of *C. arkansana* does not become fully ripe until November, so that in late October this is one of the handsomest species for the leaves are still fresh and green, and add to the brilliancy of the large and abundant fruits. The largest plant in the Arboretum is on the left-hand side of the South Street entrance outside the gate. There is

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